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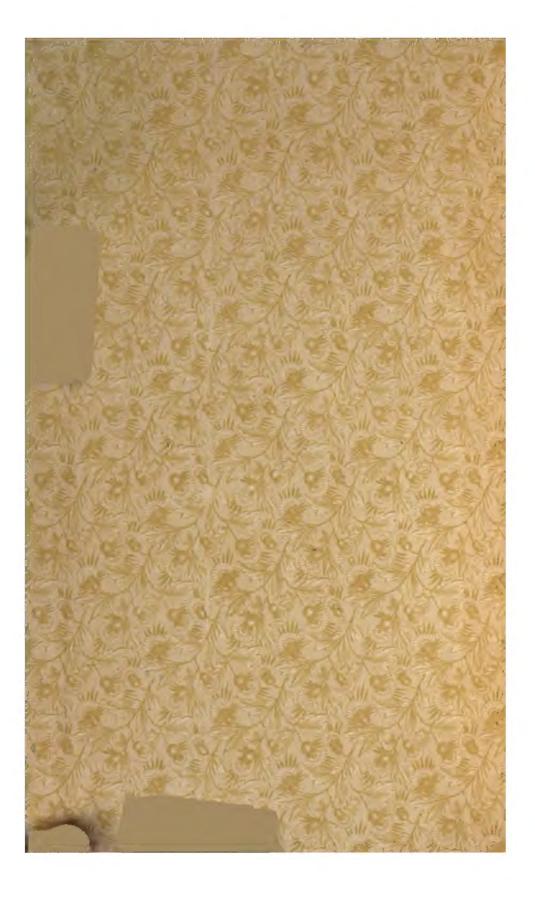
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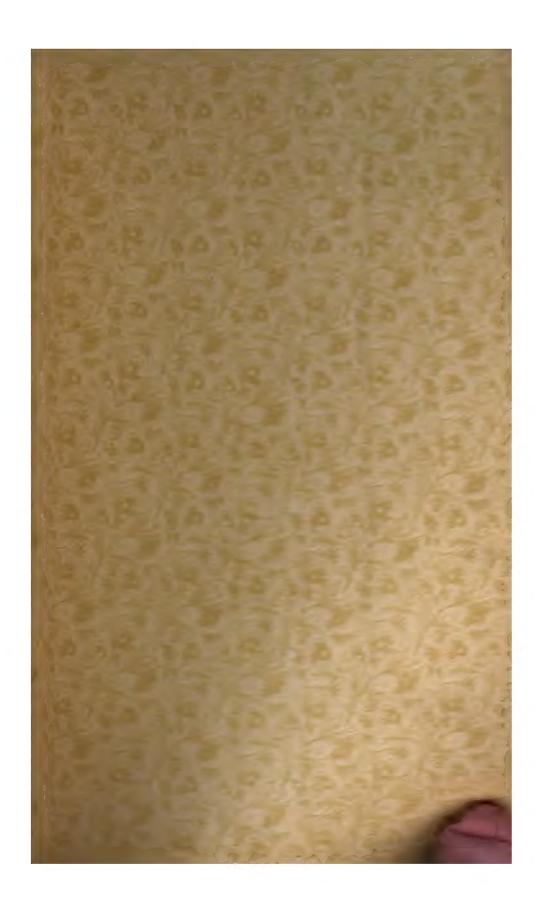
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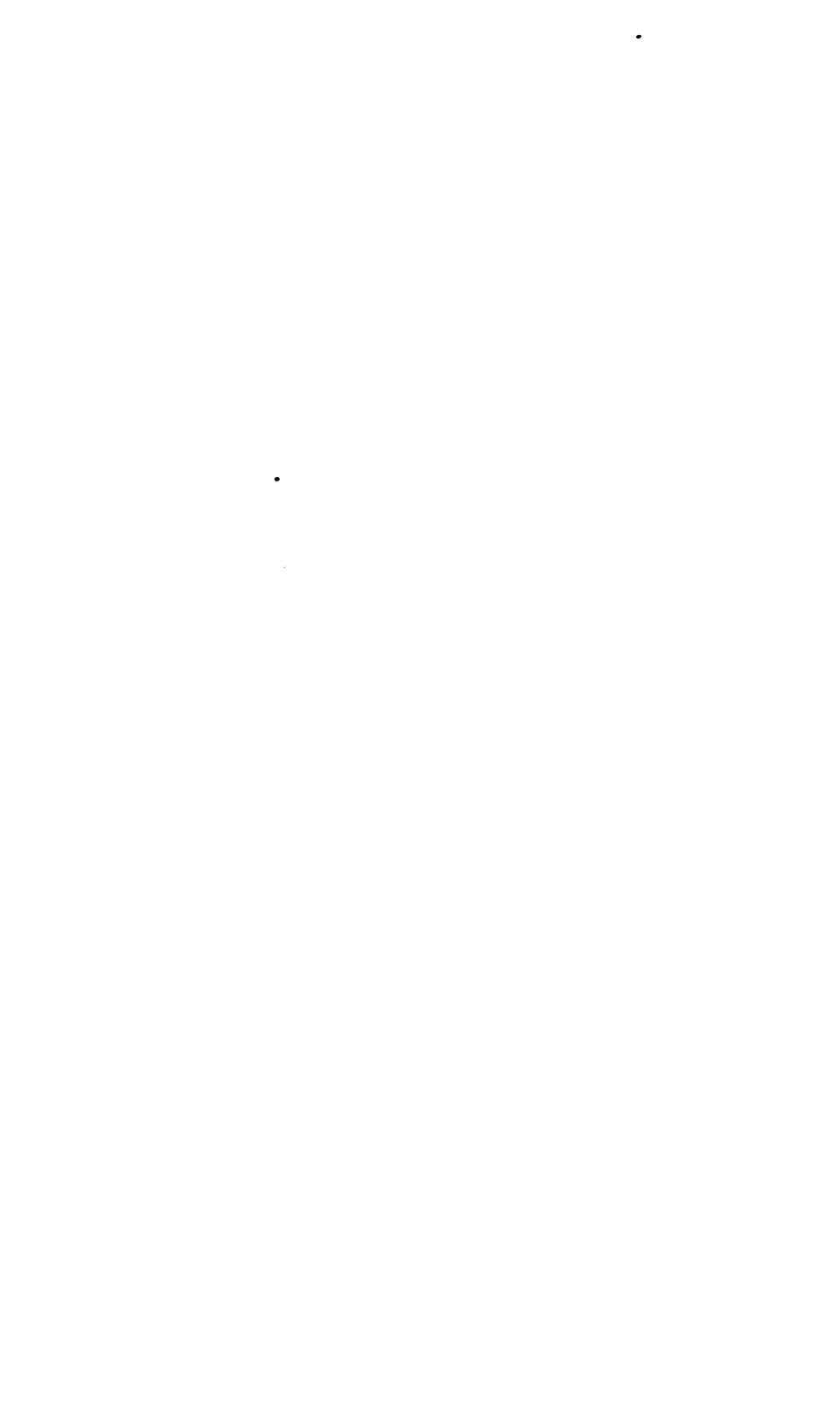
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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

2 Witter 12

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

(AT IONE).

JULY 1, 1896, TO JUNE 30, 1898.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING. 1899.



REPORT.

To Hon. JAMES H. Bund, Governor of California:

SR. We berewith submit our biennial report for the term ending Jude 30, 1898, together with the reports of the Superintendent, the Secretary, the Attending Physician, and that of the expert accountant. You will observe that the number of inmates reached its maximum early in the year 1897, just as the various county governments of the State were beginning to feel the effects of the \$11 per month tax which the law now imposes on each county for each boy committed to the School from such county.

Since that time there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of commitments to the School. During the same period there has been quite an increase in the number of boys who have been sentenced to the penitentiaries. Under the present law, it is less expensive for the counties to send their youthful law-breakers to the penitentiaries than it is to send them to the reformatories.

This tax of \$11 per month for each inmate committed from a county has a direct tendency to defeat the purpose for which the reformatory was created—which purpose was to keep the boys out of the penitentury. We respectfully recommend a repeal of the law imposing this special tax, for the reason that under the general law each county pays its just and equitable tax for the maintenance of the reformatory.

We ask your careful perusal of that portion of the report of the Superintendent relating to the "indeterminate sentence" of the inmates. Our experience and observation have convinced us that the work of reformation can be more effectually accomplished when the term of a boy's detention at the School is to be determined by his deportment and his effort at reformation, rather than by the order of the court of commitment. We recommend that the law be so amended that all inture commitments shall be under the indeterminate sentence. Under the operation of the present law, a large majority of the inmates aho have received an honorable discharge have, for meritorious conduct been dismissed before the expiration of their respective terms of commitment. Under the proposed indeterminate sentence, the term of each boy's detention would depend upon his own deportment and reformation, and would thus afford a direct incentive for reformation that he might thus regain his freedom.



Our water supply for power and irrigation is obtained from Sutter Creek. The water is highly charged with sand and mud. We have endeavored to prevent this sediment from reaching the storage reservoir by the construction of sand-boxes along the line of the ditch, and by various other means, and have thus kept thousands of tons of sediment from reaching the reservoir, but our efforts to protect it from injury have been only partially successful. The muddy water is gradually depositing a sediment on the bottom of the reservoir, and is thus steadily diminishing its storage capacity. A settling reservoir is an imperative necessity, if we are to preserve this valuable water system. The State already owns the site for such a reservoir and should appropriate sufficient money for the construction of a settling reservoir, with a liberal margin for the removal of the deposits of mud and sand which have accumulated in the storage reservoir.

An unsuccessful effort was made at the last session of the Legislature to secure an appropriation for these purposes.

We also need an appropriation for the construction of a fence along the road in front of the premises. The fence now inclosing the premises is in a most dilapidated condition and is of such rude material and construction as to be no credit to the State.

For further information relative to the several departments of the School and of their progress and requirements we respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

We submit the following figures as representing the appropriations which we will need for conducting the affairs of the School for the next two years:

Salaries	\$55,000	00
Support	70,000	00
Lumber and fencing	3,500	00
Refrigerating plant		00
Library and tools	1,000	00
Boiler for heating buildings	1,500	00
Settling reservoir and repairs of water system	3,000	00

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. PRESTON, L. J. MADDUX,

F. D. TYRRELL,

Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry.

WATERMAN, November 5, 1898.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith the Third Biennial Report of the School. Since the last Biennial Report was made, E. Carl Bank was succeeded by Dr. E. S. O'Brien, as Superintendent, and the last named gentleman was succeeded by the undersigned, January 1, 1898.

In accordance with leave of absence obtained from your honorable body, I went East in January, 1898, and visited the State Reform School at Lansing, Mich., and the Reformatory at Morganza, Penn., both of which are considered model institutions, and while there I saw and observed much that aided in an intelligent management of the School.

I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without expressing my sincere appreciation of kindness extended and courtesies shown by Mr. St. John, Superintendent at Lansing, Mich., and Mr. Quay, Superintendent at Morganza, Penn.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The cellar dug and left incomplete by my predecessor was finished, and a substantial two-story brick structure erected, largely by the aid of the cadets of the School. The building is used for cellar purposes, commissary store-room and office, and in the upper story are provided six airy meditation rooms.

A one-story two-room wooden building was erected for the horticultural department, which has proven invaluable for the care and protection of tools, implements, etc., and for the preservation of seeds, plants, etc. It is contemplated that a horticultural exhibit of the products of this department will be placed therein.

A large and commodious blacksmith shop was erected to the right of the power-house. The shop consists of two rooms, in one of which blacksmithing work proper is done, and in the other wheelwright work.

The carpenter shop, located in the trades building, was changed by adding thereto the space heretofore reserved for the blacksmith shop, which was unsuited for that purpose, and much better adapted to the use of which it has been put. Necessary machinery has been placed in position, so that now the shop is well equipped.

The unfinished basement of wagon and tool house was greatly im-

proved by placing thereunder a brick wall, so that the building is now free from the danger of falling down, which threatened it.

The pipe crossing the Sutter Creek road, about a mile and a half from the School, was found to be in a dangerous condition, and in compliance with permission and authority obtained from your honorable body, nine hundred feet of No. 14 gauge 11-inch double-riveted and double-dipped pipe was placed in position, to take the place of the wornout pipe in the ground, and covered with about twenty-four inches of dirt. This is believed to be a most important improvement, which ordinarily would have involved an expenditure of about \$1,000, and for which the total expense incurred was about \$450.

The carpets of the Administration Building, which had not been touched for four years, were taken up and thoroughly cleaned and renovated, contributing to their lasting quality, as well as to the health and comfort of the inmates.

The farm implements and agricultural machinery were found to be in a dilapidated condition, and much work in the direction of repairs through the blacksmith shop has been accomplished; much yet remains to be done. A farm wagon with one spoke missing in one of the wheels was allowed to go without repair for two years.

My predecessor built an effective dam or bulkhead to prevent the water of Mule Creek from overflowing the land, and rendering it unfit for use. This is a beneficial improvement, and will shortly be strengthened by planting willows and other trees alongside of it to contribute to its strength and efficiency.

Heretofore all the boys have been compelled to use one watercloset in common, and that this was an evil, it required no expert to discover. Recently a separate closet was put in Company "C" basement, which said company is composed of the younger boys of the School.

A new division barbed wire fence was built on the Rendell Ranch property—a much needed improvement.

A new system of six arc electric lights was put in, which will result in saving about eleven twelfths of the expense of maintaining these lights.

Three improved sand-boxes were erected on the ditch leading from Sutter Creek to the reservoir, the use of which prevents tons of sand and dirt from being carried into the reservoir. Two of these boxes are 30 feet long and the other 40 feet in length, and all work admirably.

A well-equipped barber shop was recently established, where the useful trade of barber is being rapidly learned.

A pig pen of about an acre in area was recently built.

The chicken yard was greatly enlarged and improved, and an additional substantial chicken-house erected.

Several wormout or rotten wooden manholes connected with the sewer or pipe system have been taken out and replaced by brack manholes.

The matter of supplying the building with water for dimentic purposes has been in the past a source of amorpance. Formerly a spring on the ranch was resorted to, and later water was harded from near in a wagon. For the past year or more the spring water has been used, but had to be conveyed by wagon from the power-house to the building. This method required the services of two boys and from hastes for a portion of each day. It was recommended to the Board that a jump be erected at the power-house and the water pumped up to the building, and that the apparatus used to run the pump could also be utilized for an air whistle, which could be sounded to notify the neighborhood of escapes. The plan met with the approval of the Board and has been put into operation and works admirably.

REPORTS AND RECORDS.

It was found that the various departments of this School kept as systematic record of the work accomplished. The employes in charge were requested to keep records in books provided for that purpose, and there has been a compliance with the request, and any information desired can be promptly obtained.

Commencing July 1, 1898, a new or additional system of reports will be put into use. The present system consists of daily reports relating principally to conduct of cadets, but containing little of an industrial character. The new form will be ruled to last a mountal giving easist day's accomplishment, and also a summary of the mountal swork—giving in detail cost of department, labor performed supplies used and articles produced.

The several reports of each department will be bound in separate volumes biennially, and will thus be preserved as a detailed and comprehensive report of the operations of such department.

FARM.

There were 17 horses in all on the farm immagine last fiscal year 15 of which belonged to the State and 2 of which the fact and were worked for their keeping. Eight horses have been added by purchase and one died, making a total of 24 in use at present 11 if which are seare property. The horses recently purchased are in good imminustable that the others are in fair condition only.

There has been no grain raised on the tarm in the part two pears as the land constituting the original purchase was not we later that raising grain.

The Rendell Ranch, the purchase of which was late. The strength of the affords better opportunity for results in this fire to a late of the strength of the st

raise considerable grain will be made. The number of acres of larad heretofore tilled was about 100.

The amount of hay produced last year was 75 tons, and the amount produced this year was 116 tons. It is to be remembered that this was an exceptionally dry year, and if irrigation had not been largely resorted to the crop would have been much smaller. Many high places could not be reached by irrigating ditches, and in these spots the yield was comparatively nothing.

The acreage which will be put in hay, grain, and alfalfa for the coming year, will approximate about 250. Much of the land is adapted for grazing purposes only, and attempts to raise crops would prove failures. We have about 9 acres of alfalfa, which will be increased this year. The low land of the farm is what is termed sour land, and has to be drained by ditches before it is fit for use. The drainage ditches can be used for irrigating ditches in summer.

Another difficulty is the prevalence of wild morning-glory, which can only be removed, after it has taken hold of the land, by constant cultivation and work. The difficulty will, however, be overcome.

The land composing the farm is made up of different kinds of soil, and some care and judgment in the selection of grasses has to be exercised. Efforts will be put forth to do something with timothy, Italian rye grass, and red-topped clover.

About 45 tons of grain were consumed on the farm the past year. The corn product of the farm was about 6 tons, and about 50 tons of pumpkins per year.

The farm utensils, implements, etc., have been allowed to run down very much in the past two years, but, as stated in another part of this report, this is being remedied as rapidly as possible.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

One of the most interesting departments of the school, and the one for which the cadets have a decided preference, is horticulture. Besides, it is one of the most useful in producing truck for table and other use.

The garden improvements for year ending June 30, 1897, consisted in lawn around Administration Building, nursery garden containing hotbeds, propagating beds, and general nursery stock, and about an acre of strawberries and small vegetables.

The entrance avenue has been improved and widened by this department, hitching posts erected, and the ground around the building leveled and filled in. Two lawns in front of the building have been planted, and trees from nursery have been planted on side hills around building, contributing greatly to the beauty of premises.

Artistic rock work and terraces were constructed and interspersed with flowers, shrubs, etc.

Products for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 18		
equash	100 tons	\$3 00
Potatoes.	250 sks.	137 50
Beets		20 00
Onions		25 00
Beans		10 00
Carrots		20 00
Cucumbers		30 00
Tomatoes		45 00
Lettuce		13 00
Radishes	450 doz.	22 50
Celery		12 50
Pumpkins	25 tona	125 00
Cabbage	1 ton	25 00
Plams	500 lbs.	10 00
Apricots		6 00
Δγι ΙΛΟ 66		0 00
Total	_	\$504 50

For the year ending June 30, 1898, we have under cultivation for garden purposes 70 acres, an increase of 20 acres over last year. It is divided into the following gardens: Twenty acres in orchard, 2 acres in orange grove, 6 acres in grapes, 2 acres in berries and flowers, and the remaining 40 acres in potatoes, melons, corn, pumpkins, and other vegetables.

Much time and work have been devoted to extension and improvement of new land and the planting of new and replacing old trees; horticultural building erected and fence around orchard repaired. Have made about ten barrels of pickles, and expect to have about twenty-five before season closes.

Products for Year Ending June 30, 1898.		
Potatoes 200 sks.	\$130	00
Beets	200	00
Parsnips	11	. 75
Onions	40	00
Carrots 10 tons	150	00
Croumbers	169	
Tomatoes8 tons	120	00
reen peas14 sks.	15	75
Lettuce 460 doz.	23	00
Radishes	25	00
Pumpkins		00
Cabbage		00
*trawherries	_	
Biackberries 400 lbs.		00
Plane	150	
Apricots 600 lbs.		00
Total	\$1,344	00

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Attention is respectfully directed to this important and interesting interesti

Some animal or animals got into the chicken yard last year and corroyed about ninety chickens.

A species of hog cholera broke out among the pigs, and some thized odd died; precautions against a recurrence have been taken.

The department has been placed in competent and reliable han and good results are confidently looked for.

There are on hand at present 24 large hogs and 24 nice pigs. The pigs are of the Poland-China and Berkshire breeds. It has been found from careful observation and some tests made that the Poland-China boar crossed with Berkshire sow is the more profitable for us, as their net weight at eighteen months is from 350 to 500 pounds, while that of smaller breeds will rarely net one half that, with same feed and care.

The cattle consist principally of Fresian-Holstein breed, but it is thought that more satisfactory results can be produced by crossing with Jersey or Durham. Some experiments on these lines will be made, and satisfactory results are confidently predicted.

We succeeded in hatching out some 475 chicks this season. For 1897, 400 dozen eggs were produced, and for 1898, 450 dozen.

The following tables are considered interesting enough to accompany this report:

Milk Report for 1897.

	Number of Pounds for Year.	Number of Gallons for Year.	Value of Each Cow.
Aggie	9,873	1,23414	\$197 40
Lakeside		1,2341/8	197 40
Pearline		1.077	172 8
Flores		1,185 1/6	198 8
B. Queen		1,1495%	184 0
Flossie	7,435	929%	148 7
Blue Bell		774%	124 0
J. Queen	1,076	1341/4	21 6
Blossom		6911/4	55 34
Ida		94914	152 0
Roan	7,192	899	143 8
Daisy No. 1	6,563	420%	131 3
Kate	8,405	425%	68 2
Lulu		83436	133 50
Mayflower	3,098	4491	71 90
Susie	7,180	695	143 6
Barah	5,975	746%	119 6
Mollie	3,495	436%	70 0
Betsy	5,957	744%	119 2
Daisy No. 2	277	34 5%	5 6
Maud	4,548	56814	91 10
Hannah	4,527	565%	90 6

Milk Report for 1888.

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J. Queen Blossom J. M. S. M. M. S. M.						276 3
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Daisy No. 1 Kate Kate Late	lda			U	7.3	13 I
Mayflower Mayf						15 1
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	Number of chickens on hand June 32. 1896 Number of chickens raised Number of chickens died Number of chickens killed Number of chickens consumed Number of chickens sold Number of eggs produced Number of bogs on hand June 32. Number of hogs raised Number of hogs sold Number of hogs consumed	The Chair State of the State of	Cours sanight. Cours said Cours dead Hericus come mad I me M. I com Number of a	THE THE THE THE STATE OF THE ST	tomat into	

CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT.

To attempt to embody in detail the work accomplished during 189 would be an impossibility. Especially would this apply to repairin done, which consisted of every conceivable thing used about the institution. Many changes and betterments were made in the variou institution buildings.

The school-room in Trades Building was removed from the rear terms front of building, to former Tailoring Department, necessitating partial reconstruction of both rooms.

A complete equipment for Printing Department was made and put in, consisting of racks for type cases, tables, drawers, shelving, etc.

In the Shoemaking. Department, shoe benches, stools, tables, cutting-board and large front-door locker for stock were made. Many screens, screen doors, sash doors, tables, and benches were made. All the wagon and implement work that was possible was done in this department.

One small house was built to cover spring water supply.

The condition of carpenter shop at this time was very crude; the equipment consisting of a cheap grade of tools and no machinery whatever, with any quantity of water power going to waste.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the carpenter reports as follows:

"I take great pleasure in reporting a marked improvement in the equipment of carpenter shop, consisting of one H. L. Beach iron tilting saw-table, with rip and cut-off, miter and grooving saws; one Marston 24-inch bandsaw table, complete, with saw; one 12-inch Sebastian wood-turning lathe, with chisels. The above-mentioned machinery has all been set up, attached to main shaft by proper belts and pulleys, and put in first-class running order, without outside assistance. The shop is now enabled to do a greater amount and variety and better class of work in less time than before. Many of the boys in this department have advanced rapidly, and some have shown marked mechanical ability, and there exists no reason why they cannot, when discharged, do well for themselves."

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

In the Tailoring Department all the uniforms, clothes, overalls, and underclothing used in the School are manufactured, as well as repairing of the same, and the mending and darning of socks attended to.

The gentleman who is in charge of this department has had three years' experience in a similar institution, and is well qualified for the work, besides exercising a good influence on the boys in the work of reformation.

A new Singer sewing-machine was recently added to this department. From February 21, 1898, from which time books have been kept, to

June 30, 1898, there has been turned out of this department the following described articles

"ideb" uniforms.	 107	Shirts	90
Cadeta extra pants .	 8 I	White duck pants	19
Overa in	 45	Baseball suits	10
Tudermeat (suite)	 18	Cadets snits repaired	30
Codeta cuturen suita	9	Besides work for officers.	

The cloth for boys' pauts is made with woven stripe, doing away with excessive of braid stripe and is a decided improvement. The braid stripe was easily removed by cadets who can away from the school, but this cannot be done with the cloth now in use.

SHOEMAKING

The Shoemaking Department has so far advanced that no outside purchases of shoes or slippers have been made since January, 1898.

The gentleman who was in charge of this department recently resigned and a competent successor appointed, under whose instructions the boxs are rapidly developing

We make a good quality of shoe, and a very decided improvement on the old style brogan so long in use, and for which the boys have a tostive dislike

We have recently commenced the manufacture of slippers of superior quality to those heretofore purchased.

The citizen's shoe, which is given to paroled or discharged boys, gade at the School, is of superior quality and pattern.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

On February 17, 1898, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop was established, and placed in charge of a competent mechanic

Several boys are engaged in learning useful and profitable trades. The progress made by the boys is quite satisfactory, and they are very much devoted to their work.

The value of new work, repairs, making tools, wagon, etc., amounted \$555, 89 up to June 30, 1898

The shop is well equipped with one double brick forge, one single outable forge, three anvils, tire-benders, tools, etc.

The tools in use are those largely made by the boys. At the date of spring this report a farm wagon manufactured in the shop was nearly injected, which certainly is a credit to the shop and the School.

With the commencement of the new fiscal year needed improvements this important department will be made

LIJECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING.

The Electrical Department is well equipped with two Westinghouse hamos, 110 volts direct or straight current, and has a capacity of 216 candle power incandescent lamps

This is a most popular department with boys, and in which employment is eagerly sought.

All repairs or changes in electrical apparatus, machinery, plumetc., are attended to in this department, and the cadets employed trare opportunity for the learning of a trade which must necessarily make them self-supporting and independent.

WATER POWER.

In 1890 the Board of Trustees entered into an agreement for the puchase of water rights located along Sutter and Mule creeks, including rights of way, and site for storage reservoir.

The system was perfected under the direction of competent engineers, so that finally the School came into possession of a most valuable plant, capable of supplying all power necessary for the School, and affording ample facilities for irrigation on a large scale.

The water scheme has its head about one mile from the town of Sutter Creek, and thence by ditch, flume, and tunnel conveyed to storage reservoir, about four miles, at Henderson place.

The reservoir is at sufficient elevation to furnish power required for running machinery.

Water is thence conveyed by ditch, flume, and pipe to head of pressure pipe, about one mile in length. The pressure pipe is made of No. 10 wrought iron, riveted and dipped, and is 18 inches in diameter, with a 300-foot head, giving at power-house 130 pounds pressure to square inch. Water is thence delivered to two waterwheels, 48-inch and 36-inch, and to two water motors, 18-inch and 8-inch.

The section of ditch near head at Sutter Creek was improved by placing therein one 40-foot and two 36-foot sand-boxes to overcome difficulty heretofore experienced of sand being deposited in large quantities in reservoir. This was a much-needed improvement and has greatly improved quality of water.

About 900 feet of 14-inch pipe was put in to take place of wornout pipe.

The system is considered nearly perfect, and can be made entirely so by the labor of inmates, which will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

During the previous fiscal year the Printing Department was established, and is well supplied with type, cases, stones, etc.

The press in use is hardly large enough for the work of the School, and will not permit of a long-cherished wish to publish a monthly journal.

All the printing required for the School has been done in the office, and with the aid of a larger press would be enabled to do better and larger work.

EDUCATIONAL

The cadets in the Educational Department of the School have all shown satisfactory progress in the work, though it is to be remembered that the entrants to the School as a rule are deficient.

When the institution was opened in 1554, the school work was firther into three defined sections—primary, middle, and advanced—and the attainments required for promotion to the next higher classification prescribed. In June, 1897, my predecessor deemed it wise and expedient to make a new arrangement of the school work. At the hops at the School were divided into eight grades, according to their various mental capacities. To further this end a new course of study was compiled and is now being used with success in the School Department. The course of study in use was compiled with the provisions of Sections (1665) and 1667 of the Political Code of the State kept constantly in mand, and the course is in thorough harmony with said sections.

The main object is to give the boy an education commensation the time he spends in the class-room.

After a boy has taken the entire course, it can be combletly said that he will be able to read well, to write a legible hand to make out the accounts in ordinary business life, to speak the English language properly, to spell correctly the words in his own vocabulary, to have a limit knowledge of his country's history, to have some elementary knowledge of the natural phenomena by which he is surrounded to have dereioped pleasing manners, and last, but by no means least to have called vated a desire for good literature.

In addition to the above, the earnest effort is made to train the boy so that he may become a manly man and a useful member of society.

The boys are taught to avoid complaining and fault-finding backbo-

No opportunity is lost to impress upon them the importance of industry, economy, order, promptness, duty, truthfulness, honesty, compage, honor, good name, and love of country.

They are taught to respect the rights of others, and to develop a harmstand of lying, stealing, profanity, vulgarity, and selfishness.

The school-rooms now in use are not adapted for school work but this difficulty will soon be overcome when the proposed new buildings are completed.

The schools are in need of maps, physiological charts, desks works en Since January 1, 1898, another school-room was opened, there wing now three school-rooms in operation.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

is used, and the cadets composing the class are making rapid and satisfactory progress. The object is to prepare and fit boys who show an inclination that way for office work, and it is confidently expected that any one of the cadets will soon become proficient enough to take employment and earn fair wages.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

An earnest endeavor, fruitful of good results, has been made to inculcate a love and admiration for music. It is unnecessary to suggest the refining influence of music, and its effect has been quite perceptible. A marked improvement in the singing at chapel is observable since a choir has been organized. Much interest is added to these important services. Boys who have shown an aptitude have been given instruction in vocal music.

COMMISSARY.

During the year the Senate Committee on State Institutions visited the School and made certain suggestions relative to keeping the books in this department, which have been adopted, and while somewhat increasing the work, have nevertheless proven more satisfactory. Further improvements and innovations, which experience may suggest, will be made, so that the system may become as near perfect as possible.

The new building, occupied in part by the Commissary, has made things much more pleasant and agreeable than was possible in the former small and cramped quarters.

LIBRARY.

Our library is such in name only. Quite a number of books can be found on the shelves, but they are either worn out, or unsuitable reading for our boys, and the remainder have been read by nearly all the boys. The Chief Matron, the Principal of the School Department, and myself, have prepared a list of about two hundred and fifty books, which will be purchased after July 1, 1898, when the appropriation for that purpose becomes available.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The military work has continued by daily exercises and drills. The 'setting-up exercises are held six mornings of each week, from 6 to 6:20 A. M. Company and battalion drills and bayonet exercises are held from 4:45 to 5:15 P. M., five afternoons each week. The interest in the drills would be largely increased if we were able to procure arms. All attempts in this direction have failed. It is hoped that the cadets will be equipped with wooden guns, which will soon be made in our carpenter shop.

The exercises and drills produce good effects in securing courteous namer and soldierly bearing in the cadets.

A beautiful silk flag was recently purchased and is used by the battaken on drills and parades.

BAND.

The brass instruments in use by the band are of second-class quality and very much the worse for wear. Two clarinets and flute were recently added.

The band, considering that changes in the membership take place frequently, is doing remarkably well. A competent instructor is in tharge who gives music lessons daily from 1 to 3 P. M., and rehearsals take place at 6 45 P. M. and continue for one hour. Concerts are given saturday evenings, and the band assists at drills and dress parades.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

There is maintained at this School a fairly well equipped Phototraph: Department in which the photographs of all the inmates of the %'mo' are taken

As impetent person is in charge and instruction given to boys who was an aptitude in this direction. Wonderful progress has been made, improvements are contemplated which will place this most useful opartment upon a still better basis.

HOSPITAL.

I can but resterate a former recommendation for a separate building to a sistal purposes. The hospital as at present maintained in the Almin strution Building, and in the event of a contagious or infectious to see is a menace to the inmates. This is a fault that should speedily remedied.

This department has always been in charge of a matron unqualified to is special needs. I deemed it advisable to place in charge an interest nurse, and the marked improvement in its management is very

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Inscriptine is a prerequisite to success in the administration of the section is maintained by awakening and appealing to the thinking test of the boys, rather than a resort to corporal punishment. When low or base things are practiced, it becomes necessary to resort corons punishment, which, however, is inflicted with discretion. Possiment is never inflicted without the knowledge or authority of separate medical, and always in his presence, but never by him.

We have is spent by him in talking to the boys individually, and

th time is spent by him in talking to the boys individually, and the state of the tready sympathy and moral suasion have done more to must hief and wrongdoing than more drastic measures.

Many boys are trusted and a spirit of honor cultivated, resulting in the exercise of much more freedom than heretofore, and runaways are rarer.

Humane methods have been productive of beneficial results and will be pursued in the future.

A record of all punishments inflicted is kept.

CHANGE IN THE LAW.

The provision in the law relating to this School, requiring that the county from which a boy is committed shall be required to pay \$11 for his keeping, and if parent or guardian is able to pay, said amount shall be charged against him or her, is wrong in theory and practice.

If the boy needs reformation to protect the State against his future depredation, then it is the duty of the State to reform him in youth to save the additional expense of caring for him when he shall have advanced in age and will have become a criminal.

There is no more justice in imposing a charge of \$11 for the care of a boy than there would be in imposing a similar charge for the care and custody of a man. A proposition to engraft such a provision on the law, either for State prisons or asylums, would receive but poor support or comfort.

This institution is intended to and does reform youths so that they may not become a future burden to the State, but a serious impediment is put in the way of the good and beneficial work by placing a per capita tax on the counties committing boys to the School.

The result of the operations of this unjust law is that parents who can afford to pay the tax and have no inclination to do so turn their boys out upon the world to engage in a career of wrongdoing and crime, and counties which feel themselves tax-ridden do not commit boys to the School. In the latter case he is either discharged by some humane Judge, or he is confined in the county jail, where he is thrown in contact with some of the worst criminal elements.

Many boys, in consequence of this law, are allowed to roam the streets, going from bad to worse, and who will, eventually, graduate as criminals, while their detention here, and being brought under the restrictive and reformatory influences here existing, might save them shame, their parents humiliation, and the State, in the end, expense.

The law is wrong and should be repealed.

Indeterminate Sentence.—The law should be so changed, relative to the term of service in the institution, that boys should be committed for an indeterminate period, or until twenty-one years of age. If the liberty or freedom of a boy is dependent upon his good behavior, and his term is not fixed, he will certainly make the best showing possible under the circumstances. The consensus of opinion among authorities on the subject unmistakably favors the indeterminate sentence.

The key to the failure of the prison, and a chief clew in its reform, been in the system of administering definite and predetermined sentences by Judges, who, being ignorant of the nature of the individual before them, and therefore of the effect of the sentence upon him, and of its pastice, are really incompetent to judge."

Society must say, in effect, to the individual who violates its social matters. So long as you act in a flagrantly anti-social manner, I shall exercise pressure on you, and restrain, more or less, the exercise of your treelom. I will give you a helping hand, because the sooner you begin to act socially the better it will be for both of us. I shall be glad to take you alone, and the sooner the better, but so long as I see that you are a dangerous person, I shall not entirely leave my hold on you."

That is the only attitude towards the criminal which is at once safe, resonable and humane."

The first reform necessary is the total abolition of the definite and projectermined sentence. The indefinite sentence is no longer new, either in principle or practice; all that is needed is its systematic extension. It has been adopted by several of the American States, such a Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kansas, and it was introduced at the famous State reformatory of New York at Elmira by an Act passed in 1877."

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

We need an ice-making or refrigerating plant, which will involve an expenditure of about \$1,500

We need an appropriation of \$2,500 for fences, and \$1,000 for lumber turns, piggery, etc

The fence on the Preston Avenue side of the School and on the State. Ureek road are a disgrace to the State. We have tried to effect the improvement in this direction in the past year, but have been trable to do so for want of boys, else something would have been done, cen without an appropriation.

An appropriation of \$500 should be made for the purchase of books or the library.

An appropriation of \$500 should be made for the purchase of tools and other equipments for industrial departments.

An appropriation should also be made for the repair and maintenance the present water system, with a view of preserving our reservoir, withing the reservoir and dam at the head of pipe-line, about a mile on the School, and providing for unforeseen contingencies, such as to ditch and pipe-line, and also for improving the present water for domestic purposes, or establishing a new one adequate to the last and needs of the institution

An appropriation of \$5,000 is required for the erection and furnishing of a Hospital Building apart and distinct from the Administration Building.

CONCLUSION.

I have to return thanks for words of encouragement, to the Governor of the State; to the honorable Board of Trustees, for advice and assistance; to Dr. E. S. O'Brien, my predecessor, and wife, for kindness and courtesy; to E. Carl Bank, former Superintendent, for counsel and assistance, while visiting the Reform School, at Lansing, Michigan; to the officers and employés of the School for hearty coöperation, and to the citizens of Ione and Amador County for earnest support and kind consideration.

Very respectfully,

D. S. HIRSHBERG, Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Showing Number Admitted and Released.

Nativity.	Number Number Com'it'ed in School		1896-	1897.	1897-	Number in school.	
	Since Opening.	June 30,	Admitted.	Released.	Admitted.	Released.	June 20, 1896.
White boys Colored boys Indians	329 14 3	193 7 2	76 6 2	70 1 1	26 2 0	97 8 1	121
Totals	346	202	84	72	28	101	141

TABLE II.

Number Received by Months and Years.

Years.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	Total for Yours .
1896-1897 1897-1498 Previous	10 2	7 4	4 4	11 5	5	7	5 4	1 1	10 6	6 0	10	5	84 28 234
Total	_				_			-	٠.	_			346

TABLE III.

Counties From White Some Some Samuel.

	- Marital	255-5.	74F	TIE	Per : 1886
Alameda	32	75	•		75.3
Amedor	3	-	ī	3	ies
Butte	Ā	i	=	ė	1.3
Colmon	š	ī	=	- Ē	===
Presso	•	i	ī	-	5
Glean	•	i		=	=
Humbolds	•		:	=	55
Ken	É	4	1	Ţ.	
	ı.	•	· ·		
Los Angeles	3.6	-			
Merced		ar I	÷		1.3
	*		=	7	
Monterey	•	Ě	•	T	1.3
Serada		•		¥ .	57
Orange	•	•	!	•	
Placer	-	1		=	
Senta Clara	*	Ξ		•	
ecramento	3	3	Ţ	•	1.7
San Diego	3	=	•	3	1.45
San Francisco	35	35	\$	235	35.04
San Joaquin	3	•	3	4	
San Luis Obispo	2	1	•	3	
Santa Cruz	7	2	Í	-	1.63
Siekiyou	\$	4	I	5	Las
Solano	4	3	ł	•	1.43
Bonoma	35	3	•	23	1.76
Stanislaus	1	#	2	2	
Talare	:	\$	\$.	I	4.933
Tuolumne	2	Ī	•	2	574
Ventura	•	•	1	ī	3
Totals		14		346	

TABLE IV

Causes of Communication.

Officere.	进术	2年-長	? Terraine	Tunk	Per Less
Burglary	3%	ж	Ħ	100	2.23
Grand larceny	5	5	90	2	£.344
Larceny	5	Š	₹	<u></u>	310
Vagrancy	-	ė	7	42	22
Porgery	1	i	*	•	146
Misdemeanor		į	•	4	1156
Attempt to rape	•	;			
Indecent exposure	÷		•	•	1:56
Dieturbing peace	•	1	•	4	-125
Disturbing peace	:	:	•	ž	2.
Felony Malicious mischief	•	•	:	-	£
	:	:	:	1	- 34
Assault	:	I	3	•	: :51
Battery	Ţ	•	2	2	.19
Indecent assault	•	•	4	2	
Vulgar language	Ç.	•	•	:	250
Obtaining money under false pretenses	Ć.	2	1	I	45
Incorrigibility	Ç.	<u>:</u>	•	2	5.7
Infamous crime	1	•	:	2	5.3
Embezziement	3	:	2	£	1 445
Robbery	r <u>.</u>	•	ī		250
Arson	Ī	:	ē	•	25
Assault with deadly weapon	ī	i		Ž	37.4
Totals	<u></u>	<u> </u>	234	345	15. 156)

TABLE V.

Courts by which Commitments Were Made.

	1896–97.	1897-98.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
Superior Court Police Court Justice's Court Recorder's Court Returned from parole	2	28 0 0 0	110 96 26 1	217 98 27 1 3	62.713 28.322 7.803 .289 .867
Totals	84	28	234	346	100.000

TABLE VI.

Age of Boys when Committed.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent
Eight years	0	0	1	1	.289
Nine years	0	0	0	0	.000
Ten years	0	0	2	2	.578
Eleven years	0	0	15	15	4.335
Twelve years	3	0	9	12	8.46
Thirteen years	8	1	20	29	8.291
Fourteen years	10	3	34	47	13.583
Fifteen years		4	42	57	16.473
Sixteen years		2	47	67	19.363
Seventeen years	30	12	64	106	80.634
Eighteen years	3	6	0	9	2.601
Nineteen years	Ŏ	Ŏ	0	0 •	.000
Twenty years	ĺ	Ō	0	i	.289
Totals	84	28	234	346	100.000

TABLE VII.

Nativity of Boys.

		1896–97.	1897-98.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Ceut
	United States.			i		ı
Alabama _		. 1	0	0	1	.289
			2	i	3	.867
			1	ō	2	.578
elifornia		. 47	20	149	216	62.428
			~	1	1	.289
Joseph Dob	ta	. •	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1 4 1	1	1.156
			ļ v	3	3	
			Ų	1	1	.289
		_	U	0	2	.578
			1	5 !	7	2.023
ndian Ter	ritory	. 0	0	1 1	1	.289
ndiana	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i 1 -	0	: 2	3	.867
o wa		.i 1	1	3 '	5	1.445
			0	i 4 .	4	1.156
			Ŏ	\mathbf{i}	$ar{2}$.578
			Ö	1	$ar{2}$.578
leese chre	etts	.;	1	6	~ ~	.867
					3	.289
	******		0		Ţ	
			Ų	Z	Z	.578
iissouri		. 2	0	7	9	5.601
ebraska .		. 1	1	0 '	2	.578
ow Jersey	,	1	0	1 '	2	.578
lew York	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	1	5	10	2.890
•		1 _	0	10	11	3.177
	lina		Ŏ	1	1	.289
		_	Ö	3	Ā	1.156
		- 1	Ŏ	3	5	1.445
Pannaulwa.	nia	Õ			9	.57×
	••••		, ,	6	•	.867
			. 0		9	
		1 -) 0	0		.289
			į ĝ	1	1	.289
Vas hingto	n	. <u> </u>	0	1	1	.289
Totals		72	28	212	312	90.168
1	Foreign Countries.			-		1
lustralia _		. 0	0	1 1	1	.289
			0	1	1	.289
anada		. 0	0	4	4	1.156
ngland		3	Ò	3	Ř	1.734
			ň	ŏ	ž	.578
			ň	1 1	ĩ	.289
reland.		Ŏ	ŏ		$\frac{1}{2}$	
			Ŏ	Z !	2	.578
Carl		. U	Ŏ	3	3	.867
rexico		. 2	Ŭ	1 ;	3	.867
	and		0	1	1	.289
cotland		.; 1	, 0	1	2	.578
witzerland	1	. 0	0	1	1	.259
			0	3	7	2.023
		12	0	22	34	9.832

Summary.

	Number.	Per Cent.
United States Foreign countries Unknown		90.168 7.803 2.023
	346	100.00

TABLE XIV.

Number of Boys Released, by Months and Years.

Years.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February .	March	April	Мау	June	Totals
1896-97 1897-98 Died	5 6	10	1 23	18 18	9	3 13	2 2	8	0	6 11	15 8 1	19 7 1	71 100 2
Totals	11	12	24	16	12	10	4	11	4,	17	19	27	178

TABLE XV.

Average Number Months Boys Remained in Institution.

Fiscal Year 1896-1897,	Average Number Months.	Fiscal Year 1897-1898.	Average Number Months
Boys released on parole	25.6 13.75 26.3	Boys released on parole Boys discharged. Boys escaped Boys returned (imp. subjects)	26.6 31.2 14.15 1.00

TABLE XVI.

Number of Boys Employed in Different Departments at Close of Fiscal Year.

Departments.	1896-97.	1897-96.	Departments.	1896-97.	1897-98
Tailoring Shoemaking	12	12	Hospital	8	2
Shoemaking	16	LD.	Office	2	2
Carpentering	- X	3	Housework	26	9.
Printing	2	2	Miscellaneous	15	2
Singineer	10	8	Commissary	2	2
Laundry	0.0	12	Horticultural	26	11
Bakery.		6	Blacksmithing	Ö	4
lookery	20	18 16	Brickyard	18	ш
Agricultural	20	16			
Dining-rooms	20 20 30	L/i	Totals	234	141

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDISTRY / WATERMAN, CAL. August 1. 1995.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston Since of Industry.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit for your consideration a full statement of the financial transactions of the Preston School of Industry for the forty-eighth and forty-ninth fiscal years, ending June 30. 1998:

Table No. 1—Cash receipts from all sources.

Table No. 2—Cash disbursements.

Table No. 3—Department issues by the Commissary.

Table No. 4—Stock issues by the Commissary.

Table No. 5—Exhibit of amount of moneys paid into State Treasury by counties for support.

Table No. 6—Exhibit of financial condition June 30. 1393.

Table No. 7—Trial balance taken July 21. 1393.

Table No. 8—Certificate of Expert Accountant.

Very respectfully.

B. T. K. PRESTON.

Secretary.

Cash Receipts during the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Fiscal Years. TABLE No. 1.

	Live Stock	\$\$ 67.20 10.20 10.00 110.00 10	
	Contingent Fund	\$100 00 44 55 292 31 12 90 427 50	
	Equipment Appropriation 49th Year, \$1,250 00	\$589 94 148 44 146 16 20 22	
	Improvement Appropriation, \$56,-000 00	\$462 30 10 00 250 00 339 72 311,112 21 1,112 21 1,510 00	
	Support Appropriation 49th Year, \$35,000 00	\$2,052 36 5,507 59 2,044 53 9,069 34 5,347 65 2,735 00 2,735 00 2,735 00	
	Salary Appropriation 49th Fiscal Year, \$27,500 00	\$2,270 94 2,314 48 2,175 50 2,228 65 2,129 32 2,178 34 \$24,369 03	
`	Maintenance 45th and 46th Fiscal Years	\$180 77 \$180 77	:
0	Completion of Buildings, \$145,000 00, Act of March, 1893; Balance, \$713 30	\$359 20 184 40 \$543 60	;
7	Maintenance 48th Fiscal Year, \$50,000, Balance 47th, \$6,- 451 75; Deficiency, \$4,500 00	\$6,072 82 4,226 09 2,328 20 6,167 51 500 00 6,330 90 4,624 33 2,163 00 7,694 53 8,882 55 2,583 03 6,801 45 8,801 45 8,801 45 1,332 34 1,332 3	
	Months.	August September October November December 1897—January February March April May June July August September October November December July August September June June June June June	

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3 80 24 00 14,243 2 10 24 00 14,243 3 30 83 25 83 9,003 3 10 32 63 86 40 6,178 6 05 20 86 6,688

TABLE No. 2.

Months.	Salary.	Completion of Buildings.	New Buildings, Act of April 1, 1897.	Printing Material, Horses, Books, Act of April 1st.	Deposits in Contingent Fund.	Legal Services.	Rents.	Commissary Supplies.	Live Stock.	Borrowed Money Paid.
1896—July August September October	\$2,186 58 2,216 58 2,164 16 2,172 99	08 698\$			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	\$180 77		\$3,549 48 1,874 77 164 04 3,523 39		
December December 1897—January February March	4,419 74 2,229 83 2,163 00 2,145 83				22 7 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		no mes	1,702 64 2,176 66 6,186 91		
April. May June July August	4,226 08 4,498 58 2,355 94							4,353 63 1,982 84 1,934 65		
September October November December 1898—January February		184 40	250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00	148 44	800 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5			8,812 32 4,804 33 1,391 37 11 55 8,147 42	28	00 002\$
March Mav June	2,226 65 2,228 83 2,129 32 2,178 34		918 29 1,112 21 1,510 00	343 34 146 16 20 22				4,734,70 2,601,04 2,274,21	29 07	
Totals	\$52,877 40	\$543 80	\$4,602 52	\$1,248 10	\$1,487 10	\$180 77	\$500 00	\$54,223 74	\$285 22	\$200 00

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TABLE No. 2.

Disbursements during the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Fiscal Years. Cash

Borrowed Money Paid.	00 002\$	on onz.≱
Live Stock.	15 00 238 66 2 60 29 07	77 097.4
Commissary Supplies.	\$3,549 48 1,874 77 164 04 3,523 39 2,175 55 5,185 91 4,353 63 1,982 84 1,982 84 1,982 84 1,981 37 8,147 42 8,147 42 2,274 21	404,225 for
Rents.	00 009	mot mot
Legal Services.	\$180 77	// 001¢
Deposits in Contingent Fund.	**************************************	\$1,50/ 1U
Printing Material, Horses, Books, Act of April 1st.	\$589 94 148 44 146 16 20 22	\$1,2 2 0 10
New Build- ings, Act of April 1, 1897.	\$462 30 10 00 250 00 339 72 1,112 21 1,510 00	\$4,000 02
Completion of Buildings.	\$369 20 184 40	
Salary.	\$2,128 \$2,118 \$2,116 \$2,172 \$4,19 \$4,19 \$3,178 \$4,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178 \$3,178	
Months.	August September October November December B87—January May July August September July August September October November December December March August September August September August August February March April March April	LOWIS

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

	Trustees' Expenses.	Traveling Expenses.	Advertising Expenses.	Miscellane- ous Expenses.	Medical Services.	Blacksmith and Horse- shoeing.	Freight and Express.	Water Power.	Totals.
1896—July August	\$41 35 40 86	\$127 13 3 00	00 89\$	\$27 93 21 19	\$27 00 4 50	\$ 36 25 61 60	\$9 10 3 50		\$6,453 97 4,299 38
October	68 35	93 85		188 63	25 50	87 50	7 30		
December 1897—January	52 80 50 70	48 35 10 35		60 32 85 30	7 50 6 00	35 25 54 25	4 30 2 35		
March	94 20	113 95		36 04	13 75	28 75	01 61		7,751 56
May June July	151 80 40 80	98 30 38 90 59 75	4 95 107 96	154 30 121 54 88 85	12 75 5 25 9 75	15 25 34 05 28 10	7 24 5 95 7 20		8,841 58 8,881 83 6,887 82
Angust September October November	154 70	11 80			75	47 25 32 65	9 50		
1898 – January February	•	1		82 00 82 4 73		•	•		123
April	31 00 15 00 61 30		4 80	167 98 114 36 502 80		9 25	27 72 17 60 15 96	388 00	6,178 18 6,178 18 6,688 63
Totals	\$1,024 45	\$785 23	\$267 71	\$3,768 51	\$112 76	\$722 20	\$208 62	\$388 00	\$123,433 82

TABLE No. 3.

Exhibit of Department Issues from Commissary Department, During Forty-cighth and Forty-ninth Fiscal Years, Ending June 30, 1898.

Photographic Department.	\$18
Library Department.	#1 25 2 28 2 28 3 30 113 00 113 00 2 50 3 30
Commissary Department.	\$ 28 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Hospital Department.	\$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$
Academic Department.	\$\\ \text{34} \\ \text{98} \\ \
Officers' Mess Department.	\$523 \$538 \$538 \$538 \$454 \$53 \$54 \$55 \$65 \$65 \$65 \$65 \$65 \$65 \$65
Boys' Mess Department.	\$681 87 745 68 699 62 769 62 776 02 775 61 775 61 775 86 673 47 877 91 872 70 884 65 617 66 884 65 617 68 887 40 887 40 872 70 884 65 617 68 887 40 890 74 1,090 89
Offices Department.	\$39 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Superintend- ent's Kest- dence— Current Ex- pense.	\$79 70 70 60 717 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 67 67 68 68 68 69 67 67 68 68 69 67 67 68 68 68 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69
Months.	August September October November December December January Hay June June June June June June June June

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Months.	Agricultural Department.	Horticultural Department.	Laundry Department.	Bakery Department.	Blacksmith Department.	Miscellaneous Department.	Carpentering Department.	Tailoring Department.	Shoemaking Department.
1896—July	\$257.20		\$12.28				81 76		
August		48 96	_	8		\$1 00	166 81	\$7.6 03	
September				•				_	
October	165 62			20 81		•			8
November	188 90		28 12	•			9 63		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
December								8 29	•
1897—January	179 47	53 53 68	17 27	81				₩	3 x
				_		- 2 30 30	2 30		_
March				52 93 -					7
April					1		98	16 00	6 78
Mav				11 80	-		23		82
June -				88			1 28		3
July							72 79	2 2 8 0	91 73
August				11 70	•		2 42	10 10	8 ≈
September				3			3 19		13 28
October						6 15			92 9
November							•		24
December		91							8 15
1898-January			13 05	88 88			10 45	68 13	_
February						•			200
March	132 45			_		•			11 52
April									
Nav.		65 12			108 43		12 39		98 XI
June	331 5×	5 73		-					7 31
Totals	\$5.631.11	8783 49	\$738 33	\$4 21 18	8176 80	\$11.65	\$628 61	8479 78	\$310 27

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Months.	Printing Department.	Engineering Department.	Boys' Department— Supplies.	Officers' Department— Supplies.	Housekeeping Department.	Brickmaking Department.	Officers, Rooms Department.	Improve- ments Department.
1896—July	\$90 19	\$274 31 351 97		↔ ਲ	\$10 04			\$22 45 8 35
September	•			253	17 70			
November	13 30		83 1 88 331 88	* 83				27 30
December 1897—January				88	8 27 7 3 2		8 8 8 8	
	1 62	280 77 215 64	440 55	61	8 15 9 70		• -	130 83 19 76
April	40			1 92				
MayJune	38					\$178 38	15 00	
July August	249 55 35 44			88 8	12 00		•	
September				46	24 47		00 0	
November	9 21			7 48				
I)ecember			_	35 20 70 13	10 75 13 35	178 50	8 81	508 74 260 38
February					12 05		40	
A pril	11 56	_			88	1	-	
June	60 60	75 33		88	186 33			112 17 841 32
Totals	\$552 42	\$5,849 93	\$9,184 32	\$164 82	\$513 14	\$356 88	\$80 52	\$4,380 07

TABLE No. +

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TABLE No. 4—Continued.

1896—July August September October November December				Medicines.	Cement, Etc.	Plants, Etc.		Findings.
August September October November December			_		\$5 05	\$65 22	\$156 00	
September October November December		\$26 84	-					
October November December		•				•		
November December	230 46		153 75	18 00		21 25	90 49	84 18
December						•		
	_							
1897—January	_	113 53	-			101 85		
February			- •					
March	_		_		2 00			
April					9 81			
May								
June		179 20	_			•		
July		,	_					
August		65 41	_	_		16 60		
September			-	-	•			
()ctober			- •		19 25			
November			-			000000000000000000000000000000000000000		
December		52 82				0 0 0		
1898—January		•						
February		50 31		_	28 67	41 96		
March				-				
April			_					
May		119 81	-			•		
June	125 62	•	907 75	_				
	€0 026 95	£1 KAO KO	\$5 141 03	CEO3 77	AT MOS	6477 80	62 945 70	69 701 89
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TABLE No. 4—Continued.

	Dry Goods.	Cloth.	Hardware, "A" and "B."	Drugs and Medicines.	Lime, Cement, Etc.	Garden Seeds, Plants, Etc.	Forage.	Leather and Findings.
1896—July			-		55	\$65 22		
August	305 56	\$28 84	174 49	8			78 11	207 71
September						•		
October						21 25		
November		•				•		
December	_	154 38				8 88		
1897—January	_		_					
February								
March	-				2 8			
April	_							
May								
June	_	179 20				•		
July		,						
August		65 41				16 60		
September	_			-				
()ctober	_	127 37			19 25			
November		•						
December	_	52 82						
1898—January	_		-		78 88	7 85		
February		50 31			28 67	4 86		
March	_							
April								
May								
June								
Totals	\$2,836 25	\$1,540 59	\$5,141 03	\$603 77	\$204 76	\$477 89	\$3,245 79	\$2,791 82

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Months.	Underclothes.	Uniform Butions.	Lumber.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Printing Material.	Live Stock.	Photo Material.
1896—JulyAugust	\$3 00		\$137 65	\$152 95			\$5 55	Si 23
October November			84 58	7 20 82 50			5 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	
1897—January February March		•	18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	75 00				17 03 6 16
May June July		1 16 2 91 76 1 12	72 79 23 38		1188 128 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 13	\$249 38		5 85 17 50 7 13 13 61
September October November December		1 46	1 1	16 14				
February March April May June		5 17 8 62 17 23	290 89 68 631 73 87 75 70 07		72 40 87 03 133 64 113 96 401 78	19 65	00 09	18 78 18 70 22 89 79 1 60
Totals	8 3 00	\$127 59	\$2,400 83	\$367 70	\$2,036 00	\$6.897.\$	\$831 60	\$163 18

TABLE No. 5.

Statement of Account of Moneys Paid Into the State Treasury for S	Sup-
port by Various Counties During Forty-eighth Fiscal Year.	

1896—July	\$720 60
August	781 73
September	849 57
October.	937 57
November	1,001 77
December	1,033 63
1897—January	1,120 89
February	1,125 64
March	1,194 59
April	1,261 33
May	1,322 93
June	1,344 93
Total	\$12,695 18
	• - • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Statement of Account of Moneys Paid Into the State Treasury for Support by Various Counties During Forty-ninth Fiscal Year.

1897—July	\$1,365 84	4
August	1.360 7	
September	1,341 20	6
October.	1,334 30	
November	1.345 60	
December	1.338 70	-
1898—January	1.321 47	_
February	1,332 8	-
March	1.376 10	-
April	1.402 50	_
May	1.384 53	-
June	1,361 80	_
Total	\$10 005 70	- ^

TABLE No. 6.

Exhibit Showing Financial Condition June 30, 1898.

MAINTENANCE FUND. Balance available from forty-sixth fiscal year Disbursement	\$164 180		
Overdrawn		 - ;	\$16 50
MAINTENANCE FUND.		1	
General appropriation for forty-eighth fiscal year. (Act of April 25, 1895)	\$50,000	00	
Deficiency appropriation forty-eighth fiscal year. (Act of March 31, 1897)	4,500	00	
Balance from forty-seventh fiscal year.	6,451	15	
Total resources forty-eighth fiscal year Disbursements forty-eighth fiscal year	\$60,951 60,935		
Balance unavailable			\$16 61
SALARY FUND.			•
Appropriation for forty-ninth fiscal year. (Act of April 1, 1897)	\$27,500	00	
Disbursements \$24,369 03 June claims 2,285 34	• •		
	26,654	37	
Balance available for fiftieth fiscal year Appropriation for fiftieth fiscal year			\$845 63 27,500 00

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

	•		
Support Fund.			
Appropriation for forty-ninth fiscal year. (Act of April 1,	007.000	20	
1897) Disbursements \$29,281 24	\$35,000	00	
June claims	90 00d	00	
	32,898	 ;	
Balance available for fiftieth fiscal year			\$2,101 32
Appropriation for fiftieth fiscal year	. 	=	35,000 00
EQUIPMENT FUND.			
Appropriation for forty-ninth fiscal year. (Act of April 1,			
1897) Disbursements	\$1,250 1,248		
;•	 -	:	
Balance available for fiftieth year Appropriation for fiftieth fiscal year			\$1 90 1,250 00
•	• • • • • • • • •		1,200 00
IMPROVEMENT FUND.			
Appropriation for new buildings. (Act of April 1, 1897)	\$56,000	00	
Disbursements \$3,602 52 June claims 288 50			
	4,891	02	
Balance available		. <u>-</u> - <u>- </u>	\$51,108 98
Purchase of Land.			
Appropriation. (Act of April 1, 1897)	\$5,000	00	
Disbursement	5,000		
Completion of Building Fund.			
Balance on hand July 1, 1896. (Act of March 3, 1893)	\$ 713	30	
Disbursements			
Balance unavailable			\$169 70
\ddot{i}		÷ ÷ '=	L
CONTINGENCY FUND.			
Cash on hand July 1, 1896			
	\$1,748		
Disbursements	950	,	
Balance on hand		· - • · [_	\$798 26
Total Available Resources.			
Salary fund	\$28,345	83	
Support fund	37,101	32	
Equipment fund.	1,251	90	
Improvement fund	51,10 8 798		
-			
Grand total		• • • ·	\$118,606 09
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

TABLE No. 7.

Trial Balance from Ledger No. 2 of the Preston School of Industry, taken July 21, 1898.

	taken July 21, 1898.	•	
Fol.	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
1	Salary	\$53,001 97	
6	Traveling expenses		
ğ	Legal expenses		
10	Freight and expressage Advertising Tools and machinery	211 42	
12	Advertising	199 71	
12	Tools and machinery	13,437 38	
14	Kents	040 00	
15	Trustees' expenses	1,085 65	
16	Stable Miscellaneous expense Profit and loss	179 38	
18 20	Miscellaneous expense	3,100 83 98 946 90	
24	State of California	00,240 29	\$349,228 44
28	Improvement appropriation.		52,739 07
30	Salary appropriation		55,000 00
30	Equipment appropriation	(2,461 95
33	State Treasurer, forty-eighth fiscal year	16 61	_,
34	Improvement appropriation	51,108 98	
35	Salary appropriation Support appropriation	28,345 63	
36	Support appropriation	37,101 32	
37	Equipment appropriation	1,251 90	
61	Water power account	60,694 11	
64	Repairs	486 36	
66	Medical services	85 75	
67 68	Medical services Telegraph and telephone Postage	74 05 79 94	
69	Recovery account	381 70	
80	Commissary	801 43	
94	Superintendent's residence (current expense)	3.443 45	
96	Offices department	1.083 86	
97	Recovery account Commissary Superintendent's residence (current expense) Offices department Boys' mess department Officers' mess department Academic department Hospital department Commissary department Library department Photographic department Agricultural department Horticultural department Laundry department Bakery department Carpentering department Miscellaneous department Profit and loss, commissary department Tailoring department Printing department Printing department Plumbing department Engineering department Boys' supply department Distributing tank	32,824 11	
98	Officers' mess department	23,010 57	
99	Academic department	1,547 67	
100	Hospital department	2,370 01	
101	Commissary department	147 04	
102	Dhotomakin department	248 85	
103	A griculty roll department	2/0 /8	
105	Horticultural department	1 240 08	
108	Lanndry department	1,240 00	
107	Bakery department	\$881 98	
108	Blacksmith department	463 94	
108	Miscellaneous department	4.097 68	
109	Carpentering department	1,263 86	
110	Profit and loss, commissary department	7 37	
111	Tailoring department	984 53	
112	Shoemaking department	537 92	
113	Printing department	926 98	
114	Plumbing department	82	
114	Engineering department	9,719 60	
116	Officers' supply department	1,000,08	
116	Officers' supply department Distributing tank Housekeeping department	03 27	
117	Housekeening denartment	1 387 12	
117	Trustees' rooms	478 22	
118	Brickmaking department	319 08	
119	Trustees' rooms Brickmaking department Officers' rooms Live stock department Improvement department Barbering department	914 05	
120	Live stock department	1,919 51	
121	Improvement department	4,377 79	
	Dai being department	20 20	
137	Contingency fund	811 92	24 225 25
140	Folsom State Prison		\$1,228 73
141	A. Caminetti		26 24
142	Joseph Foster		1 50

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

니	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
,	H. C. Kientz		83
	Kohler & ('hase		V
	Knight & Co.		27
3	F. Hammer		• 14
ιl	Cox Seed and Plant Co.		5
3	F. M. Sibole	\$ 5 5 0	
3	Charles Ludgren	8 00 j	_
H	A. W. Bessy		1
	Petaluma Incubator Co.		1
	J. W. McMurry		5
	H. Cavagnaro	•••••	4
	Pacific States Type Foundry	•••••	3
	Penwells Ink Manufacturing Co.		1
	Clark Wise & Co		1
	Standard Oil Co.		2
	Stoll & Van Bergen		2
	D. S. Hirshberg, Superintendent		11
	William Woolsey		
	M. Isaacs		
	Newman & Bagley	31 65	
	Daniel Stewart		1
	Ione Coal and Iron Co.	53 00	_
	George J. Yager		
.	Whittaker & Waddell		
1	Mrs. John Hartman		11
	J. D. Perkins & Son		2
5	Amador County R. F. M. Co.		
<u> </u>	E.Schmidt	3 75	
;	Scott & Amick		6
1	Benjamin Hopper		
)	J. C. Jones	4 94	
	Hammer & Yager		
	Sacramento Coal Co.		39
)	H. Levi & Co.	11 08	45
;	Troy Laundry Manufacturing Co.		45
:	American Union Fish Co.	31	9
}	John Breuner Sullivan-Kelly Co.		
	Wasserman, Davis & Co.		15
	Industrial Home Adult Blind	75	10
	Weinstock, Lubin & Co.		1
	Baker & Hamilton	9 89	•
	Whitaker & Ray Co.	93	
	Mau. Sadler & Co.	25	
	Mau, Sadler & Co. D. Dierssen & Co.		17
	Christianson & Co.	8 74	
	Pacific Marine Supply Co.	17 70	
ļ	San Jose Woolen Mill Co		91
	Miller, Sloss & Scott	15 00	
-	S. H. Frank & Co	35	
	Friend & Terry Lumber Co.		
	R. G. Zahn		_
1	Stein, Simon & Co.		6
	J. H. Bonham		5
	Hale Bros Co.		
	Cooper Music Co.		7
	Harry Unna Co.	26 .	
			\$461,155
- 1	101818	9401.100 B/	34 01.100

CERTIFICATE OF EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,
WATERMAN, CAL., October 22, 1898.

I hereby certify that I have examined the official books of the Preston School of Industry, consisting of the regular books of the school and the books of the "Cadets' Cash," and find the same correct.

I also certify that the Secretary, B. T. K. Preston, has kept the accounts of said books in such a manner as to exhibit clearly all the financial transactions during the forty-eighth and forty-ninth fiscal years; and I further certify that I have found vouchers, properly numbered and filed, for all cash disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Respectfully submitted.

L. WADHAM,

Expert Accountant for the Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

WATERMAN, CAL., June 30, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the following report of the Hospital Department from the date of my appointment (June 3, 1897), to the present.

I cannot include the period between the last Biennial Report and June 3d of last year, because of lack of data, there being no record book of cases kept at that time as now. I present herewith list of cases:

			1	
	of hand	1	Lumbago.	
			Malaria, intermit. and remit.	
Abscess			Otitis media sup.	
	gluteal	1	Pleurodynia	
	others	2	Poison oak	
Adenitis		4	Potts'disease	
Amputa			'Rheumatism	
Bronchit	tis acute and sub-acute	5	(ankle	
Colic in	testinal	13	Sprain thumb	
Conjunc	tivitis	1	wrist	
Corvzas		15	Synovitis knee	
Diarrho	4	1	Tonsili'is	2
Debility		2	Tuberculosis	
Dyspeps	ia	4	Typhoid fever	
Epilepsy	<i> </i>	1	Ulcers, tibial	
	(in ano	1	Urticaria	· ·
Fistula	fradius	1	Venereal (gonorrhea	
Fracture	nasal bones	1	venereal syphilis, secondary	
	ė . <u></u>		(abrasion	
	i s		contused	
Heart di	sease, mitral	1	Wounds { incised	
Ingrowin	ng toe nail, op.	1	lacerated	
Keratitis	9 . <u></u>	1	punctured	
	ti s			

You will observe, by referring to the table, that there has been a large number of cases of illness, and some surgical operations. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of the patients were ill from malaria, which is extremely prevalent in this locality every year. The large number is due in part to the fact that within a few weeks after being discharged there is a recurrence of the fever in quite a percentage of the cases, and these have been entered as new ones. Besides, the report covers the malarial season in two years. It can in no manner be attributed to faulty sanitary arrangements or bad hygienic regulations, for they are good; or to neglect on the part of any of the officers, because it exists to the same extent in the town near by, and in the whole surrounding country.

It is unfortunate that this affection is so prevalent here, because

although not a fatal disease in this climate, it interferes greatly with the work and schooling of the boys.

There have been two deaths in the past year, but in both cases due to diseases generally considered fatal. The first was that of W. Williams, who died on June 4, 1897, of acute meningitis, after a short illness. The second was that of N. Hamilton, from pulmonary tuberculosis, after a lingering illness, during which time he was isolated as nearly as possible, and strict antiseptic precautions were taken in reference to sputa, etc. His death occurred May 17, 1898.

Of the surgical cases, excellent results have been secured in all. There were two cases of fracture, with perfect union resulting in both. Two boys had fingers amputated at first joint, one the result of a felon, the other from a wound that destroyed one half of last phalanx.

Several boys with inguinal hernia have been properly fitted with trusses.

A colored boy had a cervical adenoma of large size removed.

Another was operated upon by the radical method for a severe case of fistula in ano, with complete recovery in a short time.

An Indian boy had the misfortune to receive a severe contusion of one eye from a rock being thrown in play by another boy, which necessitated an evisceration.

An innovation I have introduced is the testing for errors of refraction, under a mydriatic, of the eyes of all boys who are in evident need of such work, and all who require them have been supplied by the management with properly-fitting glasses. To many of the boys who have suffered from the usual effects of eye-strain this has been of great benefit.

While during the past year there have been no epidemics of any serious contagious diseases, I cannot, like my predecessor in his report, refrain from recommending that there be provided for the Hospital a building or rooms more remote than the present location. As it is now in the same building that the officers occupy and on the same floor as the boys' dormitories; should there occur an epidemic of contagious disease, and in all probability such will occur in time, the Hospital would then be a source of great danger and a constant menace to the Institution.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers who have interested themselves in this department, and to praise the management for securing the services of such a competent nurse, under whose supervision the Hospital has been conducted in first-class style, and the results attained have in large part been due to her care and ability.

Respectfully,

B. H. FOREMAN, M.D.,
Attending Physician.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of 230

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

(AT IONE).

JULY 1, 1898, TO JUNE 30, 1900.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING, 1900.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. M. PRESTON,

F. D. TYRRELL, - -

- Nevada City

Physician

V. W. GASKILL,	Oakland
C. H. DUNTON,	Diamond Springs
	•
	OFFICERS.
	
D. S. HIRSHBERG.	Superintendent
B. T. K. PRESTON,	Secretary

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, IONE, CAL., August 30, 1900.

To His Excellency HENRY T. GAGE, Governor of California:

Sir: We herewith respectfully submit for your consideration our biennial report for the fiftieth and fifty-first fiscal years.

Since the law went into effect, which imposes on the counties a special tax of \$11 per month for the maintenance of the youthful offenders committed by the respective counties to the reformatories, there has been a marked decrease in the number of commitments to these schools and a corresponding increase in the number of boys sentenced to the jails and penitentiaries. Investigation demonstrates that this result is attributable mainly to this special tax, which is obnoxious to the taxpayers. The tax operates as an unjust discrimination against the youthful criminal by imposing a penalty upon the county for committing him to a reformatory, whereas that penalty can be avoided by sending him to prison. Its practical operation is to defeat the very purpose for which a reformatory is maintained, to wit: For the purpose of keeping the youthful offenders away from prison, where they would be compelled to consort with felons and criminals of the most depraved impulses, and placing them in schools where there is at least a chance for their reformation. We therefore request that this law imposing the special tax be repealed.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE WATER-SUPPLY SYSTEM.

The water system consists of several miles of ditch, a large and expensive storage reservoir, and a pipe-line; the latter consisting of an iron pipe 18 inches in diameter and nearly 6,000 feet in length, which conveys the water under pressure from the ditch to the power-house. The capacity of the storage reservoir is being rapidly diminished by deposits of sand and mud with which the water is charged. We have built settling tanks along the line of the ditch to stop the heavier material from reaching the reservoir, but the limited funds at our disposal are wholly inadequate to preserve the reservoir from ultimate destruction.

The sheet-iron pipe which conveys the water from the ditch to the power-house is old and defective. Breakages along the line are frequent, and expensive repairs are required to keep the line in order. It will soon be too weak to sustain the strain and pressure to which it is subjected. It should be immediately replaced with new pipe, otherwise an accident is liable to occur at any time, which would be attended by serious results. A loss of our water-supply would deprive us of water for extinguishing fires, for power purposes, for electric lighting, and for irrigating the crops.

We urge that an appropriation be recommended for the construction of a settling reservoir on the site now owned by the State, for the construction of additional sand-boxes along the line of the ditch, and for the purchase of new iron pipe to replace the old pipe now in use.

FENCES.

The present fence along the front and sides of the premises consists mainly of old, rusty wire strung upon old, rough posts. These posts are neither useful nor ornamental, as they are too rotten and frail to serve their purpose. The farm fences, too, are old and patched, and wholly inadequate to protect the crops against the incursions of stray stock. As the State has made no appropriation for fencing heretofore, we now ask that money be appropriated for fencing material. The labor of constructing the fences will be done by the inmates of the School.

THE NEW COTTAGES.

The two double cottages are now completed, and the officers of the School will hereafter be enabled to put into operation the more modern and advanced methods of reformatory work. The smaller boys will be separated from the larger ones—the vicious from those who are well disposed. They will be distributed in families of fifty or less each, having separate dormitories, separate school-rooms, and separate playgrounds. Each family will be presided over by a man and wife, who will superintend their domestic and educational training. Under this new arrangement the work of reformation will be more thorough, systematic, and effective than was possible with the congregate system, under which, for lack of adequate accommodations, we have been compelled to operate.

COMMITMENTS.

We respectfully recommend that the law of commitment of boys to the School be so amended as to make all commitments under an indeterminate sentence. Under the indeterminate sentence the term of a boy's detention at the School is made to depend on his own conduct, and the incentive for reformation is correspondingly increased.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

We submit the following estimate of appropriations required for the fifty-second and fifty-third fiscal years:

Salaries	\$50,000	00
Support	45,000	00
Ice plant	1,500	00
Fencing	1,500	00
Books for library	500	
Printing press	400	00
Laundry machinery	500	00
Draft horses	500	•
Repairs and improvements, water system	7,000	
Farming implements		
Band instruments	260	

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. PRESTON,C. H. DUNTON,Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith the Fourth Biennial Report.

Total number of inmates at the commencement of the biennial period was 141. Total number of inmates at the conclusion of said period is 116, which shows a decrease of 25.

I have to attribute this decrease to a continuance of a provision in the law relating to the School, requiring that the county from which a boy is committed shall pay \$11 per month, and if the parent or guardian is able to pay, then it is made the duty of the county to collect said \$11, and the District Attorney is authorized by law to take the necessary legal steps for the collection of said amount. I can but reiterate what I had to say on this subject in my last report, and to repeat that I cannot see that there is any justice in imposing a charge of \$11 for a boy committed to this School, when perhaps a boy of the same age, for a like offense, might be committed to the State Prisons, as some are, where no charge is imposed.

The Institution is reformatory in its character, and if there is any period in the life of a person where in all probability reformation or change can be effected, it is in youth, and before one has entered upon a criminal career. If we succeed in reforming 75 per cent of the boys committed to this School—and these figures are borne out by the experience of this School and institutions throughout the Union—then we are rendering a service to the State by relieving it of the future care and custody of those who otherwise might be committed to penal institutions.

My experience has led me to believe that there is a prejudice in the public mind concerning institutions of this kind, and that the popular fallacy is that to commit a boy to a reform school is to cause him to become more deeply steeped in crime, and to cause his ruin. Some newspapers have even taken this view, and they strengthen an erroneous public sentiment. It requires no argument to demonstrate the fallacy of this and to impress you with the greatness of the work in which we are engaged. Many a boy has become educated in this institution, has learned to become industrious, has acquired a trade, and has gone out into the world able to support himself and to become a respectable

member of society. These boys are the best refutation of these fallacies and prejudices.

All commitments to the School should be for an indeterminate period, or, in other words, all boys should be committed to the School until twenty-one years of age, and their terms shortened or reduced as good conduct in the School justifies. We have frequent instances where boys are committed for a year, and boys committed for like offenses in other counties are sent here for indeterminate periods, which may be all the way from three, five, or nine years, as the case may be. The boy who has been committed for a year or two has been released at the expiration of his term, whether we are justified in the opinion that his reformation has been effected or not, and the boy who is committed for the indeterminate period has to remain, and very properly so, until we are of the opinion that the necessary reformation has been brought about. This inequality in sentences should be done away with, and all boys committed for the indeterminate period, subject to dismissal, as now provided by law, for good conduct.

I cannot too strongly emphasize this thought and impress it upon your Honorable Board, so that the Legislature in turn may be impressed in like manner with a view of having the necessary change brought about.

IMPROVEMENTS.

While some improvement work was done, not as much time could be devoted to it as formerly, in consequence of a large amount of extra work which had to be performed in connection with the new buildings. A large number of trees had to be cut down on sites where buildings were to be erected. Excavations for east and west cottages and for proposed annex to Administration Building. The ground was very hard, and the labor necessary was very considerable. Brickmaking consumed a great deal of time and required the employment of a large number of boys. Handling and hauling brick from brick yard to buildings was a large and tedious job. Handling and hauling brick from depot to grounds required a large detail of boys. Hauling sand to buildings, which under the terms of contract the School was required to do, also took boys and time. In fact, the extra work growing out of the improvements rendered it practically impossible to prosecute any considerable amount of improvement work; still a great deal, considering circumstances, was accomplished.

A three-inch pipe 600 feet in length was run to new west cottage. Several hundred feet of new roadway was built, which necessitated blasting, picking, shoveling, and hauling of immense quantities of dirt and rock, and about three fourths of the proposed work finished. The roadway or approach to the Administration Building is greatly improved,

and eventually we will have built a fine driveway 65 feet wide and a decided improvement to the grounds.

A culvert was placed on Sutter Creek road, to convey irrigating water from the hotbeds across said road.

Assistance was rendered contractor for new furnace in putting in that very much needed improvement. A number of brick manholes to sewer system were built.

A great deal of work was done on ditch and pipe-line and rebuilding and strengthening flumes, all part of the water system of the School.

The levee at Mule Creek was enlarged and improved, and the creek-bed cleaned and the waterway widened. A large culvert was placed on Sacramento road at Slaughter House Gulch, a very much needed and a decided improvement. A large canal was dug on land on west side of road near Mule Creek, many ditches dug, piping laid, and bridges built, all a part of and improvements of the system of irrigation.

A large number of trees were cut on the grounds, which furnished quite a quantity of wood.

The water plant for domestic purposes was greatly improved by the erection of a 2,000-gallon tank in the rear of the building and in a shaded spot. Pipe had to be laid on the outside and inside of building, so that water is now supplied to kitchens, dining-rooms, etc. Formerly the water had to be carried from a wooden tank located on the outside of the building, by hand.

Many other improvements and betterments were made, too numerous to mention in detail.

REPORTS.

The system of monthly reports referred to in the Third Biennial Report has been in operation during the period just closed, and these reports have been presented for your inspection each month. It can be seen at a glance what was accomplished in the various departments for each day as well as for the month, showing the labor performed, supplies used, and articles produced. These reports are bound, and furnish a very interesting history of the institution by its various departments. As improvements in this line suggest themselves they will be included, so that the system of reports now in vogue may be made as near perfect as possible.

FARM.

We have 19 horses in use on the farm, 4 truck wagons, 3 farm wagons, 2 top buggies, 1 two-seated spring wagon, 2 dump carts, 3 driving carts, 1 single road wagon, and all the necessary plows, harrows, mowers, rakes, etc., for farm work.

I am pleased to be able to report a very satisfactory improvement in the work of the farm, as must be patent to the most casual observer. About 250 acres are farmed for hay and grain, about 30 acres for alfalfa, 50 acres for vegetables, 20 acres for orchard, leaving about 250 acres for grazing purposes. We have raised all the necessary hay for our horses and cows during the past two years, and the outlook for this year is much more encouraging. We will have for this year a largely increased quantity of hay over previous years, probably 250 tons, and something over 500 sacks of oats.

At the suggestion of the Governor, we put in about 4 acres in Italian rye grass, and I have to report that it is doing very well and affords excellent pasturage for cows. We have several green patches of alfalfa and grass throughout the year by reason of our irrigating plant, and hence have an abundance of pasturage for our herd.

The farm earned a credit for the biennial period for products of hay, milk, butter, vegetables, etc., of \$13,783.31—a considerable increase.

We raised 800 tons of hay, and produced 473,998 pounds of milk, 2,819 dozen eggs, 5,612 pounds of butter, 2,563 pounds of veal, 6,130 pounds of pork, 3,634 pounds of lard, 240 pounds of bacon, 85 pounds of ham, and 711 quarts of cream.

We have 38 cows, principally of the Holstein-Friesian breed, 1 Holstein bull, 1 Jersey bull, 4 heifers, 7 male calves, 11 female calves, making a total herd of 62. We have in the piggery 100 hogs and pigs of the Poland-China variety, and we also have 800 chickens.

This department of the farm, known as the stock and poultry department, has proved very profitable.

On May 11, 1898, we set in position the separator and established a creamery, since which date we have been prodoucing all of the butter necessary for the institution, and we have been able to make some sales.

During the coming year we hope to increase the acreage of the farm, and make even a more favorable showing than heretofore.

I think I am justified in concluding that the farm is under intelligent management and is producing as favorable results, all things considered, as is possible under the circumstances.

I have given this department a great deal of care and attention during the two years last past, and have rendered it all the assistance and encouragement possible.

Products	\$13,788 31
Debits	•
Profit	\$2,600 64

CARPENTRY.

It will be impossible to give in detail all the work performed in this department. While some new work was done, the bulk of the work consisted of repairs and alterations.

Mr. Lamb, the gentleman in charge of this department, was appointed

superintendent of construction, and spent a great deal of his valuable time superintending the construction of the new buildings, though the interest of his department and the instruction of the boys under his care were not neglected. I have to commend the department for good work performed and intelligent and elevating instruction.

The carpenter shop is provided with a band saw, a Sebastian 12-inch lathe with necessary lathe tools, 1 Victor scroll saw, 1 Beech & Brown circular saw, 1 Barnes foot-power former, 1 Barnes working machine, emery wheel, and all the necessary tools for the work in that department.

All the necessary painting and glazing are done in this shop, and it is altogether one of the busiest departments of the School. The machinery contained in the carpenter shop is run by water-power.

TAILORING.

The favorable comment passed in the previous report on this important industry of the School, can but be repeated here.

Mr. Winterberg has rendered the Institution and State good service, and has fitted a number of boys with this useful trade, who are now supporting themselves with this kind of work. His management of the tailor shop has been economical, and the waste has been reduced to the lowest possible minimum. I cannot too strongly favorably commend him.

The shop has five sewing-machines in good order, besides all other necessary tools.

The work and products of the shop were as follows: Boys' coats made, 389; boys' pants made, 533; overalls made, 720; white coats, 53; white pants, 62; shirts, 856; undershirts, 255; drawers, 211; coats repaired, 423; pants repaired, 629; citizens' suits, 63; baseball suits, 8; drawers repaired 282; undershirts repaired, 117; shirts repaired, 1,103.

Products	\$4,931	54
Debits	2,586	59
Profit	\$2,344	9 5

SHOEMAKING.

All the shoes (both for cadets and discharged boys), slippers, and suspenders needed in the School are made by the boys working in this department. They have made very satisfactory progress under the instruction of the gentleman in charge of that department, and I know of a number of discharged boys who are engaged at this trade supporting themselves by this means.

Products of the department: 839 pairs of shoes made, 2,010 pairs of shoes repaired, 100 pairs of slippers made, and 525 pairs of suspenders made.

Products	. \$2,606	70
Debits	1,325	68
m a.		
Profit	31.281	02

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

One of the most useful industries of the School is the blacksmith shop, which has been during the past two years in charge of a competent mechanic as well as an efficient official of the School. Quite a number of boys have made satisfactory progress in this useful trade, and have been and are rapidly being fitted to support themselves and to make intelligent mechanics.

The shop is well equipped with 3 anvils, 3 forges, tire bender, tire upsetter, swedge block, combined punch and shears, and a full set of blacksmith and wood-working tools.

Not alone is blacksmithing in all its branches taught in this department, but wood work and wagon-making as well, and a number of very creditable wagons, carts, and buggies have been produced from this shop, together with all kinds of repairs, horseshoeing, and all the necessary blacksmithing work which would be necessary in an institution of this kind.

The total value of work done and articles produced in this department was \$3,092.86, and the debit charge against the shop for steel, iron, wood, coal, tools, etc., was \$1,514.67, leaving a net credit to the blacksmith shop of \$1,578.19, with a very considerable stock on hand.

ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING.

The electrical department is equipped with two Westinghouse dynamos, 110 volts, by direct or straight current, and the building lighted with electricity from the same. Capacity of the dynamos is 1,200 16-candle-power incandescent lamps. There are 5 arc lamps on the outside of the building. The dynamos and electrical works are situated in the power-house, and are run by 2 water wheels (48 inches and 36 inches) and 2 water motors (18 inches and 8 inches).

All of the necessary plumbing repairs about the building, of which there has been considerable in the past two years, in consequence of the use by us of muddy water supplied from the power and irrigating plant, and the fact that the plumbing has been in use a long time and is now very much worn, has been done by this department.

The wiring and placing of electrical fixtures in the two new double cottages recently completed were superintended by the head of this department, as was also the superintending of the plumbing, heating, and ventilating work, and the work performed in a satisfactory manner.

The care of the local telephone system is intrusted to this department, as well as all necessary repairs, tinning, and tinkering throughout the establishment.

This is one of the most popular departments in this School, and employment therein is eagerly sought after by boys, and I am happy to

state that a number of boys who graduated from this department have secured profitable positions and are doing well.

It would be impossible to give in detail all the work performed here, and it is sufficient to say that the gentleman in charge, as well as his detail of boys, is always busy.

The care of the ditch, pipe-line, and flume with which water for power and irrigating purposes is conveyed to the School, covering a distance of about 10 miles, is in charge of this department. Several boys at various times have had charge of this system and have rendered good services, and have not, so far as I have been informed, abused the trust in consequence of the necessary liberty given them in this respect.

This department is about to lay a pipe-line from the horse barn to the Randall barn, where cows will be hereafter kept, on the west side of the Sacramento road, a distance of about 1,800 feet, and has already commenced the erection of poles and wiring of same so that the barn located on said place my be connected by telephone and supplied with electric light.

EDUCATIONAL.

The entrants of the school are, as a rule, very deficient. They come with an indifference to educational work, with a lack of previous mental training, and with no development of the study habit. The first endeavor of the educational department is then to overcome these difficulties. It tries to create an interest in the work for the work's sake, to discipline and train the mind, and to develop the power of concentration of thought. Its aim is to overcome prejudices and bitternesses, to widen and broaden the mind and point of view, to teach the application of school work to practical life, to emphasize the importance of common sense and reason, and to make more real the responsibilities and powers of the members of society and the necessity of the rule of law. It wants to develop a normal, healthy mind as the true basis for good reform work.

The great difference in mental capacity, in needs and deficiencies, necessitates, more than elsewhere, a closer adherence to the individual system. Under such conditions as exist here more satisfactory results are gained than by holding too rigidly to the graded system. But this method calls for more of the teacher's time and effort, and since the reduction in the appropriation for the school caused the diminishing of the teaching force from three to two teachers, they are much handicapped in their work. The graded system is an economizer of the teacher's time and effort, for by it more are reached. This advantage is fully appreciated, and consequently it is followed as closely as possible. But with only two school-rooms the desired classification for effective work cannot be fully realized. However, the course of study has been arranged to harmonize as nearly as possible with the best public schools of the State.

PRINTING.

A larger press is needed for the printing department. The press we have now does not permit us to print anything more than the smaller forms and reports, requisitions, and some printing for the school; everything larger than 7×9 has to be sent to the State Printing Office, at Sacramento. If we had a larger press, we would make very infrequent demands upon the State Printing Office. The amount paid by us for printing the schedules on which bidders submitted their proposals at the last letting of contracts, namely, \$280, would very nearly enable us to purchase the necessary press, so that we could do this work ourselves at a very much reduced cost, and I have respectfully to recommend that an appropriation of \$400 be asked for for the purchase of a printing press.

The work in this department has been performed entirely by cadets, and while by no means perfect, has been quite satisfactory and up to our wants.

There have been printed daily reports, requisitions, military reports, laundry lists, receipts for cadets' cash, orders, commissary orders, foreign requisitions, letterheads, billheads, etc.; magazines bound, wornout books rebound, and altogether, at a comparatively slight cost, an efficient department has been maintained.

One of the boys, who was recently discharged, went to a San Francisco printing office and obtained a position as assistant foreman, and what he knew about printing he learned in our printing office. The boy now in charge of the office is doing satisfactory work, and all that he knows about printing he learned here. He in turn is instructing another boy.

All that is asked for is a small appropriation, and it is confidently expected that your Honorable Board will make the necessary request of the Legislature.

Value of work	\$740	00	
Debits	215	89	
Profit	\$524	11	

LAUNDRY.

The laundry is equipped with a rotary washer, 1 mangle, 1 centrifugal wringer, steam drier, belting and steam connections, soap boiler, wash tubs, etc. The present condition of the machinery is fair, though it will soon be necessary to purchase a new wringer and a new or additional washer, which probably will involve an expenditure of about \$500.

Under the system of reports put into operation since July, 1898, an itemized report of all pieces handled in the laundry is set forth in detail.

The total number of pieces handled in the laundry was 176,787.

Value of work.	\$5,215 8	90
Debits	1,347 4	18
Profit	\$3,868 4	- 12

PROFITS OF PRODUCING DEPARTMENTS.

Departments.	Products.	Debits.	Profits.
Farm	\$13,783 31	\$11,182 67	\$2,600 64
Shoemaking	2,606 70	1,325 68	1,281 02
Tailoring	4,931 54	2,586 59	2,344 95
Laundry	5,2 15 90	1,347 48	3,868 42
Blacksmithing	3,092 86	1,514 67	1,578 19
Printing	740 00	215 89	524 11

BAND AND MUSIC.

The band instruments in use have been repaired and renovated from time to time and are in better condition than at the last report. Taking into consideration the fact that the membership of the band is continually changing, I think we have reason to say that its progress has been very satisfactory.

We have had frequent calls for the band from neighboring towns, which invitations have been generally accepted, provided we did not enter into competition with local bands. During the recent Street Carnival at Stockton the band took part by invitation, presented a splendid appearance, and acquitted itself creditably. The band visited Sutter Creek by invitation on the 4th of July, and called forth favorable comment for the music furnished and gentlemanly appearance of the cadets.

Musical instruction to beginners is given in the morning from 10:30 to 11:30, for more advanced pupils from 4:30 to 5:30 in the afternoon, and regular band practice at 6:30 each evening. Concerts are given on Saturday evening at the School, and on Thursday evenings at Ione, and the band assists at drills and parades.

Instruction in vocal music has been given by the Chief Matron, and quite a number of boys have shown a marked degree of proficiency. Chapel exercises on Sunday are made very much more attractive in consequence of good singing by the boys. It is confidently expected to soon establish an orchestra of string and reed instruments.

LIBRARY.

The library has been very much improved by the addition of about 300 volumes during the past two years, making now a total of about 1,000 volumes. The circulation of the library for the past year was 1,742. Boys are encouraged to read good books, and I am pleased to be able to state that a great amount of reading is done by the boys. They are furnished with magazines and daily papers, and given every oppor-

tunity to improve themselves by an acquaintance with good literature. An appropriation of \$500 at least should be made for the purchase of books.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Military instruction, which is one of the chief features of the School, is continued by exercises in the morning at 6 o'clock lasting for twenty minutes, consisting of the usual setting-up exercises in use in the United States Army. Company and battalion drills take place about forty-five minutes three times a week, and dress parade on Sundays.

The hope expressed last year to be able to procure arms has been realized by having wooden guns in imitation of the regulation army rifle, made in the carpenter shop of this School. This has contributed greatly to the interest and efficiency of the drill, as can be readily under-Marching and drilling without arms under the most favorable circumstances are tiresome, and this difficulty has been overcome in the equipping of the battalion with the wooden muskets, which, as before stated, makes the drill very much more interesting and adds considerably to the appearance of the battalion when on parade or drill.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

We need an ice-making plant, for which \$1,500 should be appropriated. We need an appropriation of \$1,500 for fences.

We need \$500 for purchase of books for the library.

We need an appropriation of \$400 for a printing press.

We need an appropriation of \$500 for the laundry.

We must make a further and stronger effort to secure an appropriation of not less than \$7,000, and possibly more, for improvement of our water system. The main pipe-line, nearly a mile long, will soon have to be replaced with a new pipe; the large reservoir will have to be cleaned of sand which has settled in immense quantities, or the purchase of a new site made. Both improvements would be desirable.

We should have an appropriation of \$250 for the purchase of new band instruments. Those at present in use cost more to repair them than they are worth.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report, which has been made as brief as possible, without testifying my sincere appreciation of consideration and kindness shown me by the Honorable Board of Trustees, whose advice, counsel, and direction have indeed been invaluable. My associates in the work have been willing, prompt, and cheerful in the performance of duty, and to them much credit is due.

Very respectfully,

D. S. HIRSHBERG, Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Showing Number Admitted and Released.

77-44-46-	Number Com'it'ed	Number in School	1898-	1899.	1899-	1899-1900.		
Nativity.	Since Opening.	June 20, 1898,	Admitted.	Released,	Admitted.	Released.	in School, June 20, 1900.	
White boys Colored boys Indians	405 19 4	128 11 2	48 8 0	55 2 1	28 2 1	48 II 0	100 14 2	
Totals	428	141	51	58	81	49	116	

Whole number admitted	428
Whole number released	312
Whole number in institution	116

TABLE II.

Number Received by Months and Years.

Years.	July	August	September	October	November	December	Јапцату	February	March	A'pril	Мау	June	Total for Years .
1898-1899 1899-1900 Previous Total	3	8 2	32	8	3	1 4	7 4	2 4	3 4	9	7 1	2	51 31 346 428

TABLE III.

Counties from which Boys Have Been Received.

Counties.	Previous.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Total.	Per Cent.
Alameda	53	9	7	69	16.076
Amador	5	1	0	6	1.398
Butte	6	0		6	1.396
Coluss	6	0	0	6	1.398
El Dorado	Ó	1	0	1	.233
Fresno	2	0	0 ;	2	.486
Glenn	1	' 0	0	1	.233
Humboldt	2	4		7	1.631
Kern	10	0	ō	KÓ	2.330
Lake	1	Ó	Ó	1	.233
Los Angeles		13	6	58	13.513
Madera	Ö	Ö	i	1	0.00
Mendocino	1	2	0	3	.698
Merced	6	1	0	7	1.631
Modesto	Ó	Ď.	i	i	.233
Monterey	6	. Ŏ	ō	6	1.398
Nevada	2	ĺ	o l	2	.486
Orange	4	Ŏ	ő I	4	.932
Placer	ī	ĭ	. ő i	2	.466

TABLE III—Continued.

Counties.	Previous.	1997-1990.	1800-1900.	Total.	Per Cont.
Santa Clara	4	' <u>1</u>	2 '	7	1.631
Secremento	6	3	, 3	12	2.786
San Diego	5	2	· 1	8	1.804
San Francisco	126	2	4	132	30.765
an Josquin	4	5	Ō	9	2.087
San Luis Obispo	3	Ō	0 !	3	
Santa Cruz		ì	•	10	2 230
Sekiyou		ŏ.	Ŏ,	5	1.165
Solano	7	š	Ť	10	2.330
Sonoma	13	ī	. <u>.</u>	16	3.727
Annielane	•	ī	ŏ		1
Tulare	17	i	ň	18	4.194
Toolumne		ñ	ŏ	•	.005
Ventura	ī	ŏ	ŏ,	ī	.333
Totals	346	51	31	428	100,000

TABLE IV.

Causes of Commitment.

Offense.	1896-1899.	1899-1900	. 'Previous.	Total.	Per Cent
Burglary	26	7	96	, 131	30,607
Grand larceny	8	6	32	. 46	10.747
Larceny	14	8	87	109	25.467
Vagrancy	1	2	81	84	19.666
Forgery	0	0	5	5	1.165
Misdemeanor	0	0	! 4	. 4	.983
Attempt to rape	0	. 0	4	•	982
ndecent exposure	0	0	1	. 1	.333
Disturbing peace	0	0	9	i 2	.008
Pelony	0	v	2	2	.008
Malicious mischief	0	1	6	7	1.631
Assault	0	1	4	5	1.165
Battery	O	0	3	. 3	900.
indecent assault	0	0	2	2	
Vulgar language	0	0	1	, <u>ī</u>	.233
btaining money under false pretenses	0	0	1	ī	, , 233
ncorrigibility	1	2	2	. 5	1.165
nfamous crime	0	v	$ar{2}$	2	.466
Embezziement	Ŏ	2	5	7	1.631
Robbery	1	Ō	ī	. 9	.466
Arson	Ō	Ō	ī	: 1	.233
Assault with deadly weapon	0	Ü	$ar{f 2}$	2	.466
Assault with intent to commit murder	Ö	ì	Ō	ī	.233
Rape	Ö	ī	į 0	ī	.233
Totals	51	31	346	428	100.000

TABLE V.

Court by which Commitments Were Made.

Court.	1898-1899.	1899- 190 0. '	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
Superior Court		31	217 98	299 98	69.862
Justice's Court Recorder's Court	, 0	0	27	97 27	6.309
Returned from parole	•	ŏ	3	3	.698
Totals	51	31	346	428	100.000

TABLE VI.

Age of Boys when Committed.

Age.	1898–1899.	1899-1900.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent
Eight years	0	0	1 .	1	.233
Nine years	1	0	0	1	233
Ten years		0	2	2	.466
Eleven years		2	15	17	3.970
Twelve years	4	1	12	17	3.970
Thirteen years	2	4	29	35	8.269
Fourteen years	5	3	47	55	12.829
Fifteen years	5	3	57	65	15.249
Sixteen years		12	67	97	22,607
Seventeen years		4	106	124	28.892
Eighteen years	1	2	9	13	3.049
Nineteen years	0	0	0	0	.000
Twenty years	0	0	1 1	ì	.233
Totals	51	31	346	428	100.000

TABLE VII.

Nativity of Boys.

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent
United States.					
Alabama	0	0	1	1	.233
Arisona		0	3	4	.932
Arkansas	1	0	2	3	.698
California	29	18	216	263	61.485
Colorado	1	0	1	2	.466
North Dakota	0	0	4	4	.932
Florida		0	1	<u> 1</u>	.233
Georgia		0	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$.698
Illinois	Ō	l ŏ	7	7	1.631
Indian Territory	l ŏ	l ŏ	l i l	i	.233
Indiana		Ŏ	ŝ	$\mathbf{\hat{3}}$.698
lowa		Ĭ	5	8	1.864
Kansas		1 1	4	5	1.165
Louisiana	l ŏ	ا أ	2	2	
Maryland			$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & 1 \end{array}$	$\overset{2}{2}$.466
Massachusetts		•	3		.466
		1	0	4	.932
Minnesota		Ŏ		3	.698
Michigan		U	2	2	.466
Missouri		1	9	12	2.816
Nebraska		0	2 2	3	.69 8
New Jersey	0	0		2	.466
New York	2	4	10	16	3.768
Ne va da		0	11	11	2 579
North Carolina	0	1	1 1	2	.466
Ohio	0	1	4	5	1.165
Oregon	1	0	5	6	1.398
Pennsylvania	0	1	2	3	.698
Texas		<u> </u>	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	5	1.165
Tennessee		Ĭ	l i l	$\overset{\mathbf{o}}{2}$.466
Utah	1 -	l ō	ī	ĩ	.233
Washington	ŏ	ŏ	i i	î	.233
Totals	45	30	312	387	90.447

TABLE VII—Continued.

	1898–1899.	1899-1900.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent	
Foreign Countries.			•			
Australia	0	0	1 1	1	.233	
Austria	0	0 .	. 1 i	1	.233	
Canada	0	0	4	4	.982	
Ingland	0	0	6	6	1.309	
Tance		1	2	3	.696	
ermany	_	Ŏ.	ī	3	.696	
reland	Ō	Ŏ	$ar{2}$	2	.466	
taly	•	ŏ!	3	3	.698	
(exico	ĭ	ŏ	8	Ă	.932	
ewfoundland	â	Ŏ	1	1	.233	
cotland	1	ŏ	•	2	.686	
witzerland	ā	ă l	1	1	.283	
	1 ;	o i	•	, i		
Jnknown	1	Ž		9	1.867	
Portugal				T	.233	
Totals	6	1	84	41	9.553	

Recapitulation.

	Number.	Per Cent.
United States Foreign Countries Unknown	25	90.447 5.825 8.728
Totals	428	100.000

TABLE VIII.

Nativity of Boys' Fathers.

Country.	1898-1899.	1899–1900.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
America	20	11	136	167	39.115
Austria	i 0	0	1	1	.283
Belgium	0	1	1	2	.466
Denmark	0	0	1	1	.283
England	4	4	18	26	6.068
Tance		2	7	9	2.097
Germany	4	2	36	42	9.798
reland	1	3	42	46	10.788
taly	' 0	· O	12	12	2.796
Mexico		1	10	12	2.796
Nova Scotia	; 0	• 0	3	3	.698
Portugal		.	3	5	1.165
cotland		1 .	. 3	6	1.398
pain	1	0	1	2	.466
weden		0	2	$ar{2}$.466
Switzerland	. 0	• 0	2	2	.466
Wales		. 0	2	2	.466
Colored		2	13	18	4.199
Jnknown		3	50	64	14 937
erusalem	, 0	0	1	1	.233
Chili		0	1 '	$ar{f 2}$.466
Norway		0	i 1	ī	.233
Russia		Ü	Ō	ī	.233
Canada	Ō	1	o l	ĩ	.233
Totals	51	31	346	428	100.000

TABLE IX.

Nativity of Boys' Mothers.

Country.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
America	16	18	146	180	41.998
Australia	0	0	1	1	.238
Austria	0	0	1	1	.288
Belgium	0 '	0	0 [0	.000
Canada	1	1	6	8	1.874
England	2	2	15	19	4.467
France	Ō	1	8	7	1.641
Germany	4	$\bar{1}$	17	22	5.166
reland		Ī	48	50	11.685
[taly		Ō	ii	11	2.578
Mexico	Ĭ	i	10	12	2.799
Colored	Ā	2	l îi l	16	3.743
Portugal	2	ō	2	4	.932
Scotland .	5	ĭ	Ž.	ñ	1.170
Spain	ŏ	i î	2	2	.466
Witzerland	ŏ	ŏ	2	2	.466
Unknown	18	9	59	8 0	18.673
New Zealand	Õ	ň	1	1	.233
Sandwich Islands	X	X		i	.283
	Ŏ	Č		1	.233
··	.1	0	1	•	
Norway	.	, v	4	A	.466
Sweden	Ų	0	<u> </u>	¥ .	.233
Bohemia	1	0	🖔	<u> </u>	.283
Russia	T	0	0	<u> </u>	.233
Totals	51	31	346	428	100.000

TABLE X.

Religious Beliefs.

Religion.	Boys.	Per Cent.	Religion.	Boys.	Per Cent.
Adventist	8	.698	Methodist	54	12.596
Baptist	25	5.835	Presbyterian	39	9.097
Catholic	182	42.594	United Brethren	3	.698
Christian	24	5.597	Unitarian	ĺ	.233
Congregational	9	2.097	No religion	56	18.064
Episcopal	14	3.277	Mormon	1	.233
German Lutheran	5	1.165			
Jewish	12	2.796	Totals	428	100.000

TABLE XI.

Habits of Parents.

Fathers temperate	311 117	Mothers temperate	398 . 30
Total	428	Total.	428

TABLE XII.

Home Relations.

Lost father only Lost mother only Lost both Both living Unknown	64 44 216
Total	428

TABLE XIII.

Disposition of Boys Released.

	1898-1899.	1 899 -1900.	Totals
Number discharged	50	922	72
Number discharged	. 4	16	20
Number escaped	. 1	6	7
Number returned to State Prison	Ō	ĺ	i
Number returned to Court (improper subjects)	1	2	. 3
Inmher granted new trial	1 0	Ō	Ŏ
Sumber returned to Court (imperfect commitment) Sumber released on new warrant	Ö	0	Ō
Sumber released on new warrant	. Ö	Ö	. 0
Number died	2	2	4
Totals	58	49	107

TABLE XIV.

Number of Boys Released, by Months and Years.

Years.	July	August	September	October	November	December.	January	February	March	April	May	Juno	Totals
1898-99 1899-00 Died	1 6 2	1 2 0	3 6 0	9 9 1	7 3 0	8 4 0	5 3 0	1 0 1	6 2 0	3 5 0	5 7 0	7 0 0	56 47 4
Totals	9	; 3	9	19	10	12	8	2	. 8	8	12	7	107

TABLE XV.

Average Number Months Boys Remained in Institution.

Fiscal Year 1898-1899.	Average Number Months.	Fiscal Year 1899-1900.	Average Number Months.
Boys released on parole	44.5 39.0 14.5 15.0	Boys released on parole. Boys discharged Boys escaped Boys returned (imp. subjects)	41.7 38.4 22.5 19.0

TABLE XVI.

Number of Boys Employed in Different Departments at Close of Fiscal Year.

Departments.	1898-1899.	1899–1900.	Departments.	1898–1899.	1899–1900.
Tailoring	10	4	Hospital .	4	10
Tailoring Shoemaking	9	$ar{2}$	Office	$ar{2}$	2
Carpentering	6	4	Housework	17	16
Printing	ĺ	1	Miscellaneous		6
Engineer	6	9	Commissary		1.
Laundry		5	Horticultural	8	8
Bakery	4	5	Blacksmithing	5	5
Cookery	11	7	Brickyard	9	0
Agricultural	19	17			
Dining rooms	14	14	Totals	141	116

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

WATERMAN, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., August 1, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit for your consideration a full statement of the financial transactions of the Preston School of Industry for the fiftieth and fifty-first fiscal years, ended June 30, 1900, in the following numbered tables, to wit:

Table No. 1—Cash receipts.

Table No. 2—Cash disbursements.

Table No. 3—Collections deposited in Contingent Fund.

Table No. 4—Stock issued by the Commissary.

Table No. 5—Department issues by the Commissary.

Table No. 6—Exhibit of financial condition June 30, 1900.

Very respectfully,

B. T. K. PRESTON, Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

Cash Receipts during Fiftieth and Fifty-first Fiscal Years.

Months.	Salary Fund.	Support Fund.	Improve- ment Fund (Act of April 1, 1897.)	Equipment Fund (Act of April 1, 1897.)	Contingent Fund.	Totals.
1898—July	\$2,285 84	\$3,617 44	\$288 50			\$6,191 2
Aug.	2,289 83	8,346 61	645 46	\$79 88	\$24 13	6,385 3
Sept.	2,192 83	2,484 02	1,842 73	225 06	450 50	6,744 6
Oct.	2,173 00	8,108 16	404 38	239 63	10 00	5,935 1
Nov.	2,362 66	2,837 61	323 00			5,523 2
Dec.	2,285 38	3,281 53			87 50	5,604 4
899—Jan.		0,202 00	494 10		42 10	536 2
Feb.	4,421 90	3,429 50	1,171 80	101 20		9,124 4
March	2,146 57	2,451 17	6,442 42	58 92	60 84	11,159 4
April	2,152 91	4,986 08	1,702 57	9 48		8,850 9
May	2,237 33	2,467 17	2,825 95			7,530 4
June	2,248 07	-,	2,599 28	197 48		5,044 8
July	2,232 33		1,024 02	20, 20		8,256 8
Aug.	1,873 32	6,106 62	282 42			8,282 3
Sept.	2,010 02	1,825 35		837 15	100 00	2,262 5
Oct.	3,746 66	1,670 51	5,295 53	00, 20	200 00	10,712 7
Nov.	1,874 62	1,820 60	0,200 00			3,695 2
Dec.	1,887 99	3,933 64	5,882 95		29 50	11,714 0
900—Jan.	1,847 14	0,000 01	0,002 00			1,847 1
Feb.	1,833 32	3,669 84	1,935 40		1	7,488 5
March	1,870 33	1,670 37	2,934 34			6,475 0
April	1,862 99	2,037 27	2,747 16		140 30	6,787 7
May	1,878 33	1,843 76	4,652 01		4 4 4 4 4	8,524 10
June	1,835 34	1,548 77			238 75	3,622 8
Totals	\$49,518 19	\$58,136 02	\$43,494 02	\$1,248 18	\$832 62	\$153,229 0

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Printer's Department.	\$ 6 7 1 1 2 8 1 2 8 8 1 2 8 8 1 4 2 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8 8 1 8
Shoemaker's Department.	**************************************
Tailor's Department.	\$\frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}
Carpenter's Department.	**************************************
Blacksmith's Department.	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##
Bakery.	**************************************
Laundry.	57.78822448848828873873 85.7882848888873873 85.78888738884 86.78888 86.7888 86
Horticultural Department.	## 188
ltural ment	\$125 1,224 1,224 1,224 1,225 1,107 1,107 1,107 1,103 1
Agricultural Department	* -i 01 *

TABLE No. 8.

Cash Collections Deposited in the Contingent Fund during Fiftieth and Fifty-first Fineal Fears.

TABLE No. 6. Exhibit of Financial Situation June 30, 1900.

		SALARY FUND.
	\$55,000 00 58,897 18	Appropriation (Act of April 1, 1897)
\$1,602 8		Balance unavailable
	\$45,000 00	Appropriation Disbursements to date \$20,490 04 June salaries (unpaid) 1,862 33
	22,352 37	une sataries (unpaid)
\$22,647 6		Balance available
		Support Fund.
	\$70,000 00 67,485 47	Appropriation (Act of April 1, 1897)
\$2,514 5	•••••••	Balance unavailable
	\$45,000 00	Appropriation Disbursements to date \$19,981 79 June claims (unpaid) 2,871 80
\$22,696 41	22,303 59	Balance available
		EQUIPMENT FUND.
_	\$2,500 00 2,496 28	Appropriation (Act of April 1, 1897)
\$3 79		Balance unavailable
		IMPROVEMENT FUND.
•	\$56,000 00	Appropriation (Act of April 1, 1897)
\$4,596 61	51,403 89	Balance available
		CONTINGENT FUND.
	\$798 26 596 64	Cash on hand July 1, 1898
	\$1,394 90 928 39	Total

TABLE No. 4-Continued.

Months.	Cloth.	Dry Goods, Clothing.	Hardware.	Drugs and Medicines.	Garden Seeds, Plants, Rto.	Forage.	Leather and Findings.	Photo Materials.
1698 July	\$141.38	\$184 22						
August		28 88			8 2			8i 3:
October	167 06	387 87	12 22 22 23 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	28	98		_	2 S
November	• _	26.02			88			34 34
1899-January	136 21	38						38
February		8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5					_	8
April	•	33			17.85			₽2 • •
May		141 68			2			E
June	_	25.55		1 9	- S	35		& i
August		\$ 04 8			3	_		26
September	_	42 63		_			_	
()ctober		100 73		_	•	_	_	2
November		38						
L'ecember	_	27 7. 27 27.			28			1.74
		8					_	3
March		20 20		_				CT 95
April		118 47		17 53			_	3
May June	136 GE	3 5	2	₹2 7 2	28	1. 45 c. i	== F.F.	::S
Totala	\$1.659 72	\$2.046 OI	84.220 OI	# PINE	87AB 17	87,818 44		AA A418

I mention this fact to emphasize the necessity of a separate buildin for hospital purposes. Should smallpox gain an entrance, we coul hardly expect to combat the disease successfully, as the facilities for isolation are at present inadequate. The room now used for hospital purposes is situated on the third floor and is reached by stairs only The operating-room is used for many purposes besides surgical world Suspected cases are kept under observation in the room; also contagious diseases, when unfortunate enough to appear, are placed therein.

Quite a number of surgical cases of a minor character, have bee operated on with good results, among them being the removal of a osteoma of the lower jaw.

Below you will find a tabulated report of the cases, both surgical an medical, treated in the institution.

Abecess	5	Furuncle 10	Osteoma (lower jaw)
	2	Gastritis	Odontalgia 1
_	ī	Gonorrhœa 20	Paralytic dementia
Anerexia	5	Heart palpitation 1	Parodontides 1
Asthma	1	Hemorrhoids 2	Paronychia
Bronchitis	2	Hernia2	Pleurisy
Catarrh (nasal)	6	Incised wound 21	Pneumonia
Conjunctivitis	1	Indigestion 1	Poison oak
Constipation	1	Insomnia 1	Proctitis
Corysa 2	Б	Itch 5	Rheumatism
Cramps 1	.0	Laryngitis1	Ringworm
Croup	1	Lumbago 2	Scalp wound
Cystitis	2	Lymphadenoma 1	Sciatica
Debility (general)	1	Malaria 150	Scrofula
Diarrhœa 1		Malignaut remittent	Syncope
Eczema	2	fever 1	Syphilis
Ecchymosis eye	4	Meningitis 1	Tonsilitis
Epistaxis	2	Neuralgia 4	Typhoid fever
Fractured bone	2	Neuritis 1	

F. D. TYRRELL, M.D.

HETH BEEVNAL REPORT

June 36, 1900 June 30, 1902



Preston School of Industry

IONE. [ALF





Preston School of Industry

Waterman, December 6, 1902.

T. H.- Fxeellemey, Hon. Henry T. Gage, Governor of California!

We reposith submit for your consideration our biennial report for the report and lifty-fourth fiscal years

We respectfully anyte attention to the accompanying report of the services that the School, which gives a review of the condition of each and its immates, and also enumerates the several improvements to the form made upon the property during the last two years, with ten 1 on of those made to the water system; the history of these improvements a companying report of Mr. C. H. Duntallo was appointed a committee of one on behalf of the Board of least-contents at the supervise that work

We wast to make especial mention of the recommendations of the second entire lative to the indeterminate sentence of boys commitation in a smooth and to his comments on incorrigibles, as these recommendations of the follow the bines of thought entertained and expressed by the second entire transfer as students of penology.

The remarks and suggestions of the Superintendent relative to the superintendent relative to the superintendent relative to the superintendent relative to the superintendent and adopted as embedying the recommendations of the superintendent and superintendent of the superintendent of the superintendent of the superintendent relative to the superintendent superintendent relative to the superintendent superintende

present system of discipline is manifested by the fact that during the past seventeen months there has not been an escape and only two attempts. We believe this is an unparalleled record.

After a careful estimate of the probable expenses of conducting the school we find that the following are the minimum appropriations that will be required for the maintenance of the several departments for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years:

For salaries		55,000
Support	• • • • • • • • • •	55,000
Completion of water system		8,000
Supplies of bedding, furniture, etc		
Ice plant and cold storage	• • • • • • • • •	3,500
Library improvements and books		500

The reports of the Superintendent and other officers are hereunto appended as a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. PRESTON,

C. H. DUNTON,

J. H. DUNGAN,

Trustees.

Kelsey, Cal., December 2, 1902.

To the Board of Trustees, Preston School of Industry, Waterman, Cal.:

Gentlemen—In response to your request to submit a report on the improvement and betterment made to our water system during the summer of 1901, I respectfully submit the following:

On January 20, 1901, Mr. W. A. Nurse, Chief Engineer for the Commissioner of Public Works, made a report to the Governor on the condition of the water system at the Preston School of Industry, and his recommendations in regard to same. For the information of the incoming Governor the report of Mr. Nurse follows in full:

"Sacramento, January 20th, 1901.

"Hon. Frank D. Ryan, Commissioner of Public Works:

"Sir—Under your direction of recent date, we have visited and examined the water supply and system of the Preston School of Industry as fully as opportunity would permit and herewith submit our report, embracing such general recommendations for improvement as we deem absolutely essential to provide and maintain an adequate supply of water for power purposes, irrigation and domestic uses of the school.

"The wet weather and present almost impassable condition of the

roads make travel by conveyance so slow and difficult that instrumental near of the canal and pipe line was not elaborately attempted, nor the debiate capacities of the existing or proposed reservoirs, accurately determined

The recommendations made and estimates of cost of the improvements suggested, may vary materially in a final plan for perfecting the vater -vstem of the school, though any complete plan for improving the meent system must embody similar provisions for dam, reservoir, etc.

"A hurried review of nearly thirteen miles of line, embracing open cool, an emergency reservoir and several miles of pipe line, was as care"y made as time and conditions would permit."

The capacity of the canal near its head, as determined by velocity buts and transverse sectional area, is about sixty gallons of flow per section of the miners' inches per minute.

"The supply is drawn from Sutter Creek. It is diverted to open to be by means of temporary dam. This must be replaced after each most if the canal be kept full. During the winter the tributary drainge to ditch and reservoir is such a factor in maintenance of supply that temperature of diversion, due to the washout of the temporary dam, continue without lessening the reservoir supply, until the flood seasons passed, tributary drainage ceased and the creek flow subsided to set volume as may be easily diverted by temporary dam.

The water of Sutter Creek is always surcharged with the dust of each roll rock and mining detritus from the operation of many quartz and mines that tail tributary to the stream.

At a morgancy reservoir located about four miles below the head of liter is represented to have had an original storage capacity for fully by days' requirements of the school, thus providing against consecutes of temporary interruption of supply, through break or washout the ranal above.

No doubt its storage capacity has been largely impaired by deposit, the waters that empty into it are loaded to utmost transporting been with the sand and silt of the neighboring mines and hills. It is between the sand are years until the reservoir will be entrely desired by this process.

If permetted to fill up its utility can only be restored by excavaand boul, a too costly a process to suggest, or by increasing the begins of the dam to dangerous elevation. Had the original plan of rescontribution of compartments, even one large one and one small one. alternately flushed and cleansed as occasion demanded, without injury to property below or interrupting the water supply of the school.

"We did not undertake the measurement of the flow from the spring, which supplies the school with drinking and cooking water, because tributary sipage at a season of the year when the ground is saturated with water, evidently augments the volume of the discharge beyond the minimum of the summer flow. This spring is located about a mile from the main building; is conducted by pipe line to convenient point and then pumped up to sufficient elevation for easy distribution, through a system of plumbing, arranged to supply the school with clear water for cooking and drinking. This supply seems to be too limited for additional needs of laundry and bathing, and much discomfort is occasioned by using the muddy and impure water of the ditch for the laundry and bath.

"To improve and perfect the present badly arranged system will involve the expenditure of about \$15,000 in repairs and new work.

"ESTIMATES:

"1—A concrete or masonry dam across Sutter creek, at	
head of canal\$4,00	0
"2—Pipe line to replace flume, etc	0
"3-Settling reservoir at head of pipe line 7,00	0
"4-Filter, 25,000 gallons daily capacity, water for	
laundry and household uses 3,00	0

"Respectfully submitted,

"M. A. NURSE, "GEO. N. RANDLE,

"Engineers to Commissioner of Public Works."

The last Legislature on the strength of this report made an appropriation of \$7,000, instead of \$15,000, as recommended by Mr. Nurse, and we were virtually instructed to use the said amount to the very best advantage in making the necessary improvements on our pipe line and water system.

Shortly after the appropriation of \$7,000 became available your honorable body appointed me a committee of one to take charge of the improvements to be made, and to decide the best manner in which to expend the \$7,000 appropriated.

On May 24, 1901, I went to the school with Mr. Randle, of the Board of Public Works, to make an examination and to report to you my

idea of what was necessary to be done and what could be done for the betterment of our water system with the amount of money appropriated.

Below find report made by me at that time. It was adopted and you instructed me to go ahead and carry out the improvements as suggested by that report:

"To the Board of Trustees, Preston School of Industry:

"On Friday, May 24th, I came to the school to meet Mr. Nurse as per appointment. Mr. Nurse, being unable to meet me, sent Mr. Randle and Mr. Jay Nurse from the office of the Board of Public Works. Saturday, May 25th, we went over the pipe and ditch line, starting at power house and completing the trip at Sutter creek where the water enters our ditch. After a careful examination of the property I recommend that the following improvements be made as soon as possible:

"Replace the present 18-inch pipe, starting at power house, with number 12 steel pipe 15 inches in diameter, for a distance of 3100 feet. A survey made by us to this point brings us on to the top of the hill where the pipe is at an elevation of 173 feet; from this point to head of pipe line the elevation is but 120 feet. I think the present pipe from this point can be put in first-class condition at a moderate cost with proper bands properly adjusted at leaky points.

"The lower end of the present pipe line, that is, the 3100 feet which it is proposed to replace is certainly in a very bad and unsafe condition and there should be no delay in making the change.

"I recommend that the 3100 feet of old pipe be taken out, brought to the school ground, thoroughly cleaned and then coated with the standard mixture used for dipping pipe. With this pipe replace the following—first, about 600 feet of old pipe at Hicks' gulch.

"Second—Replace present wood flume across Fassett's place as per survey made by Mr. Randle, about 580 feet.

"Third—Replace the flume and ditch passing through Bonham's barnyard. I had a survey made this side of the Bonham place from point to point on ditch which will cut out the entire objectionable portion of our ditch and flume at this point (735 feet). We will have plenty of the 18-inch pipe we take out with which to do the above work. This brings us to the reservoir. The only recommendation I would make relative to the reservoir at present is this: I would cut what is now the overflow or raceway down from 4 to 6 feet, take our supply of water for the ditch for this raceway at about 6 to 8 feet below the surface where we will get a water 50 per cent clearer and with less sediment than the

water we now get from the bottom of reservoir. We would continue to use the bottom outlet as a flush or drain from time to time to draw off sediment, also for a supply in case the reservoir should from any cause fall so low that we could not get a supply through raceway. I could not get the reservoir measured to find out how much it has filled, but I am inclined to think it has not filled very much at the lower end. The indications are that most of the filling has been and is still going on at the upper end, and that as a whole, our reservoir is in a very good condition.

"I must not fail to note here the important fact that our reservoir and pipe line are too far apart. What I mean is this: The reservoir as a reserve in case of fire or any other emergency, would be useless if there should be one single break in the four miles of ditch and flume which separate it from the head of the pipe line. This, of course, is a wrong and unsafe condition to allow to exist longer than is absolutely necessary. The remedy for this is, of course, a reservoir constructed at the new reservoir site, near the upper end of pipe line, and a direct pipe connection with this reservoir which would give us at all times a reserve supply of at least twenty-four hours. This work, however, we will not be able to do out of the present appropriation.

"From the reservoir to the source of supply at Sutter creek I find the ditch, as a whole, in good condition, as it is, its entire length. The only recommendation I have to make for the upper ditch is that at least three more sand-boxes, similar to the ones now in use, be constructed and located at proper points this side of the ones already in, and that this work be done as soon as possible.

"I consider the sand-boxes indispensable. While I have neither made nor had made any detailed estimates of the cost of the above work, I am quite sure we can do it all within the \$7,000 appropriation.

"I present plans and specifications for the necessary pipe and fittings to replace old pipe line. These plans and specifications were prepared in the office of the Board of Public Works by Mr. Nurse, and I think the interests of the school are well protected, and that we can safely let a contract for that portion of the work under these plans and specifications.

"Respectfully submitted,

C. H. DUNTON."

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

A rough estimate of the cost made by me at the time to do the work outlined in the above report was \$5,170. The actual cost was \$5,374.76.

Mr. Nurse and myself made specifications for a portion of new pipe line which was absolutely necessary to be put in. This line being 3100 feet in length the specifications were submitted to three parties for bids to do that portion of the work. That is, to make, deliver at lone, and lay that amount of pipe-we furnishing all the necessary trenching, back filling, hauling and whatever labor might be connected with the installation of the line. The lowest bid received was that of W. W. Montague & Co., their offer to do the work being \$3100. We let the contract to them and the pipe was made and laid exactly as to contract and was and is in every particular first-class, being 15 inches in diameter, constructed of the very best No. 12 soft steel, United States standard guage of Allan Wood Company manufacture. No better pipe line is to be found either m private or public works in the State of California. We substituted this 3100 feet of 15-inch pipe for the same number of feet of the old 18-inch pipe. We then took the 18-inch pipe, cleaned and redipped, and with it replaced the following amount of flume situated at various points on the line and which were fast decaying:

First—About 600 feet of very old and rotten pipe was replaced at Hicke' gulch.

Second—Flume about 600 feet long replaced across the Fassett place.

Third—Making a cut-off of considerable distance and cutting out flume at the Bonham place, a distance of about 735 feet.

With these improvements completed our pipe line from the reservoir to the school is to-day first-class and in perfect condition and of such a quality that it will remain in such condition for very many years.

With the appropriation of only \$7,000 nothing could be done in regard to the first recommendation made by Mr. Nurse, namely, a concrete or masonry dam across Sutter creek at head of canal. Third recommendation of Mr. Nurse—a settling reservoir at head of pipe line; fourth, filter of 25,000 gallons daily capacity to supply water for hundry and household uses.

In my judgment the first two recommendations above should be carried out and I would urge upon your Board the necessity of having an appropriation sufficiently large to build the dam across Sutter creek at the head of our canal. The cost would not, in my opinion, exceed the estimate made by Mr. Nurse, and I am fully convinced it could be constructed for less money than the amount named by him.

The settling reservoir is, in my opinion, an absolute necessity, and if not possible to secure both dam and settling reservoir, we should by all means endeavor to impress upon the next Legislature the absolute necessity for the settling reservoir. The State owns a site for this reservoir which is admirable in every particular, and I believe could be constructed of ample size and capacity and in a first-class manner for the amount suggested by Mr. Nurse, namely, \$7,000.

As we are now located there is a distance between our storage reservoir and the head of our pipe line of about four miles. In other words, we take the water at present from our storage reservoir in the ditch system about four miles before it enters the pipe line. The result is that if anything happens anywhere along this four miles of ditch system, the school would be absolutely without water until such defect should be remedied, and in case of fire, if this should occur, we would be without water. If the settling reservoir is constructed it will be constructed very near the present terminus of the pipe line and should be of such capacity that it would hold at least a reserve of water sufficient for twenty-four hours' use under any circumstances.

With the system put into this shape there could be nothing occur in the shape of break in the ditches that would put our buildings and our inmates at the mercy of a fire without water. I am firmly of the opinion that it is our duty to insist before the next Legislature that an appropriation sufficiently large be made to construct the dam and build the settling reservoir, but if impossible to secure both, we must not fail, in the interests of the property of the State and of the lives of the inmates of our school, to insist upon the settling reservoir as above indicated.

Our appropriation was, as you well know, \$7,000. The work as outlined and detailed above was done in a thorough and first-class manner, placing our water system in the very best condition that it could possibly be placed, and the amount of the appropriation unused for the purpose was \$583.02.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. DUNTON.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

June 30, 1900--June 30, 1902

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Preston School of Industry:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to present herewith the Fifth Biennial Report:

The total number of inmates at the commencement of the biennial period was 116. Total number of inmates at the close of said period is 113. This looks as if there had been a decline in the number of cadets committed to the school, but this is not so. There has been a remarkable increase during the last eighteen months of this biennium. From July 1, 1900, to January 1, 1901, there were twelve additions. During the last eighteen months completing the biennium, there have been seventythree additions, more than 100 per cent increase. The reason why there are 113 at the end of this biennium instead of 200 is that so many have been released and sent to their homes, either by honorable discharge, or by parole or by expiration of time. It has been the settled policy of my administration to release boys when they manifest a desire to change their mode of life by diligence in the school-room, by faithfulness in their work and by general observance to the rules of the school, rather than keep them longer and thus engender in their minds the conviction that they are harshly dealt with. It has worked well, for we get the most favorable reports from the boys who have been sent home, with only one or two exceptions.

Only one cadet has died during this biennium, John Lawne, of Fresno. As soon as the resident physician pronounced it a case of tuberculosis, he was sent to the County Hospital at Fresno, where every attention was given him in his last illness. He died June 24, 1902. No plainer case of genuine reform has been noted in any institution. He was a gentleman while hving and died in great peace.

I have great pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that there was not an escape the past seventeen months and there was only three attempts.

The health of the school has been remarkable. Only a case or two of extreme illness, as you will see from the report of Dr. A. L. Adams, which is appended. With your permission I insert the report of Dr. Ruggles, President of the State Board of Health:

"Dr. C. A. Ruggles of the State Board of Health, who was detailed by that body to make an official inspection of the sanitary condition of the Preston School of Industry at Ione, reports that institution to be in good condition.

"In his report to the State Board of Health he says: 'I find that the ventilation of the school buildings is simply perfect, while the beds, clothing and the food of the inmates are in excellent condition and of good quality.

"The general health of the inmates is good, there being but one case of tuberculosis in the hospital, and that is to be removed to the County Hospital at Fresno. The rest of the hundred inmates are in rugged health.

"One thing that I heartily approve is the practice of having the pupils take calisthenic exercises before eating their breakfast, thereby developing the muscles of their backs, chests and arms. I highly approve of the manner in which the institution is conducted, both physically, morally and mentally, and in my opinion the Superintendent, Dr. Riddick, and his estimable lady are entitled to all due credit."

COMMITMENTS.

I so fully endorse the views expressed in the last biennial report upon the subject of commitments that I ask to repeat them here:

The institution is reformatory in its character, and if there is any period in the life of a person where in all probability reformation or change can be effected, it is in youth, and before one has entered upon a criminal career. If we succeed in reforming 75 per cent of the boys committed to this school—and these figures are borne out by the experience of this school and institutions throughout the Union—then we are rendering a service to the State by relieving it of the future care and custody of those who otherwise might be committed to penal institutions.

My experience has led me to believe that there is a prejudice in the public mind concerning institutions of this kind, and that the popular fallacy is that to commit a boy to a reform school is to cause him to become more deeply steeped in crime, and to cause his ruin. Some newspapers have even taken this view, and they strengthen an erroneous pub-

he sentiment. It requires no argument to demonstrate the fullacy of this and to impress you with the greatness of the work in which we are engaged. Many a boy has become educated in this institution, has learned to become industrious, has acquired a trade, and has gone out into the world able to support himself and to become a respectable member of society. These boys are the best refutation of these fallacies and prejudices.

All committments to the school should be for an indeterminate period, or, in other words, all boys should be committed to the school until twenty-one years of age, and their terms shortened or reduced as good conduct in the school justifies. We have frequent instances where boys are committed for a year, and boys committed for like offenses in other counties are sent here for indeterminate periods, which may be all the way from three, five, or nine years, as the case may be. The boy who has been committed for a year or two has been released at the expiration of his term, whether we are justified in the opinion that his refermation has been effected or not, and the boy who is committed for the indeterminate period has to remain, and very properly so until we are of the opinion that the necessary reformation has been brought about. This inequality in sentences should be done away with, and all boys committed for the indeterminate period subject to dismissal, as now provided by law, for good conduct.

INCORRIGIBLES.

It cannot be too strongly urged that our honorable Superior Court Judges look closely into the age and criminal tendencies of the boys sent to the reform school. These schools, as organized under the laws of California, are for incorrigible juvenile offenders

We cannot too often insist that these unfortunate boys be sent to our reform schools, instead of keeping them locked in our county jails. Here they can go to school, and more than this, habits of cleanliness can be acquired, and the fresh air of the play-ground will add to their robustness and general health. Not overgrown boys past 18 years and confirmed in crime should come to these schools. It is dreadful to put such great big and ungovernable fellows with these boys under 18, many of whom are not older than 12 or 13. There are some large boys who have unfortunately fallen into trouble—these find a refuge in the reform school and are soon ready to return to their friends. But when it is apparent that the offender has past the age of 18, even if it be only a month or so and has been before arrested for similar offenses, he ought not to be sent here. Again then we repeat, send us the boys who are simply un-

governable, whose parents cannot control them, or even those who have at an early age begun a criminal course, and we promise hopeful results from their stay in the reform school. We are most sincerely grateful to our honorable Superior Court Judges, who have heeded these suggestions and are sending us boys of this class. ONE LARGE UNRULY VICIOUS young man can destroy the peace of the institution and set the wicked pace for many small boys. Keep them away from here, and open the jails where so many children are confined and send them where they can be taught to work and to be decent in their manners and conduct, besides acquiring a good grammar school education. Then the reform school will do the work designated by the State, and thus prove a great blessing to hundreds of unfortunates.

OUR SCHOOLS.

I have insisted from the beginning that this is a school, and hence have always stressed "the school line." Special attention has been given to the education of these unfortunate boys. The schools have been thoroughly reorganized, and under the direction of Colonel J. S. Austin and his assistants, have attained an excellency not surpassed by any grammar school in the State. Every boy goes to school half of the day and no excuse is taken for his absence except sickness or special permission. A monthly report of his standing in all studies, as well as of his conduct, is sent to parents or guardians, or nearest friends, and quite often to the committing Judge. At the end of every three months an examination is held in each school, and an accurate report of this is also sent home. As so many have written making inquiry about these reports, I insert the form as prepared and used soon after becoming Superintendent:

[See Form on Next Page]

THE SABBATII.

The Sabbath is reasonably observed at the Preston School, and this is one reason in addition to their growing fondness for their books, that the good order of this institution is so favorably commented upon throughout the State. All violent sports, such as baseball and football, are forbidden on this day. At first it seemed so radical a change that some old officers were sceptical as to the possibility or propriety of making it, but it has worked like a charm. The boys express themselves freely on the subject and say they have been greatly helped in trying to lead a correct life by a due observance of the Sabbath. There is absolutely no sectarianism nor puritanism here. Father Gleason, a lovely Christian

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

	Daily Recitations	Quarterly Examination		Daily Recitations	Quarterly Examination
Spelling Reading Writing Composition Arithmetic Algebra Geometry Geography History			English Grammar Natural Science Physiology Chemistry Music Ancient Languages Modern Languages Book Keeping Deportment		
Deportment		*******			
Assembly Hall		****	EPORTMENT Dining Room Chapel Services		** **
Dormitory			Averagest Mark is 10.		

gentleman, looks after the Catholic boys by holding services for them every other Sabbath, and the Protestant ministers of the town of Ione, by monthly turns, hold services every Sabbath at 2 p. m. The Superintendent conducts a responsive reading with promiscuous music at 10 a. m. Both morning and afternoon the cadets walk about the grounds, enjoying the fresh air, and then return to the Assembly Halls or Reading Rooms where they are provided with abundant reading matter—both books, periodicals and newspapers. We are a happy, easy-going family at the Preston on Sunday.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many material improvements have been made in different departments. New ranges have been bought for officers' and boys' kitchens. Spring water has been carried to both cottages. New water valves have been put into the power-house and trades-building, both electric machines have been thoroughly overhauled and are now in first-class condition, and repairs too numerous to mention have been done. wringer and washer have been placed in the laundry at a cost of \$550. Out of our comparatively small support appropriation enough has been saved to carpet anew the main halls and a number of rooms—a thing very much needed. From the basement to the fourth floor material made of rubber has been put upon all stairways, thereby protecting the muchworn wooden steps and also lessening the noise in going up and down so many times during the day. Electrical fans have been placed in all the dormitories, relieving, thereby, the intense heat of the summer and purifying the air. Every cadet, without exception, is required to go to their dormitories at a fixed hour, and an inside watchman is on duty throughout the night. Immorality in the dormitory is thus impossible, and in case of fire an instant alarm can be given. Our system of electric lighting is simply splendid. There has not been a night when we have been without our lights both in all the buildings and on the grounds, for which we are largely indebted to our energetic and enterprising engineer, L. W. Holbrook.

I make no mention of the great improvement in our water system, as I suppose your own report will have due reference to this, Mr. Dunton having given it special attention.

A new and beautiful fence has taken the place of the old deformity that so long marred the appearance of our public grounds.

West Cottage is occupied by Company C—the smaller boys—and it has proven a great success. A separate school has been organized for

that Company, and thus much of the mischief formerly generated in this school-room and assembly-hall is prevented.

FARM.

I make special mention of the farm, because a prejudice has existed in the public mind against it. Like every other department of the school, the farm has taken on new life, because this same discipline is exercised there as elsewhere. The boys work and do not play. The Superintendent of the farm, Joseph Sibole, has done a valuable service in supplying officers and cadets with an abundance of vegetables, melons and fruits of different kinds, and the dairy man with the best pasturage and feed for both hogs and cattle. Mr. Belgari, who is in charge of the dairy, has produced more milk and butter than we could use, and it is observed by our neighbors that the herd of cattle never looked better.

Our gardener, Wm. Templeman, has put a new face upon our gardens and grounds. He has produced the most delicious melons and vegetables, and the wealth and variety of floral beauty cannot be surpassed even in flowery California. This is the home of the rose.

Before leaving the farm allow me to add that we now have 50 acres of alfalfa and expect to increase the acreage to 75. Cross-fences have been run, and thus the finest pasturage is afforded, besides preventing the necessity of herders and the consequent exposure to the temptation of the public roads. No tobacco is now brought into the school. Not even the scent of a cigarette has defiled our boys in many months. It is true that the Preston School is free from all narcotics and improper stimulants—absolutely free.

TRADES DEPARTMENT.

I deem it unnecessary to burden you with the details of work in the different shops. Such details are not only tedious but often misleading. An earnest desire on the part of the cadets to learn a trade is very apparent. Tables to be found elsewhere will show how they are distributed. In assigning boys to these different trades careful discrimination as to adaptability is observed. Sometimes after months of trial it is found that some can never succeed as mechanics and their employment must be changed. Parents, too, are often very unreasonable in seeking to give directions in this regard. The boy has never done anything but run around the country and is totally without education (not being able to read or write in some cases), and yet he must at once become an engineer or mechanical draftsman!

CARPENTER.

Geo. C. Drew, for many years carpenter at Agnews' Asylum, is in charge of our well-furnished shop. He has done many much-needed repairs in the Administration Building, completed and painted the new fence, and furnished the ground with strong easy settees—a long-felt need—so that the officers and cadets have some comfort when at recreation, and are not compelled to sit down on the bare or wet ground. It it quite noticeable that the boys under his care take great interest in their work and are well behaved. Mr. Drew has won the respect and esteem of all by his urbane and accommodating manners.

BLACKSMITH.

It has not been attempted to do more than the repair work of the farm. This department has never paid expenses, and yet must be sustained, because many boys prefer this trade, and we have sent away some who are now doing well as blacksmiths.

SHOE SHOP.

This is not only a valuable but essential part of our work. Mr. Ashton has a large number of boys employed and they keep the school well-supplied with good shoes. As good work is done in this shop as in any in the State.

TAILORS.

A large number of boys work in this shop. It is no easy matter to conduct this department. So many new boys are coming in who must wear our uniform clothes immediately on arrival and so many are going out who must have a new citizen's suit, that it requires much patience and industry to keep up an adequate supply. However, it can be said that the tailoring department is in good condition and the clothing of cadets is carefully looked after.

LAUNDRY.

A painstaking and competent matron, Miss Hill, is in charge, and the boys readily take to the trade. Some have written back to us from their homes and say they are doing well.

BAND OF MUSIC.

Our band is all that could be desired under the competent and faithful instruction of Theodore F. Ehrman. Several new instruments have been bought and the old ones put in excellent condition. There are

twenty-five boys in the band, and the State may well be proud of them and their music.

LIBRARY.

The library has been greatly improved by moving it into new quarters and adopting a thorough system of entries. An imperfect system had largely depleted it and many of the remaining volumes were in bad plight. Mrs. Riddick, in addition to her many other cares as chief matron, has given special attention to this work, and with the aid of boys she has trained keeps everything in perfect order. Over 300 books have been repaired and made almost as good as new. Quite a number of books have been presented by the friends of the school and great interest in reading has grown up among the boys, and a few more substantial books are now sought after.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

I take much pride in calling your attention to the fact that this is now a military school (what the State intended when it organized it), so far as thorough military instruction can make it so. Colonel J. S. Austin, a graduate of a military academy and commandant of cadets, has inspired the boys with great fondness for their drill. Strict attention is given to their carriage, their dress, their habits of neatness and physical exercises. The Preston School has a well-drilled corps of cadets—up-to-date in every respect.

COMMISSARY.

In the wise management of the commissary is to be found the secret of economy. The requisition system is strictly observed and our contracts rigidly adhered to. Sometimes we are compelled to buy outside of contracts, but whenever done, the most careful economy both in price and quantity is enforced. You are respectfully referred to the report of Mr. Wadham, financial expert, as to the methods used here and the excellent condition of this department.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

We need \$55,000 for salaries.

We need \$55,000 for support.

We need an ice plant and cold storage for which \$3500 should be appropriated. From careful inquiry it is impossible to put up such a plant with less money. It would soon pay for itself.

We need \$500 for improvement of library.

We need \$3500 for new furnishings. Our beds and bedding are worn out, and both cottages need furniture. This is a moderate estimate for this need.

We need \$8,000 to complete our water system. The estimating engineer, Mr. Nurse, sent here for that purpose, says that it cannot be done for less money—that this is the lowest possible sum, if we are to have a settling reservoir.

We need a larger appropriation for both salaries and support. It must not be forgotten that the State has saved a large amount the past biennial in not having to catch runaway boys, and in the protection to its property from the orderly conduct of cadets. The number of commitments is constantly increasing, and it is economy to provide sufficient appropriation to employ edequate help. From the Support Fund all repairs are made, all lumber bought, all new implements for farm and shops, in addition to the natural wear and tear of so large an establishment. We are now actually bare of many things we shall need in the next two years, besides food and clothing.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report without expressing my heartfelt thanks for the kindness and prompt co-operation always shown me by yourselves; also the generous care shown to the school by our Legislature and our beloved Governor. I cannot say too much, also, for my associates in the management of this institution.

We have entered the sixth biennium with the most hopeful prospects—harmony among officers, contentment and obedience among cadets, and a high place in the favor and esteem of the people throughout our great commonwealth.

Very respectfully,

C. B. RIDDICK,
Superintendent.

Approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees October 11, 1902.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry, Waterman, Cal.:

Gentlemen-It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report that no death has occurred in the school during the last biennial, while we have had the usual number of mild cases of illness to treat, such as minor injuries received while at play, "among which was a broken leg," malaria and billious fevers, indigestion, etc. We also have had a few very serious cases, one of appendicitis, and a complicated case of fractures and internal injuries, caused by a boy falling from the third story of the Main Administration Building to the ground; but we are happy to state that even the serious, together with the mild cases, terminated in recovery. We have had no epidemic diseases, not a case of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diptheria or small pox in the institution, a fact worthy of special notice, placing this locality in the front rank as a health resort for boys. We have attended to the proper vaccination of the inmates, and will continue to look after this important duty of our department from time to time on account of new boys being received who may not be under the protecting influence of vaccination. The general sanitary condition of the institution is as nearly perfect as the present attainments of sanitary science can make it; the water for drinking and culinary purposes is pure, being piped to the buildings from a large spring remote from any source of a contaminating character.

The water for bathing purposes might be greatly improved by a system of filtering hydrants being placed at each bath, and at a very moderate cost, the same to be regularly cleaned.

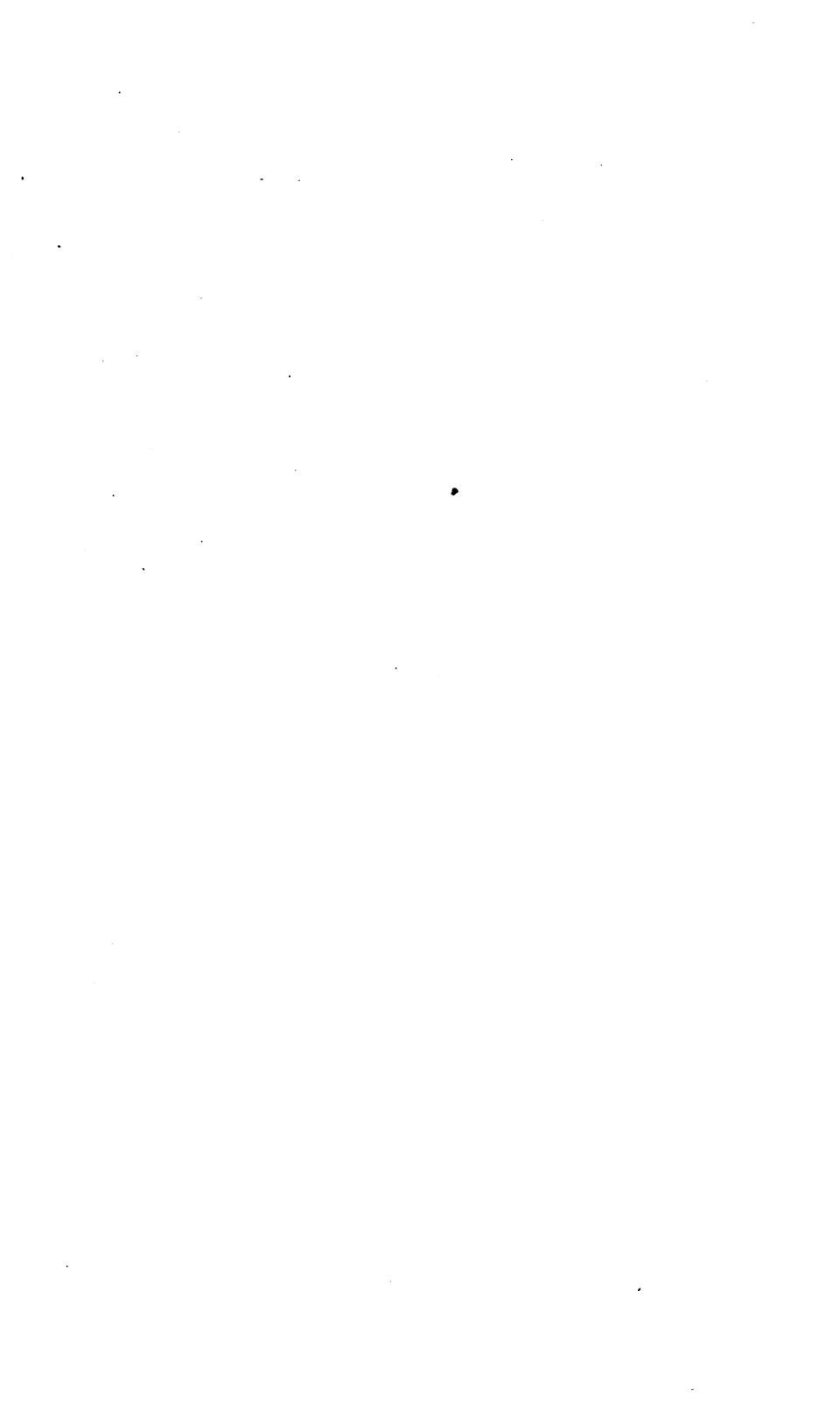
In submitting this report I offer my sincere thanks to our efficient Board of Trustees for their supervising care of the institution, to our worthy Superintendent, Dr. C. B. Riddick, and Mrs. Riddick, for their never ceasing vigilance in preserving the physical and moral health of the boys, and for their cheerful, comforting council, and assistance in every way to the Hospital department; to them all praise. To our faithful Hospital nurse and attendants, and to all the officers of the institution for their kindly attention to the boys when sick, we extend our most sincere thanks.

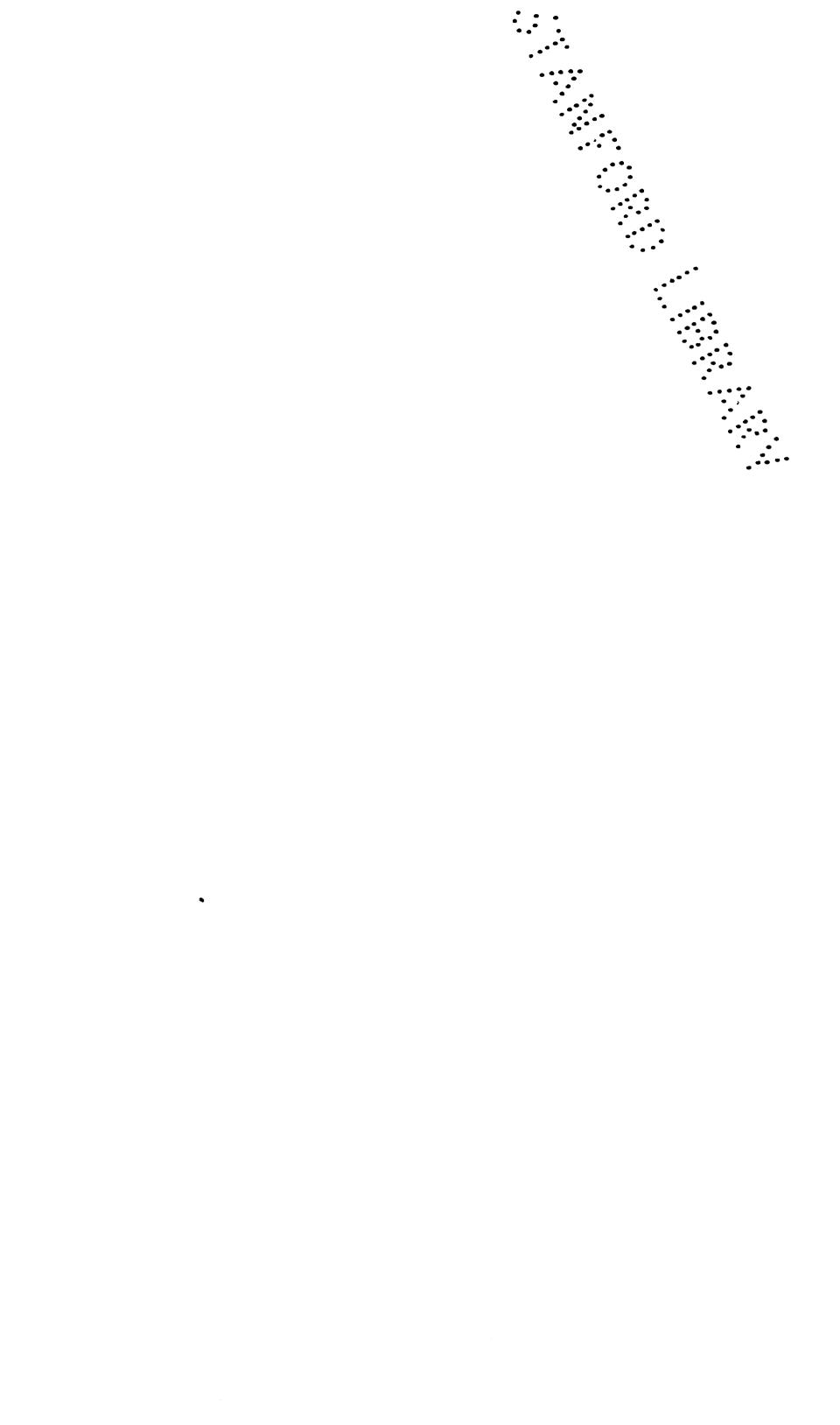
Very respectfully,

A. L. ADAMS,

Physician and Surgeon to the P. S. of I.

Ione, Cal., June 30, 1902







SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

(AT IONE)

JULY 1, 1902, TO JUNE 30, 1904



IONE:
PRESTON SCHOOL PRINT
1904

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REPORT OF TRUSTEES

Preston School of Industry, Ione, Cal., November 4, 1904.

To His Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDRE, Governor of California:

SIR: We herewith submit for your consideration our Biennial Report for the 54th and 55th fiscal years. In presenting this report we are pleased to call your attention to the material growth and general satisfactory condition of this institution. We entered on the 55th fiscal year with 113 inmates; we now have enrolled 165 inmates, and if the present ratio of increase be maintained until the beginning of the 57th fiscal year, we shall have enrolled 200 inmates.

We have during the past biennium completed and now have in use the settling reservoir, for which an appropriation of \$7,000 was provided at the last session of the Legislature. By doing the major portion of this work with our officers and boys we were enabled to complete same well within the appropriation. There is but one thing more necessary to be done to make our water system complete and permanent, that is, the construction of a rock and cement dam on Sutter Creek at the head of our main ditch system, where at present we have only a temporary brush structure which is washed out by every heavy storm.

We had the misfortune to have our Trades-building destroyed by fire last March. To rehabilitate our trades in the then unoccupied East Cottage entailed an extraordinary expense in the operating of the school, creating a deficiency of \$4,170.47. This deficiency was created after full and careful consultation with Your Excellency.

We note that the State Board of Charities in their advance report recommend a segregation of the inmates in both the Whittier and the Preston schools on the basis of age, all those over a certain age being committed to Preston and all those under this age limit, "which is to be determined," being committed to Whittier. We believe that if this can be accomplished properly better results will be obtained at both schools, and with the proper age limit decided upon, and with the understanding that the older boys are to be committed to Preston and the younger to Whittier, we favor the plan outlined.

After a careful estimate of the wants of the school as outlined above we estimate the minimum appropriations which will be necessary to conduct the school during the 57th and 58th fiscal years, to be as follows:

For Support	\$70,000.00
For Salaries	60,000.00
To rebuild Trades-building	25,000.00
To construct Dam across Sutter Creek	3,000.00
To construct Cold Storage Plant	2,500.00
Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs	2,500.00
Library Improvement and Books	500.00
Printing Fund	250.00
Deficiency occasioned by the burning	
of our Trades-building	4,170.47
Assembly Hall	10,000.00

The very comprehensive report of the Superintendent and other officers are hereunto appended and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. DUNTON, President, W. S. MATTHEW, E. C. VOORHEIS,

Trustees.



A RIDGE connecting two of the buildings. Natural growth of oaks and pines.





SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen: As the present Superintendent has been in charge only about six months, the following report is mainly statistical, made up from the records of the school. These records are set forth in the tables following and need, of course, no comment. A few matters, however, seem to deserve separate mention.

The health of the institution has been preserved remarkably. There have been no deaths. There has been no case of contagious disease, typhoid or eruptive fever, diphtheria, or pneumonia. Discipline has been successful: the number of cases of corporal punishment have been very few, the boys have been kindly disposed and industrious, there has been no escape and there have been but few attempts.

A change in the method of discharging inmates was entered upon in January of this year. The boys were then classified as Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors. A boy's promotion depends upon his improvement in character, in knowledge of some trade or other occupation, and in the elements of a common school education. Promotion is made, when deserved, semi-annually. No boy is graduated until a home, or satisfactory employment, is secured for him.

The schools, as distinguished from the trades, are now, just at the close of the biennium, being re-organized. Every boy has been examined and classified as he would be in the best public schools. A fourth school has been added, and each teacher now has two grades, only. There are 30 pupils in School No. 1; 40, in No. 2; 52, in No. 3; 20, in No. 4.

Following are the trades taught and the number of boys in each:

TRADE	No.	Boys
Band (music)		.30
Baker		
Blacksmith		
Butcher		
Carpenter		
Clerk		
Cook		
Dairyman		
Dynamo Running	•••••	. 2
Electric Wiring		. 2
Farmer		
Gardener		
Horticulturist		
Laundryman		.10
Plumber		
Printer		
Professional Nurse		
Shoemaker		
Tailor		.16

The balance of the boys are employed in unskilled labor.

The farm comprises 570 acres. Over 300 acres are hilly, rocky, and with but little soil, thinly covered with trees and underbrush. About one hundred acres are hilly and rolling, more or less suitable for hay. The rest is "second bottom land" and "low upland," planted as follows: alfalfa, 45 acres; corn, 15 acres; pumpkins, 8 acres; beans, 4 acres; potatoes, 1 1-2 acres; melons, 1 1-2 acres; and the rest in fruit trees. About eight acres were rented and planted to potatoes. The milk herd numbers 30 cows, and a herd is being developed for beef.

On March 23 of this year our Trades-building was destroyed by fire. The trades have been temporarily installed in East Cottage and under shed roofs; but the disaster has seriously interfered with the successful working of the institution. Nevertheless, the trades boys have succeeded in keeping the school sufficiently supplied with the necessities, so that we have not been under the necessity of going into the market for such supplies.

A spirit of emulation has been cultivated among the officers to increase the permanent improvements, including the purchase

of machinery and other equipment, and to maintain the efficiency of their departments through timely repairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The increase in commitments to this institution has been so constant from month to month during the past year, there is such growing recognition by the Superior Judges, and other officials, of the good work this school is accomplishing for the boys committed to its care, that a conservative estimate of the number for whom we shall have to provide during the coming biennium is double the number for whom appropriations were made by the last Legislature.

Our Trades-building must be rebuilt, for it is upon that the school is founded, and the part of the cottage temporarily occupied by some of the trades is needed for a home for the boys.

Our meats, milk, butter, etc., are protected from the greatest waste now by a considerable expenditure for ice. A cold storage plant would cost practically nothing for running, because all our machinery is run by water power which costs us nothing.

The appropriations for furniture and repairs, for the purchase of books for the boys' reading-rooms, and for work to be done by the State Printer, should most certainly be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. T. RANDALL,

Superintendent.

TABLE I.—Continued

1900-01	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Escaped	Died :	Net Attendance
July August September October November December January February March April May June	2 3 0 9 3 5 1 0	0 2 1 3 2 3 9 5 1 9 2 0	0 2 4 2 0 2 3 2 0 4 1	0 0 0 0 0 5 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	122 120 118 115 116 111 103 97 101 89 86 87
Totals	31	37	20	7	0	
July August September October November December January February March April May June Totals	6 6 3 4 1 2 6 5 6 8 9	6 1 3 4 5 0 5 0 2 5 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	87 92 92 91 90 91 88 94 97 98 104 113
July August September October November December January February March April May June	4 2	3 1 0 3 5 2 7 5 3 3 3				114 115 119 121 120 120 118 113 112 114 113 112
Totals		37	0	0	0	

TABLE I.—Continued

1903-(-4	Received	Dimilianged	l'andre	Karatu d	3	Net Attendance
July	1	6	0	0	0	107
Angust	2	4	0	0	0	105
September	3	0	0	0	0	108
October	6	6	O	0	O	108
November	5	6	0	0	O	107
December	7	1	0	0	O	113
January	6	3	Ò	0	0	116
Pebruary	4	0	0	O	O	120
March	7	. 1	0	0	0	126
April	4	0	0	0	0	130
May	10	5 .	0	. 0	Ō	135
June	8	1	0	. 0	Ö	142
Totals	63	33	0	0	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Summary for Years

YRARS	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Escaped	Died
1894-95	174	6	3	7	2
1895-96	59	10	4	' 10	O
1896-97	79	<i>2</i> 0	47	17	1
1897-98	28	51	14	7	1
1898-99	51	51	5	0	2
18 99-0 0	31	22	21	7	1
1900-01	31	37	20	0	()
1901-02	59	33	0	0 !	O
1902-03	36	37	O	0 ;	()
1903-04	6.3	33	0	0	0
Totals	611	300	114	48	7

Showing Number of Boys Spending Time Designated

Boys	Months	Boys	Months	Boys	Months	Boys	Months	Boys	Months
1	1	1	17	20	30	6	43	2	58
3	2	4	18	9	31	11	44	4	59
1	5	1	19	6	32	9	45	3	60
2	6	4	20	9	33	2	46	3	62
1	8	2	21	10.	34	3	47	3	63
. 1	9	1	22	9	35	9	48	1	66
5	10	2	23	20	36	6	49	2	68
9	11	30	24	13	37	2	50	5	70
5	12	10	25	8	38	4	51	1	71
4	13	7	26	14	39	4	52	2	:72
5	14	12	27	9	40	3	53	2	73
6	15	10	28	7	41	1	55		
1	16	12	29	13	42	3	57		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

TABLE III.

Period Spent by Boys Graduated or Discharged During 1903-04

NAME		GE Mos.	RESIDENCE	Months for Which Came	Months Spent in School
C. J. Meyers	18	9	Alameda	70	55
Walter Ashby	20	11	None	52	4.
Sam Hawkins		1	Oakland	62	28
Geo. Cunningham	19	1	Los Angeles	24	24
Hubert Sprague	17	9	Los Angeles	97	57
Frank Arnold		7	Spokane, Wash.	36	30
Geo. Hafner		0	New York, N.Y.		26.
Geo. Rohan		4	San Francisco	120	16*
Thos. Warren	18	9	Spokane, Wash.		33
Fred Canning		5	Oakland	9 8	42
John McDowell	17	10	Philadelphia, Pa	43	16
W. C. Poore	17	10	Fresno	3 6	16
Claud Hamlin	19	7	Vallejo	72	62
Loren Crabb		10	Pomona	36	26
Richard Roan		6	Madera	83	41
Willard McKinley		8	Chico	48	25
Frank Marshall		9	Sacramento	108	52
Wm. O'Brien		8	San Francisco	55	38
D. Smith		9	Bakersfield	28	43
Leon Raymer		8	San Jose	2 8	44
Oliver Moody	17	_	Denver, Colo.	12	24
Walter Gordon	15		Eureka	24	24
Daniel Cook	20		San Francisco	39	39
Frank Rincon	17	1	San Francisco	12	12
Erle Sherman		0	Woodland	23	24
Harry Finnerty		_	Fresno	65	30
Bert Hope		10	Oakland	51	49
Manuel Matthews	16	4	Fairfield	72	44
Dan Gillett		7	Red Bluff	36	10•
Edward Rowe			San Francisco	59	25*
John Hales			Los Angeles	36	23
Chas. Gillard			San Francisco	44	24
Frank Savage		Ö	Oroville	28	14

^{*}Returned to Court.

TABLE IV.

Nativity of Boys

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Jabama	0	0	0	1	1	.5.
rizona	1 0	0	0	1	. 1	.5.
rkansas		ı 1	. 1	0	2	1.0
alifornia	17	39	22	39	117	61.5
olorado		1	0	1	2	1.0
onnecticut	1	· 0	0	Ō	ī	.5.
akota		· 1	. O	0	Ĭ	.5.
eorgia	Ō	Ō	` Ĭ '	Ŏ	ī	5.
linois		Ĭ	ō	4	<u> </u>	3.1
dian Territory	l	õ	Ŏ	i	Ĭ.	.5
Ansas		ĭ	Ö	ō	ī	.5
entucky		ō	Ŏ	ĭ	i	.5
assachusetts		Ŏ	ŏ	i	i	
ichigan	_	2	Ö	• •	1	1.5
innesota		ก	ŏ	2	2	1.0
issouri	1	2	ŏ	1	A	2.1
ontana		Ō	ŏ		•	
ebraska	_	2	0	0	2	.5 1.0
evada		2	0	1	_	
ew York	-	Õ		1	3	1.5
orth Carolina		0		0	3	1.5
	_	0	0	U	1	.5
hio	0	U	Ü	1	1	.5
regon	Ŏ	1	Ò	0	1	.5
ennsylvania	Ü	j	0 '	1	1	.5
ennessee	0	1	0	1	2	1.0
tah	0	1	1	0	2	1.0
ashington	0	' 0	0	1 1	1	.5
nknown	4	. 2	8	0	14	7.3
ustria	1	0	0	0	1	.5
ngland	1	. 0	0	1	2	1.0
awaii		2	0	ī	4	2.1
reland	Ō	i ī	Ŏ	Ō	1	.5
aly	ŏ	ō	Ŏ	3	3	1.5
hilippines		ŏ	ŏ,	i	ĭ	.5
cotland	ŏ	ĺ	ŏ	Ô	ī	5
Totals	31	61	34	64	190	100.0

Recapitulation

	Totals	Per Cent.
United States	155 21 14	81.97 10.68 7.35
Totals	190	100.00

TABLE V.

Ages of Boys When Committed

AGE	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Total	Per Cent.
Ten years	o	1	0	0	1	.53
Kleven years		1	2	2	5	2.63
Twelve years	0	1	2	6	9	4.74
Thirteen years	2	8	1	2	13	6.84
Fourteen years		7	3	4	14	7.34
Fifteen years	4	6	6	9	25	13.16
Sixteen years		15	12	13	48	25.26
Seventeen years	13	17	8	19	57	30,00
Eighteen years		1	0	5	7	3.69
Nineteen years		0	1	1	2	1.05
Twenty years		0	1	0	1	.53
Unknown		2	U	2	8	4.20
Totals	32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE VI.

Causes of Commitment

CAUSE	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Arson	0	0	0	1	1	.53
Assault	0	0	2	1	3	1.57
Attempt to commit burglary	i	0	$\bar{\mathbf{o}}$	Ō	i	.53
Assault to commit rape	ō	Ŏ	Ŏ	1	1	.53
Burglary		17	9	22	60	31.58
Embezzlement		0	! 1	0	1	.53
Felony		3	Ô	2	5	2.63
	! .	1	1	3	5	2.63
Forgery	i	13	8	11	39	20.53
Grand larceny		14	10	9	35	18.42
Incorrigible		14	10	~	33	
	1	1	•	0	. 2	.53
Misdemeanor	_	1	1	0	2	1.05
Petty larceny	_	4	4	, 5	16	8.42
Rape	1	1	0	. 0	2	1.05
Robbery	2	0	0	3	5	2.63
Sodomy	0	0	0	. 1	1	. 5 3
Vagrancy.	0	2	0	4	6	3.16
Returned from escape and parole	4	2	0	0	6	3.15
Totals	32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE VII.

Counties from Which Boys Have Been Received

COUNTY	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Alameda	5	7	4	3	19	10.05
Amador		0	' O	li	i 1	.53
Butte	Ō	4	5	' 3	12	6.35
Calaveras	0	' i	1 0	Ö	1	.53
Contra Costa		1	1	· i	3	1.59
Coluen		. Ö	0	! 1	1 1	.53
Fresno		10	3	4	18	9.54
Glenn		1 0	0	i	1	.53
Humboldt	0	2	1	4	7	3.70
Kern	2	, <u>o</u>	Ō	Ò	2	1.05
Kings	ō	Ŏ	Ŏ	. 1	ī	: .53
Los Angeles	3	5	2	4	14	7.41
Lassen		Ō	Ō	i	' 1	.53
Madera		ĭ	Ō	3	. 4	2.12
Karin	_	. ō	Ŏ	1	. i	.53
Monterey		ì	Ŏ	Ō	2	1.05
Napa		Ŏ	Ŏ	2	2	1.05
Nevada	ĭ	Ŏ	Ŏ	ō	ī	.53
Placer	ī	Ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	· ī	.53
San Francisco	5	15	. 6	. 19	45	23.28
San Joaquin	ĭ	. 2	ŏ	1	. 4	2.12
Santa Barbara		3	ŏ	õ	3	1.59
San Diego		. ŏ	ì	Ŏ	1	.53
Senta Cruz		1	:	2	1 4	2.12
Senta Clara	ō	ī	3	Ō	. 4	2.12
Stanislaus	ŏ	i	ŏ	ŏ	i	.53
Sacramento	ĭ	2	4	2	' Ĝ	4.76
Solano	ī	ĩ	1	3	. 6	3.17
Sonoma	3	Ô	3	7	10	5.29
Sutter	ž	δ	ñ	Ų	. 2	1.05
Tehama	ก	ő	1	Ô	. ĭ	.53
Tulare	3	1	1	Λ	, <u>,</u> ,	2.65
Tuolumne	1	0	ñ	1	: 2	1.05
Yolo	Ô	, 0	ŏ	i	ī	.53
Totals	32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE VIII.

Habits of Parents

1900-01	1901-92	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
6	14	5	15	40	21.05
O	2	1	3	6	3.16
20	19	14	31	84	44.21
6	24	16	14	6 0	31.58
32	59	36	63	190	100.00
	6 0 20 6	6 14 0 2 20 19 6 24	6 14 5 0 2 1 20 19 14 6 24 16	6 14 5 15 0 2 1 3 20 19 14 31 6 24 16 14	6 14 5 15 40 0 2 1 3 6 20 19 14 31 84 6 24 16 14 60

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE IX.

Home Relations

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Lost father only	7	14	7	11	39	20.52
Lost mother only	. 4	1 13	7	11	35	18.42
Lost both	. 1	5	3	7	16	8.42
Both living	. 15	25	17	34	91	47.90
Unknown.	. 5	2	2	. 0	9	4.74
Totals	. 32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE X.

Religious Beliefs

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Adventist	0	2	0	0	2	1.05
Baptist		3	. 0	4	7	3.69
Catholic		18	16	21	66	34.74
Christian		1 1	0	2	4	2.10
Congregational	2	2	0	1	5	2.63
Episcopal		i	0	2	4	2.10
Holiness Church		ĭ	Ö	. 0	i	.53
Jewish		Ō	1	1	4	2.10
Lutheran		i 1	. ō	$\tilde{2}$	3	1.57
Methodist		' <u>8</u>	8	15	37	19.48
Mission Church	_	. 1	. 0	. 1	2	1.05
Mormon		ō	Ö	, ī	ī	.53
No religion or no record	1	17	. š	6	39	20.53
Presbyterian		5	3	7	15	7.90
Totals	32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE XI.

Showing Number Enrolled at Time of Each Biennial Report

First report, 1894	!
Second report, 1896	
Third report, 1898Fourth report, 1900	14
Fourth report, 1900	110
Fifth report, 1902	113
Sixth report, 1904	142

TABLE VII.

Counties from Which Boys Have Been Received

COUNTY	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Alameda	5	7	4	3	19	10.05
Amador	0	0	0	1	1	.53
Butte	0	4	5	3	12	6.35
Ciláveras	. 0	1	0	ō	1	.53
Coutra Costa .	, 0	1	1		3	1.59
Colusa	0	0	0	1	i	.53
Fresno	i	10	3	4	18	9,54
Glenn	0	0	Ö	i	1	.53
Hamboldt	0	2	i	4	7	3.70
Кети	2	0	0	0	2	1.05
Emgs	- 0	ō	0	ĭ	1	.53
Los Angeles	0 3 0	5	2	4	14	7.41
assen	ŏ	ō	ō	i	1	.53
Madera	ŏ	ĭ	ō	3	4	2.12
Karin	ō	ō	ō	3 1		.53
Monterey	Ĭ	ĭ	ŏ	ō	1 2 2 1	1.05
Napa	ō	ō	ő	2	2	1.05
Vevada	ĭ	ŏ	ő	ő	1	.53
Lacer	i	ő	ő	ŏ	ī	.53
an Francisco	5	15	6	19	45	23.28
an Joaquin	. 1	2	ō		1 4	2.12
anta Barbara	ō	3	Õ	ő	3	1.59
ian Diego	ŏ	ŏ	ï	ŏ	ĩ	,53
anta Cruz	ĭ	ĭ	ő	2	4	2.12
anta Clara	ō	î	3	ŏ	4	2.1
tanislans	ŏ		ŏ	ő	1	.53
ecramento	ĭ	1 2	4	ž	9	4.76
olano	i	ī	i	2	6	3.17
onoma	1 3 2 0	ò	3	4	10	5.29
etier	2	ő	ő	0	2	1.03
l'eluma	ō	ő	ĭ	ő	1	,53
Inlare	3	ï	î	0	5	2.65
Inolumne	1	ô	ő		2	1.03
iolo	jô	ő	ŏ	i	ī	.53
Totals .	32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE VIII.

Habits of Parents

	1900-01	1903-92	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent
Fathers intemperate Mothers intemperate Neither intemperate	6 0 20	14 2 19	5 1 14	15 3 31	40 6 84	21.05 3.16 44.21
No record Totals	32	59	36	63	190	31.58

TABLE IX.

Home Relations

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Lost father only	7	14	7	11	39	20.52
Lost mother only	4	13	7	11	35	18.42
Lost both	. 1	5	3	7	16	8.42
Both living	15	25	17	34	91	47.90
Unknown.	. 5	2	2	0	9	4.74
Totals	32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE X.

Religious Beliefs

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Totals	Per Cent.
Adventist	0	2	0	0	2	1.05
Baptist	1	3	0	4	7	3.69
Catholic		18	16	21	66	34.74
Christian	1	! 1	0	2	4	2.10
Congregational	2	2	Ō	ī	5	2.63
Episcopal		0	Ö	2	4	2.10
Holiness Church	Ō	ĭ	0	. 0	1	.53
Jewish		Ō	i	ĺ	4	2.10
Lutheran		i 1	Ō	2	3	1.57
Methodist		8	8	15	37	19.48
Mission Church		ì	Ŏ	ī	2	1.05
Mormon		! o	Ö	. 1	ī	.53
No religion or no record	•	17	8	6	39	20.53
Presbyterian	i 🔼	5	3	7	15	7.90
Totals	32	59	36	63	190	100.00

TABLE XI.

Showing Number Enrolled at Time of Each Biennial Report

First report, 1894	7
Second report, 1896 Third report, 1898 Fourth report, 1900 Fifth report, 1902	202
Third report, 1898	141
Fourth report, 1900	116
Fifth report, 1902	
Sixth report, 1904	

TABLE XII.

Number Admitted and Released by Years

NATIVITY	1900-01		1901	1901-42 1902-03			190	HM
NAIIVII L	Ad- mitted	Re- leased	Ad- mitted	Re-	Ad- mitted	Re-	Ad- mitted	Re-
White Boys	30	61	54	32	35	36	59	32
Colored		Ū	5	0	Ü	()	0	1
Indian	0	0	Û	0	-	. 0	Ø	1
Chinese		0	0	1	0	0	0	O
Mexican	_	0	0	0	0	v	3	O
Filipi30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Q
Totals	32	61	59	33	36	36	63	34
		Rec	apitule	ution .				
Total received since Number enrolled Jur								190 116
Total to June 30, 190 Total discharged	4	. 				. 		306 164
Number enrolled Jus		004						142

TABLE XIII.

Financial Statement of Farm*

HTMOM		Supplies	Stock Bought	Wages	Income
1902-03—July		\$ 124.66		\$225.00	\$392.40
August			1		526.37
September		61.16		. 175.00	394.20
October			ļ	215.00	361.52
November			•	176.00	395.45
December				175.00	391.80
January			\$15.00	175.00	359.28
February				175.00	
March			1		328.86
April			 	175.00	
May			• • • • • •		1
June		176.23		175.00	
		\$1,688.21	\$15.00	\$2,243.00	\$4,672.13
1903-04—July		115.03	i ••	180.00	338.3 0
August	•••	125.28	·	180.00	348,30
September		258.92		180.00	440.20
October			 	180.00	364.48
November			1 	180.00	329.15
December			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	230.00	455.44
January		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. 225.(X)	
February			624.00	225.00	417.56
March)	225.00	278.56
April		'' ' ~~~		225.00	322.85
May				225.00	303.03
June		• •			370.57
		\$2,133.88	\$624.00	\$2,480.00	4,382.3

^{*} Including dairy and garden.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE XIII.—Continued Summary

1902-03-	-Income Expense	\$4,672.13 3,946.21
	Profit	\$ 725.92
1903-04—I	-Income	
	Expense	\$5,237.88 4,382.34
	Profit	\$ 855.54

TABLE XIV.

Farm Produce

	1902-03	1903-04	Totals
Meat			
Beef, pounds		1,758	1,758
Chickens, dozen	_		. 5
Pork, pounds	1	1,870	6,513
Veal, pounds	·	707	1,064
Dairy Produce	}	•	
Butter, pounds	4,586	5,280	9,866
Cream, quarts		1,629	2,914
Milk, new, pounds		42,656	85,526
Milk, skimmed, pounds	117,080	60,920	178,000
Lard, pounds	1 050	1.650	3,500
Vegetables			
Asparagus, pounds	3,600	4,000	7,600
Beets, tons	' -	3	5
Carrots, pounds		2,500	4,500
Beans, string, tons	1	1	1
Corn, tons		25	45
Cabbage, tons	· _	3	5
Lettuce, bunches	1,800	1,400	3,200
Onions, pounds		3,400	9,400
Parsnips, pounds		1,500	3,000
Potatoes, tons	3	7	10
Pumpkins, tons	75	90	165
Turnips, tons		21/2	4 1/2
Peas, pounds		1,200	2,200
Hay, tons	200	250	450
Fruits		 	
Apricots, pounds	4,000	4,500	8,500
Blackberries, gallons		80	155
Melons	1,600	1,800	3,400
Peaches, pounds		4,000	7,000
Plums, pounds		5,000	11,000
Strawberries, gallons		25	25

TABLE XV.

Summary of State Claims Against the Counties from July 1. 1902, to June 30, 1904

1902-	-July	\$1.235.25
	August	1.2659
	September	: 256.25
	October	1,317.41
	November	1.269.22
	December	1.312.30
1903	-January	1,3.6.33
	February	1.269.02
	March	1.223.20
	April	1.255.28
	May	1.243.46
	June	1.221.73
	July	1.185.05
	August	1.141.42
	September	1.160.50
	October	1.185.75
	November	1.160.09
	December	1.199.36
1904_	-January	_,
1704	February	1.299.82
	March	
		1.402.85
		1,422.01
	June	1,523.85

TABLE XVI.—Disbursements During 54th and 55th Fiscal Years

PAID OUT OF SUPPORT AND CONTINGENT FUNDS

Totals*	\$ 1.962.74	1,627.51	1.404.28		1,295.04		1,393.69			•	762.		011.	727.	•	812.	261.	880	78.	2,675.26	83	38	195.	2,050.79	\$45,978.62
Repairs												\$ 7.70	360.00												\$367.70
Trustees' Expenses		\$ 12.55	16.35				15.90					44.70	4.90	19.35	16.55	12.10	58.30	19,90	21,85	12.40	46.60	43,10		50.40	\$531.25
Traveling Expense		15.30		•		60.25	14.35	59.64	58.80	66.00	83.68	81.80	49.20	124.95	82.79	88.10	106.75	109.30	24.10	23.10	8.20	46.30	41.10		\$1,190.71
Telegraphing and Tele- phoning	\$ 13.30	9.80	•	3.55		9.07	\$3.	12.80	1.8	9.60	10.40	9.65	11.90	9.10	29.6	10.30	12.43	5.55	7.22	3.65	10.74	22.00	8.35	19.42	\$224.50
Postage		8.80	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	17.95	•	•	•		19.87		_			•	•		\$342.72
Recovery of Escapes			\$ 8.25	6.00	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4								66.50			30.00						38.00	11.00	24.75	\$184.50
Freight and Express	\$ 10.53	3.28	.59	1.89	13.36	5.34		2.45	1.45				3.70		7.05	11.37	17.89	13.06	4.06	2.45	20.11	21.29	33.13		\$173.00
Maintenance	\$ 1.911.75	1,577.78	1,346.19	1,545.25	1,205.45	1,625.61	•		1,926.41	1,739.20		2,217.23	1,499.30	•	1,7%.70	1,647.07	•		1,690.61	2,615.36	162.	115.	079.	1,943.24	\$42,964.24
		August	September	October.	November	December.	-January	February	March	April	May	Tune	July	August	September	October	November	December	-January	February	March	April	May	June.	Totals

*Carried Forward.

Totals	3,835.94	4,008 27 3,151.87		3,932.94	4,872.60	4,669.77			4,438.73	4,626.51	6,255 01 4,353.05	\$102,526.16
Water System	\$ 208.50	449.83			570.24	875.39	898.95	00,002	314.80	46.24	1850.74	\$7,336 89
Printing				1						\$15.50	22.00	\$37.50
Parnature									\$112.95	243.05	91.20	\$636.90
limits		\$ 23.40		64.50			23.46	17.00	12.28	3.24	27.50	\$350,20
Salary	\$ 1,847.20	1,855 33	1,920 63 1,876 88	1,908 33	1,923,33	2,065 06	2,034.75	2,037.52	2,107.42	2.042 33	2,020 35 2,116 82	\$47,312.11
Miscellane ous	\$ 6.00 22.30	200	91.70		20 50	37.41	9.00	38	53,21	10.45	58 83	\$438.20
frimatient improve ments	\$ 20.00	55.48						177.48	111.05	52.89	7.54	\$435 74
Totals Brought Porward	\$ 1,962.74	1,590 23	1,752.17	2,024 61	2,379 03	1,727.22	1,812.16	2,028.33	2,675.26	2,263 49 2.300 99	2,195.09	\$45,978.62
	ن يعوب	October		March	June June July	August	October	December	Pebruary	March	May June	Totals
	Water System Printing Furnature Ikink Salari Miscellane (Mis Imprive menta	Fundance Mascellance (1985) 1 5 5 5 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	July \$ 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,847.20 sanguant short marks 1,627.51 \$ 22,30 1,888.35 \$ 23.40 \$ 3,716.1590.23 \$ 5.54 1 00 1,888.33 \$ 23.40 \$ 449.83 4,008 1,295.04 1 5.0 1,858.33 \$ 23.40	July # 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,847.20 annihilary \$1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,858.16 annihilary \$1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,858.16 annihilary 1,604.28 1,604.28 1,604.28 1,604.28 1,604.28 1,606.29 1,806.20 1,806.20 1,806.20 1,806.33 \$ 23.40 449.83 4,008 1,806.20	July # 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 1,858.16 September 1,004.28 October 1,004.28 November 1,295.04 July # 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,858.16 September 1,404.28 November 1,295.04 July # 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,858.16 September 1,295.04 July # 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,858.16 September 1,295.04 July # 1,995.17 July # 1,995.14 July # 1,995.15 July # 1,995.14 July # 1,995.15 July # 1,995.15 July # 1,99	July \$ 1.962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1.847 20 September 1, 295.04 Southwart 1, 295.04 July 1, 295.04 Southwart 1, 295.04 July 2, 024 61 July 2, 024 61 July 2, 024 61 July 2, 025 62 July 2, 024 63 July 2, 024 64 July 2, 024 64 July 2, 024 64 July 2, 025 62 July 2, 039 03 July	July	July \$ 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,847 20 August 1,627.51 \$ 5.55 1,858.35 \$ 23.40 Perember 1,752.17 June 2,139.03 June 1,277.22 September 1,277.22 August 1,277.22 September 1,277.22 June 2,139.03 August 1,277.22 September 1,277.22 August 1,277.22 September 1,277.22 August 1,277.22 September 1,277.22 August 1,277.22 September 1,277.25 August 1,277.22 September 1,277.	July August 1,292.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 1,847.20	July 1,527.57 \$ 20.00 \$ 1,847.20	July \$ 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,847 20 \$ 8.00.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,858.16 \$ 9.80.50 \$ 1,859.98 \$ 1,000.50.50 \$ 1,874.77 \$ 22.60 \$ 1,874.77 \$ 22.60 \$ 1,874.77 \$ 22.60 \$ 1,874.77 \$ 22.60 \$ 1,874.77 \$ 22.60 \$ 1,876.88 \$ 4.008 \$ 3.151.10 \$ 3.406.89 \$ 3.151.10 \$ 3.406.89 \$ 3.151.10 \$ 3.406.89 \$ 3.151.10 \$ 3.406.89 \$ 3.151.10 \$ 3.406.89 \$ 3.151.10 \$ 3.406.89 \$ 3.151.10 \$ 3.162.10 \$ 3.16	July \$ 1,962.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,884 20 September 1,295.04 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,884 30 September 1,295.04 15.88 16 November 1,295.04 15.88 16 July 1,562.74 \$ 20.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 1,884 30 September 1,295.04 15.88 31 Mary 1,295.04 15.88 31 July 2,399.03 15.10 2.00 6 1,990.63 September 1,297.36 July 2,399.03 1 July 2,399.03 1 July 3,404.38 16 September 1,297.36 July 2,399.03 1 July 2,399.03 1 September 1,297.36 July 3,404.38 16 September 1,297.36 July 3,404.31 1,296.31 July 3,404.31 1,296.31 September 1,297.36 September 1,297.36 July 3,404.31 1,296.31 September 1,297.36 September 1,297.37 September 1,297.37 September 1,297.37 September 1,297.37 September 1,297.37

TABLE XVII.
Deposited in Contingent Fund During 54th and 55th Fiscal Years

	Agricultural Dept	Laundry	Freight and Expressage	Unclassified	Blacksmithing Dept	Traveling Expense	Tailoring Dept	Totals
1902—July August September	\$143.50 200.00 42.70	\$1.80						\$143.50 201.80 42.70
October November December 1903—January February	48.00	2.80 1.50	\$3.68 3.75					50.80 12.38 3.75
March April May June July								
August. September October November 1904—January February March	107.40 24.00 4.00 169.00 25.00 40.00	32.10 3.65 3.50 2.10 2.35 2.35	1.28	\$102.65	5 8.77	\$.70 5.80	53.33	242.15 27.65 7.50 178.82 34.16 42.90 2.35
June Totals	\$810.80	\$52.70	\$8 .69	\$102.65	\$5.77	\$6.50	£3.35	\$990.46



EAST Cottage and the Main Building. On the apex of a conical hill, the latter is conspicuous from a radius of five to eight miles.







NEARLY every building is on its subordinate little hill, surrounding the eminence on which is the main building.





LOOKING east from the Administration Building toward one of the homes of the companies.



LOOKING east from the Administration Building toward one of the homes of the

	•		

THE playgrounds are specious, and from an eminence overlook a beautiful stretch of country.







THE shoe shop is a hive of industry, where the boys' shoes are made and kept in repair.







THE "fourth estate of the realm." The foreground is occupied by the unbound copies of this report. In the past six months these boys have printed and bound 300 copies of a twelve page pamphiet, 500 copies of this report 1800 copies of a one hundred and-fifty page report, and 2000 copies of the school magazine besides doing all the regular school printing.

"Bring me no more reports."

Macbeth Act V. Sc. 3 L. I



I'll K fourth relate of the realm." The foreground is occupied by the unbound copies of this report. In the past six months these large have printed and bound 300 copies of a twelve tage pamphlet, MD copies of this report. 140 capies of a one hundred-and-fifty rage report, and ADD copies of the school magazine to address thing all the regular school printing. The second secon

Ming me no more reports." Macheth Act V. Sc. 3 L. I.

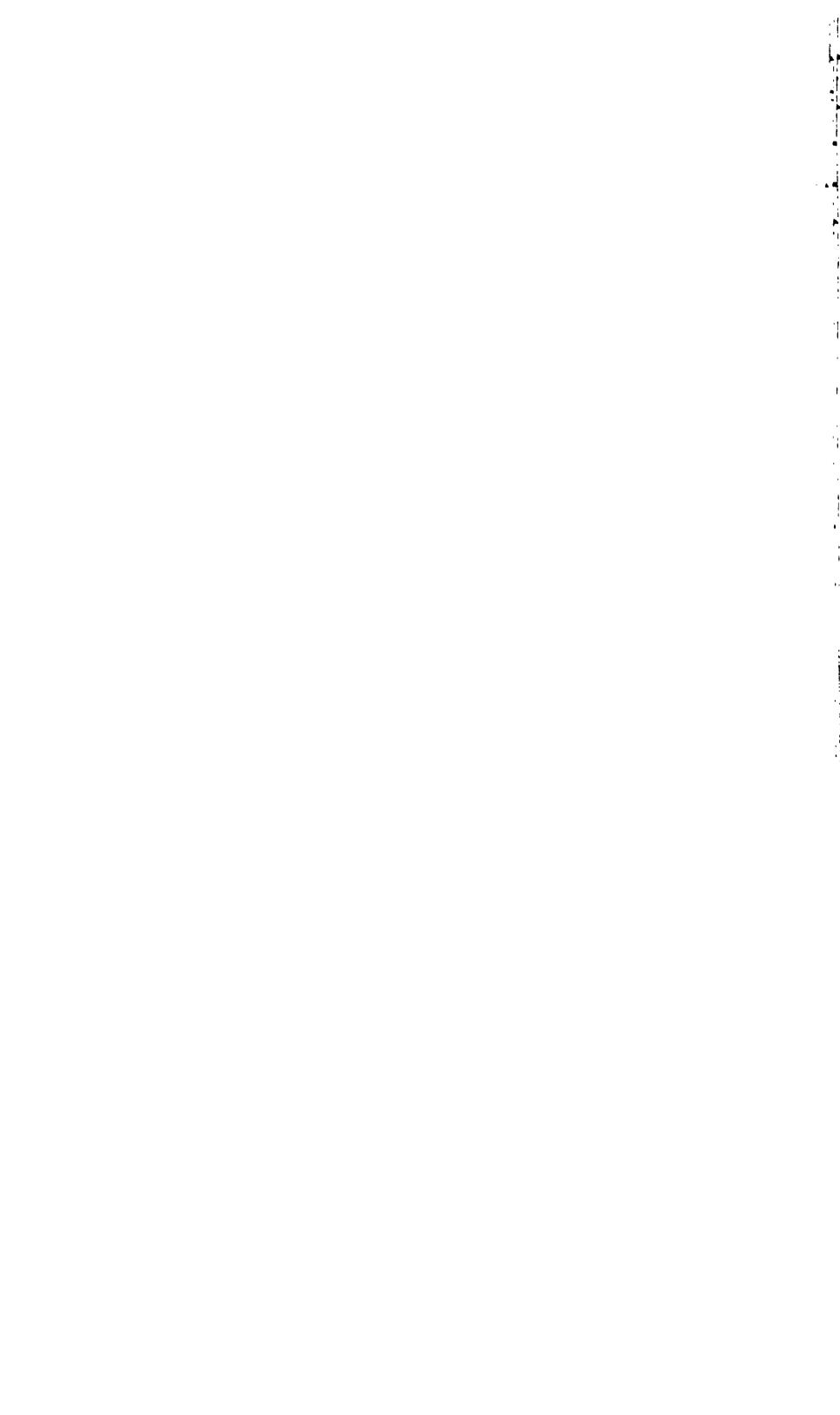


THE boys' suits, shirts, overalls and underwear are made to measure in the tailor shop.



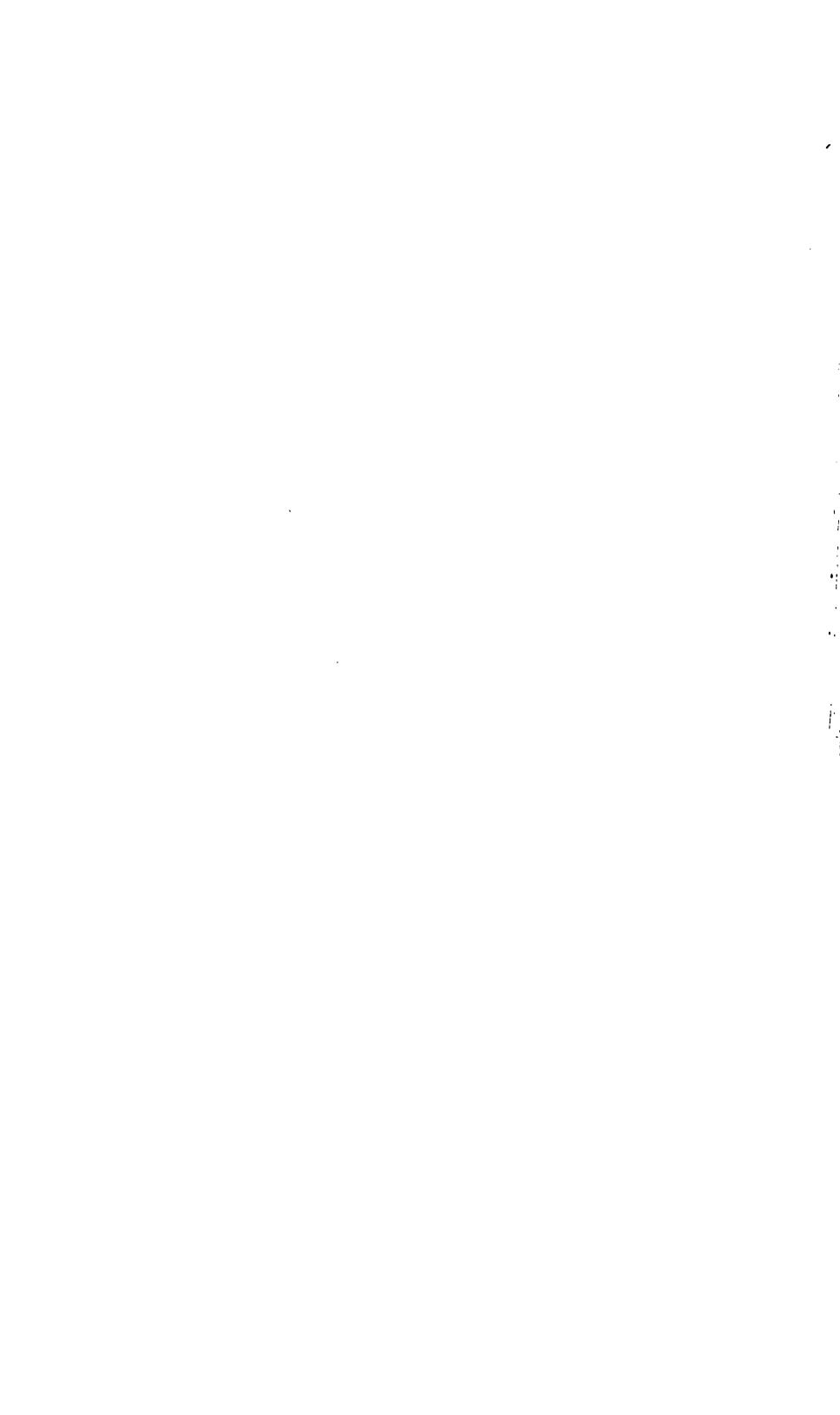


By hygienic regulation of school and prompt attention to incipient cases, the ward is frequently vacant, as here shown.



BY hygrenic regulation of school and prompt attention to incipient cases, the ward is frequently vacant as here shown

BARN which houses the carriages and work horses. Implement house on the right.



THE dairy barn. Another of the neat and well-cared-for farm buildings.







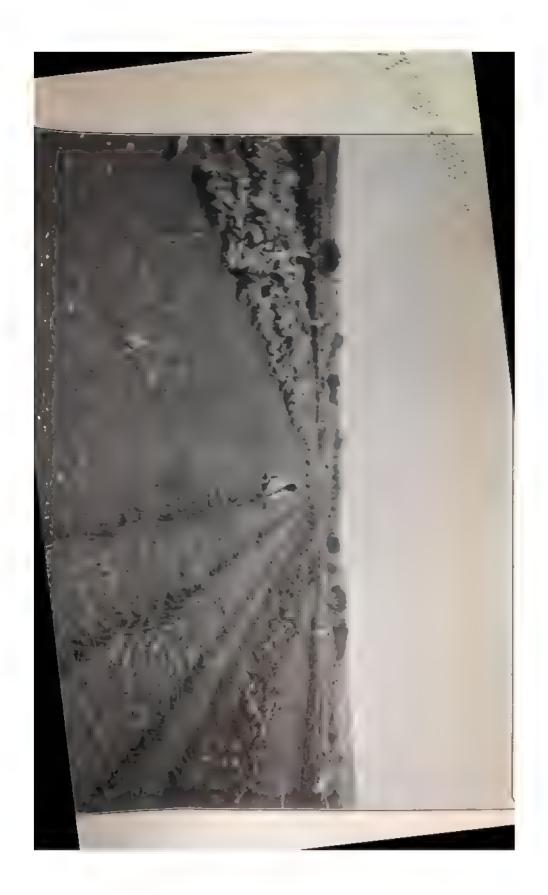
THE dairy barn. Another of the neat and well-cared-for farm buildings.







In the gardens, where many a boy comes into healthful contact with the soil, tons of produce are mised for the supply of the kitchess.

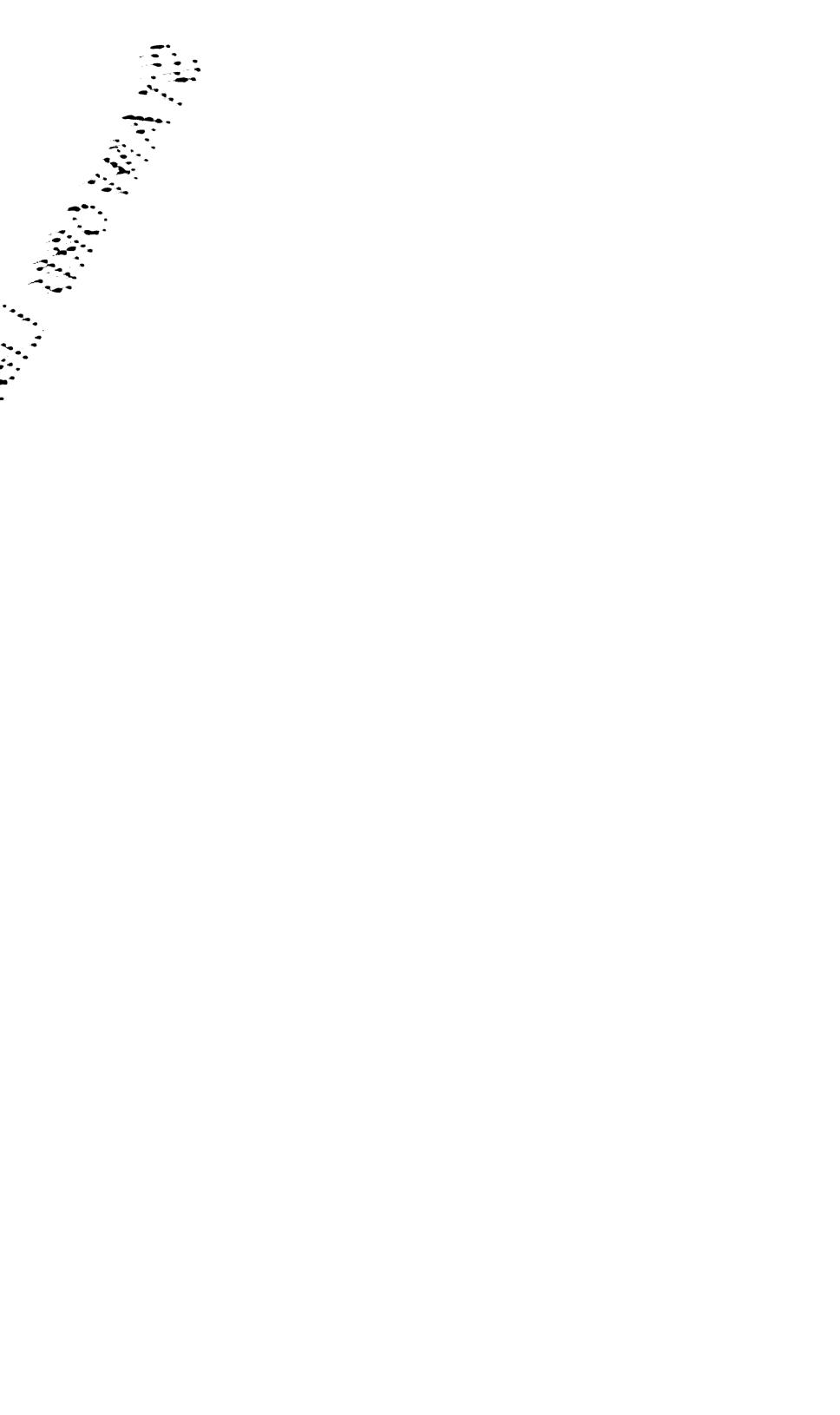




·	•		

A PART of the herd of thoroughred Holateins on the broad acres of gracing ground. Milk and butter are furnished in abundance for the tables.









SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

PAT TONIO

JULY 4, 1904 TO JUNE 30 1906



| 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 | 1908 |



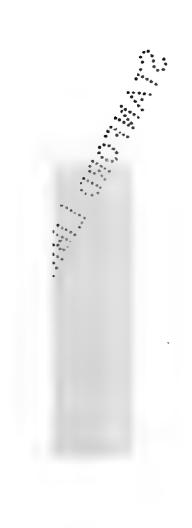




HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, M.D., L.L.D.
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

HONORABLE JAMES N. GILLETT.
GOVERNOR-ELECT OF CALIFORNIA.



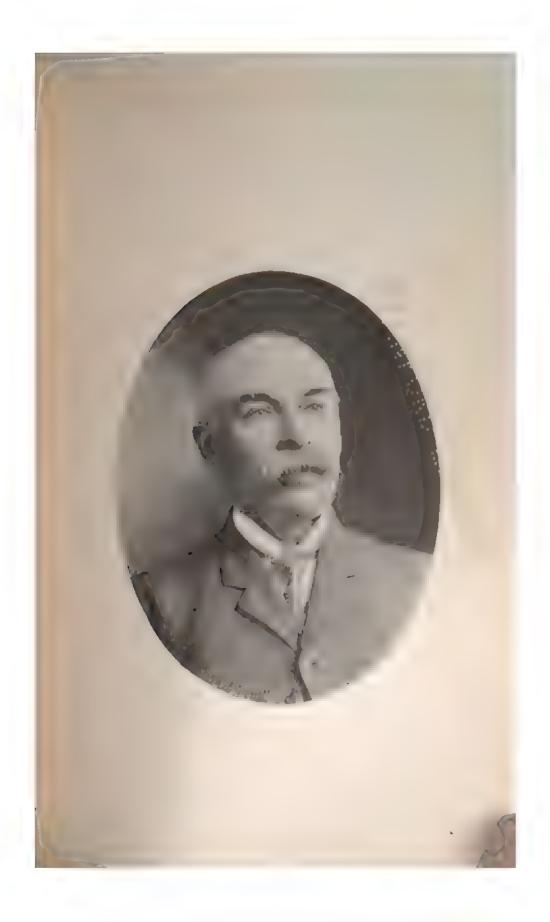




HON. CHAS. H. DUNTON, president of the Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry since the death of its founder, Senator Preston, and member of the Board since the early days of the institution, was born in Maine and educated at the famous school at Kent's Hill.

Mr. Dunton came to California about thirty years ago. He engaged in business in San Francisco, soon became interested with W. W. Montague and Co., and for many years conducted the branch business of this house in Los Angeles. Within a few years he has assumed charge of the Eureka Slate Quarry, near Placerville, the only large deposit of high-grade slate on the coast.

Though prominent in the councils of the Republican party, an active member of the Knights Templar, a leader and authority in the State assocation of mine-owners and experts, and Worthy Grand Master of the State organization of the Aucient Order of United Workmen, Mr. Dunton is pre-eminently a philanthropist, and the profoundest expression of his altruism is found in his relation to the boys of this school. Burdened as he is with public duties and the pressure of large business interests, nevertheless, he devotes from two to four days every month to the affairs of the Board of which he is president and to the interests of the boys he loves. The response of the boys is quick and ardent. They would be disappointed should we fail to mention the inspiration of Mr. Dunton's magnificent oratory, resulting in their organization several years ago of the Dunton Literary and Debating Society," and the valuable "Dunton Medal" for which they annually compete.



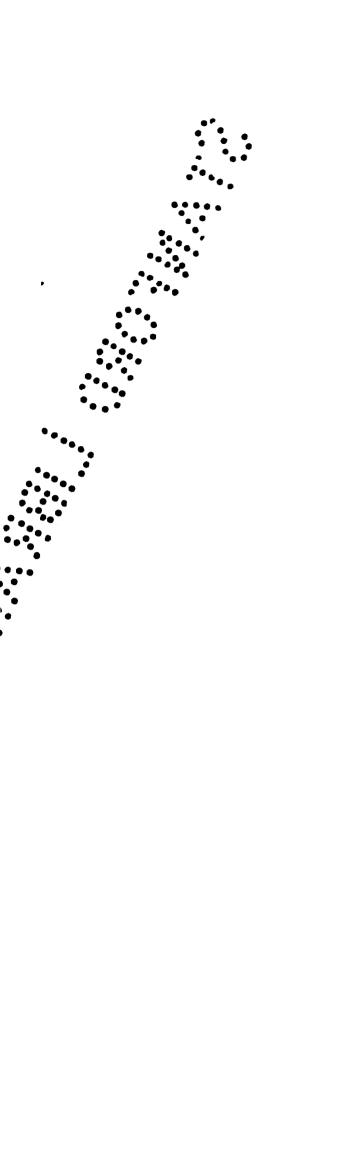




REV. DR. W. S. MATTHEW has been trustee of the Preston School of Industry for four years. Dr. Matthew holds the highest office in the Methodist Rpiscopal Church on this coast, being presiding elder of the San Francisco district. For six years preceding his appointment to this office he was editor of the church paper published in San Francisco. Dr. Matthew was born in Illinois, graduated from the Northwestern University, Chicago, and in 1887 was called to California to become dean of the University of Southern California, and later its president. It was while president of the university that he was elected to the editorship of the San Francisco Advocate.

It is sometimes said that the Methodist training is an excellent preparation for politics. Dr. Matthew is eminent in the councils of that church; for twenty years he has been a representative in their national conference. a member of a number of the national committees and commissions elected by that body, and at the last quadrennial session was voted for as a candidate for bishop by some of the leading men of the denomination. Not as a politician, however, but rather as an experienced educator, a public-spirited citizen of California, does he devote himself to the interest of the boys of the Preston School of Industry, and his wide professional experience renders his counsels of great value in its Board of Trustees.





SENATOR VOORHEIS of Sutter Creek was appointed trustee of the Preston School of Industry on January 9, 1904. When the pressure of private business made it imperative that Mr. Dungan of Woodland should decline to serve longer as trustee, many interested in the school cherished the hope in private that the appointment might be offered to Senator Voorheis, so well qualified for the duties of trustee and situated so near the institution that he could often visit the school and study its needs in person. The public especially interested in this institution were not mistaken in the wisdom of the Governor, or disappointed in the public spirit of the Senator.

years ago Mr. Voorheis came to California. He soon became interested in the mines of this section and through varied experiences and marked business successes became prominent as a mine-owner and expert. His eminence in the public affairs of the State, his long service in the Senate and his appointments upon State and national commissions, have made his career so well known to the public that a detailed reveiw is unnecessary in this brief sketch. Senator Voorheis brings to the conduct of the institution an experience in business affairs and political affiliations which are exceedingly valuable in the rapid development through which the institution is now passing.



REPORT OF TRUSTEES

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY
WATERMAN, CAL., November 9, 1906.

To His Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor of California:

SIR: We berewith submit for your consideration our Biennial Report for the 56th and 57th fiscal years. We are again pleased to call your attention to the steady and successful growth of this institution. At the date of making our last Biennial Report to you, we had enrolled 165 inmates. On October 1st, 1906, we had enrolled at the institution, 212 inmates. In addition to this, we had 65 on parole. We estimate that at the beginning of the 59th fiscal year we shall have at least 250 inmates in the school.

We have during the past biennium rehabilitated our Trades Building, which was destroyed by fire in March, 1904, and have built a large addition to same. The labor necessary for this work has been furnished almost entirely by our boys; very little of the appropriation made for this purpose being used for the purpose of employing outside labor, and we wish it were possible for every taxpayer of California to personally inspect our Trades Building so they might understand what we have accomplished with the labor of our boys. We were also able to partially equip the Trades Building with necessary machinery, but not as completely as it will be necessary to equip it.

Owing to an oversight in the appropriation bill passed for the purpose of building an Assembly Hall, we were unable to use any part of the money for the purpose for which it was appropriated, and have done nothing toward the construction of our Assembly Hall.

We note the recommendations made by the State Board of

SKVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

Charities in their advance report to you, said recommendations being numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. We are heartily in accord with recommendations Nos. 1 and 3 and with certain modifications we would be in accord with recommendations Nos. 2 and 4.

Realizing fully the conditions which will confront the coming Legislature, because of the great destruction of State property from fire and earthquake in April last, we have very carefully and earnestly considered the various amounts of money necessary to conduct this institution for the 59th and 60th fiscal years, and we assure you that we have made each item as low as we possibly can and successfully conduct and continue the good work that is being accomplished at this institution. We estimate the various amounts necessary as follows:

For support, two years	\$75,000.00
For salaries, two years	. 65,000.00
To properly equip Trades Building	. 5,000.00
Finishing and furnishing Assembly Hall	. 5,000.00
To expend on pipe line and water system, two years	s 10,000.00
To construct cold storage plant	2,500.00
For repairs, furniture and bedding, two years	5,000.00
Library improvement and books, two years	500.00
Printing fund, two years	250,00
Total for two years	\$168,250.00

Following and comprising a part of this report, you will find a very comprehensive report of the Superintendent and other Officers of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. DUNTON, President,

W. S. MATTHEW,

E. C. VOORHEIS,

Trustees

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS

E. CARL, BANK, A.M.

Nov. 1, 1895, to July 1, 1894 (School opens), to

May 20, 1897.

E. S. O'BRIAN. M.D. May 21, 1897, to Dec. 31, 1897

D. S. HIRSHBERG, A.M. Jan. 1, 1898, to Dec. 15, 1900.

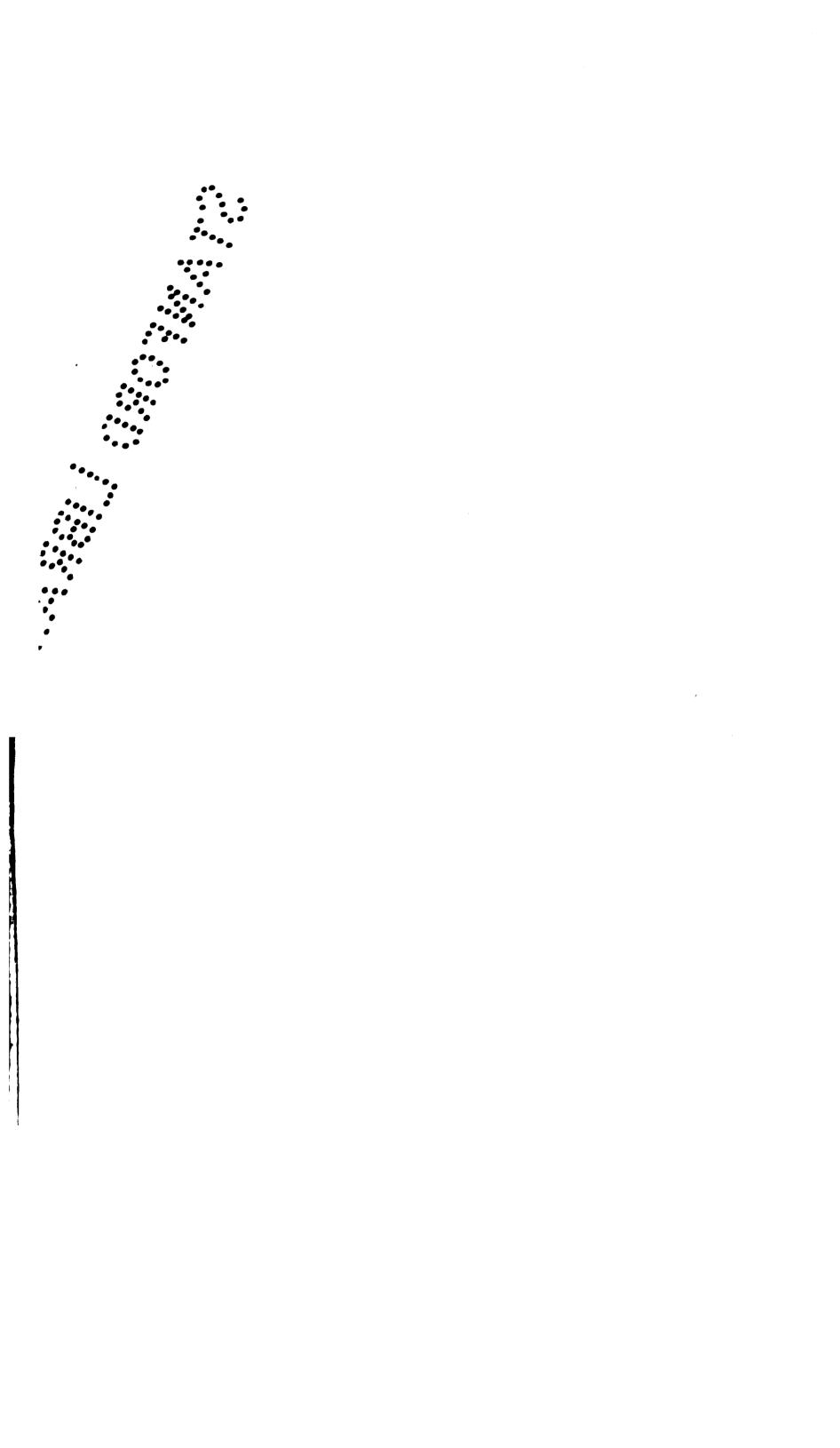
C. B. RIDDICK, D.D. Dec. 16, 1909, to Nov. 15, 1903.

WM. T. RANDALL, A.M. Nov. 16, 1903, to —

SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM TRAFTON RANDALL,

B S Wesleyan University, Conn., 1887.
A. M Wesleyan University, Conn., 1891.
Buperintendent of Public Schools,
Terryville, Conn. 1881—1884,
Dean, Chaffey College, Cal 1887—1901.
Dean of College of Liberal Arts,
Actus, President University of
Southern California, 1901—1903,
Superintendent Preston School of
Industry 1903—1903.





SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

The statistical report is herewith presented.

The illustrations reveal features not set forth by statistics. They are grouped and arranged in orderly succession. Therefore the brief notes associated therewith take the place of extended discussions here.

The hospital has been kept free from any serious cases, therefore no statistics appear.

We call especial attention to our achievements in manual training, indicated in the second part. Its early organization and rapid development distinguish this administration.

The school exists for the education of the boys, in its broadest sense, and for that only.

In manual and trade instruction, the highest results are attained through products having commercial value—witness the Roycrofters. Many such schools fall short because their pupils can make only models and practice work. We have attempted real work, like Tuskegee, and are fortunate in finding teachers capable of leading their pupils through to the achievements of mechanics.

This is an inspiration to our boys.

They DO THINGS.

It is fair, then, to measure, in a proper sense and to a just degree, the efficiency and extent of the manual and trade instruction by the tangible products.

Following is a list of a few significant samples of such

products by our classes. Note especially the work is that of the pupils under instruction. It is not done by skilled mechanics hired for the job, with the boys for the unskilled labor:

- A complete, modern slaughter house; woodwork, including doors and sash, iron work, glazing, painting.
- A concrete-block trades building, for blacksmith, machine shop and printing; absolutely every part from making the blocks to laying the slate on the roof.
- Wagons: three farm wagons, two header-beds, a two-horse spring wagon—everything except spindles, wheels, springs and minor fittings.
- Iron beds, except wire mattresses.
- Mattresses and pillows, all that are used by the boys, and a start on those for officers' rooms.
- Book binding: magazines, pamphlets, several hundred volumes for the school library.
- Printing: all the work of the school, this report a sample.
- A complete telephone system over the extensive grounds and buildings, with central switch-board (a graduate of this department earns \$6 a day).

- A complete new pressure water system for fire protection.
- Band instruction so thorough that numbers of graduates are earning good pay in city bands.
- Butcher: all the meat for the institution, and beginning to furnish all the products, as lard, bacon, hams.
- Clothes and shoes: all used by the boys, including citizens' clothes and shoes for those graduating.
- Dairy, all butter and other creamery products.
- Fruit and vegetables, all used by the institution.
- All repairs and improvements of every kind in and about the institution.

Do not misunderstand. The articles made or grown, concerning which the list above offers a hint, are not the product of the school, but of the boys in learning to do. They are thrown off in uncovering the real boy. They are the chips.

Shapely boys are the product of the school. See table XV.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. T. RANDALL, Superintendent.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.

Population

	1904-05	1905-06
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	142	189
Number received during the year	80	97
Number discharged or died during the year (none died)	33	68
Number at end of the fiscal year	189	212
ally present) during the year	163.83 39	202.75 41

Expenditures---Current Expenses

		1904-05	1905-06	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Salaries and wages	\$25,261.60 3,863.16* 16,871.94 3,859.70 6,094.11	\$27,139.77 3,523.65 19,882.89 1,645.74 6,322.72	
	Totals	£55,950.51*	\$ 58,514.77	
	Extraordinary Expenses			
1. 2.	New buildings, land, etcPermanent improvements to existing buildings		\$2 0,000.00	
	Totals			
	Grand Totals	\$55,950.51	\$78,514.77	

Notes on Current Expenses

- 1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of Truetees or Directors, § if any.
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4 Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g. furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, pessage, freight, library, etc.
 - * A fire in this year destroyed our trades building, including all clothing in stock and much of that in laundry.
 - § Our Trustees donate their services.

TABLE 1.

Showing Boys Received and Discharged Since June, 1894.

18 94-9 5	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Escaped	Diad	Net Attendance
June	7	1 0	0	0	1 0	! 7
July	1	0	0	0	0	8
August	21	1	0	0	0	28
September		0	0	0	0	51
October	16	0	0	0	0	67
November		0	0	0	0	83
December	16	1	0	0	0	98
January	20	0	0	0	0	118
February	17	0	0	0	1	134
March.	34	0	1	0	0	167
April	1	1	1	0	0	166
May		3	1	0	1	162
June	1	0	0	0	Õ	163
Totals	174	6	3	0	2	
1 895-96	^	2			^	160
uly	0	2 1 0		0	0	160
August	2		0	U	0	162
September	2 5 5	2	0	0	0	165
October	5	0	0	0	0	170
November	2	1	0	0	0	171
December	5	1	2	0	0	174
anuary		3	' 0	0	0	184
February	3	1	ı ()	0	0	184
March	4	0	0	0	0	187
April	12	0	O	0	0	199
May	7	0	1	0	0	205
June	3	0	0	7	0	101
Totals	59	10	4	7	0	1
1896-97	0	•	' •	0	^	
July	9	3	+	0	0	203
August	1	0	0	4	0	206
September		Ü	1	0	0	209
October	10	0	2	0	0	217
November	4	2	0	0	0	219
December	7	2	2	3	0	219
anuary '	4	0	2 .	0	0	221
February	4	1	6	3	0	215
March	9	1	2	0	0	221
April	7	1	4	0	0	223
May	10	6	9	0	0	218
June	4	4	15	0	1	202
Totals	79	20	47	10	1	

TABLE 1—Continued

	7	보	7	,	ā	2
1 897-9 8	Received	Discharged	Paroled .	Escaped	Died	Net Attendance
July August September October November December January February March April May June Totals	4 3 5 2 0 4 1 6	2 4 12 12 0 7 0 0 0 9 0 5	5 0 4 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 4 0 7 3 0 3 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	197 197 180 171 166 154 158 156 162 152 152 147
18 98-9 9		•				1
July August September October November December January February March	6 3 6 3 1 7 2 3	0 1 7 3 7 7 5 1 5	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1	2 1 4 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	146 148 140 143 139 132 134 134 131 136
April May June	7	5	0	0	0	138 133
Totals	51	51	5	7	2	
July August September. October November December January February March April May June	2 3 3 4 4 4 0	3 2 1 5 1 1 0 0 1 5 3 0	5 0 0 4 2 3 3 0 0 4 0 4 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	128 128 129 122 122 123 127 130 125 119 120
Totals.	31	22	21	0	1	

TABLE I—Continued

			 -	:	: · .	=
1900-01	Kı celved	Discharged	Parvied	Pacuped	Dkd	Net Attendance
July.	2 3 2 2 3	o	0	0]	0	122
August	3	. 2 : 1	2 4	0	0	120
September	2	1		U	0	118
October	2	3 2 3	! 2	0	0	115
NovemberDecember	0	1 2	2	Ö	Ö	111
January			2 3		Ö	103
February	9 3 5 1	9	. 2	5 2	ŏ	97
March	5	1	Ū	ō	Ŏ	101
April.		9	. 4	0	0	89
May	0	9 2	, 1	0	O	86
June	1	' 0	0	0	0	87
Totals	31	37	20	7	0	i
1901-02	4		4.		0	4) 7
July	6	0	0	0	0	87
August	1	3	. 0	Ü	() ()	92
September October	6 3 3	3	. 0	Ö	Ü	91
November	4	5	Ü	ŏ	ŏ	90
December	i	Ŏ	i	ŏ	ŏ	91
January	2	5	Ö	0	Ö	88
February	6	0	. 0	U	U	94
March	5	2	()	0	O	97
April	6	5	O	U	O	98
May	8	2	0	0	0	104
June	9	U		0	0	113
Totals	59	33	()	0	0	1
190246	•	•	4			•••
July	4	3	. 0	()	0	; 114
Angust	2 4	; () 1	; () ; ()	() ()	() ()	115
September October	_	. 2	0	0	0	121
November	4	3 5	; 0	i ö·	0	120
December	2		, 0	ίő	ő	120
January	2 5	2 7	. 0	$\ddot{\mathbf{o}}$:	Ŏ	118
February.	0	. 5	Ö	0	Ö	113
March	2 5	3	0	O	()	112
April	5	3	0	0	0	114
May	2	3	0	0	0	113
June	1	2	. 0	0	()	: 112
Totals	36	37	()	()	()	
		_				

TABLE I-Continued

1903-64	Ruceived	Discharged	Paroled	Escaped	Died	Net Attendance
July	1 2 3 6 5 7 6 4 7	6	0	0	0	107
August	2	Ŏ	0	0	0	105 108
SeptemberOctober	6	6	ŏ	Ŏ	Ö	108
November	5	6	ŏ	ŏ	Ö	107
December	7	1	ŏ	ŏ	Ö	113
_	6	3	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	116
January	4	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	120
February	7	1	ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ	126
April	Á	ō	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	130
	10	5	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	135
June	8	1 1	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	142
·						142
Totals	63	33	0	0	0	
1904-05	•		!			
July	0 5	0	0	0	0	142
August	5	5	0	0	0	142
September	10	1	0	0	0	151
October	11	4	0	0	0	158
November	2	4	0	0	0	156
December	5	3	0	0	0	158
January	9	1	0	0	0	166
February		2	1	0	0	170
March	6	' 1	5	0	0	170
April	12	0	1	0	0	177
May		. 2	2	0	0	186
June	<u> </u>	0	l	0	0	190
Totals	80	23	10	0	0	1
1905-06			i	į		:
July		2	+	U	0	186
August		0	5	0	0	190
September	11	0	1	0	0	200
October	6	6	10	Ú	0	190
November	6	2	1	0	0	193
December	14	3	6	0	0	198
January	14	5	3	0	0	204
February	7	0	0	0	0	211
March	7	3	0	0	0	215
April	7	2 3	0	0	0	219
May	2 5		2	0	0	216
June	<u> </u>	2	8	0 :	0	211
Totals	90	28	40	0	0	

TABLE 1 Continue
Summary for Years

YEARS	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Estated	Died
1594-95	174	6		, .	2
1595-96	59	10	1	10	ij
1896-97	79	20	47	17	1
1897-98	25	51	14	-	ī
1898-99	51	51	5	O	2
1899-00	31	22	21	7	ī
1900-01	31	37	20	()	<i>(</i>)
1901-02	59	3.3	(1)	()	()
1902-03	36	37	0	Ò	o
19(13-114	63	33	Ö	()	0
1904-05	80	23	10	0	0
1905-06	90	28	40	Ò	0
Totals	781	351	164	48	7

! ABLE 1!
Showing Number of Boys Spending Time Designated

Boys Months	Boys Months	Boys Months	Boys		•	Months
······· ½	216	24 30	11	. 44	2	59
11	117	12 31	12	45	,3	60
3 2	5 18	8 32	3	40	3	62
i 3	119	13 33	5	47	3	6.3
1 5	620	12 34	15	48	1	66
3 6	3 21	14 35	11	49	2	. 68
2 8	322	21 36	3	. 50	5	70
3 9	4 23	14 37	5	. 51	1	71
5 10	3724	9 38	5	52	2	72
1011	12 25	19 39	4	5.3	2	.73
1112	8 .26	11 40	1	54	1	75
4 13	14 27	941	2	55	2	79
514	1328	1442	4	57		
6 15	17 29	7 43	2	58		
1	. ·					

TABLE III (a)

Period Spent by Boys Graduated or Discharged During 1904-05

NAME		GE Mos.	RESIDENCE	Months for Which Came	Months Spen in School
Geo. Buchanan		11	Fruitvale	95	58
Henry Carly		11	Sacramento	78	54
Le Roy Pickle		4	Fresno	78	33
Geo. Jones	19	9	Fresno	39	27
Chas. Seith		0	Nevada City	95	48
Philip Pitcher		1	Los Angeles	60	48
Geo. Taboni		10	San Francisco	48	22
Manuel Sautos		8	Santa Clara	46	29
Thomas Young		3	Oakland	60	28
Ircle Braggs	18	4	San Francisco	45	30
Edwin Tebbets		8	Modesto	36	35
Lewis Brush		6	Santa Rosa	40	35
George Stern		7	Sacramento	49	45
James Day		5	San Francisco	51	35
Wm. Tannerhill		3 7	San Francisco	62	29
John Swanson		-	Oakland	64	33
Rmil Basso		0	San Francisco	61	37
Fred Matley	•	2 9	San Joaquin	89	79
Edward Lavergne		7	Stockton	63	36
Joseph Bitterly		2	Oakland	48	42
George Yancy	1	3 2	Fresno Fairfield	40	31
Oscar Linde Edward Overand	-	11	San Francisco	68 75	34 37
			1905-06		<u>'</u>
Leo Stoup	19	11	San Jose	48	35
Milton Brandou		4	Tulare City	49	41
Enoch Coberly	18	6	Los Angeles	36	31
Howard Knoblock	18	1	Fresno	82	47
Walter Bradley	17	2	Fresno	55	35
Addison McKinnon		0	Santa Barbara	48	39
Philip Lester		10	Fresno	60	22
Tony Calabro	17	6	Oakland	76	33
George Davis	19	10	Fresno	63	49
Alvin Butterwick		0	Santa Rosa	60	26
Geo. Lawrence		4	Oroville	110	78
Chas. Irving		3	Susanville	36	18
Alvis Aigner		8	San Francisco	58	42
Adoldh Chase		9	San Francisco	55	40
Alva Lewis		S	Oroville	95	43
Lee Small	19	6	Willows	42	24
Batista Berganti		4	San Francisco	24	20
Damacio Castillo	19	2	Sacramento	61	39
George Mello	19	0	Oakland	48	24

PRESIDE SERVICE DE LA DESCRIE

Period Spent by Boys Graduated or Discharged Darray 1915-06

NAME		GE X	SERCENCE	March of Black Carry	Kirit grei Zatui
Awrence Woodcock .	12	÷	Fresor	4.:	- i g
Frank Gotz		1	Seeds Rise	Ď.	
Arthur Townsend		Ÿ	Freszo	3.7	\$17.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.7
Herman Briggs	13	3	Ezreka	45	23
Louis Lovett	19	v	San Francisco San Francisco Merilo Park Vina	46	24
Albert Holtz	19	3	San Francisco	40	25
Vincent Wallace.	15	7	Merilo Park	54	••
Fred Fewell	3)	7	Vica	oi.	1.
Thomas Bowman	18	6	Santa Rosa	€)	. "
Frank Nelson	19	11	San Francisco	45	."
Jerry Darcy	17	9	Cakland	69	.Z)
George Fritz	18	10	Stockton	60	(F.
Chas. Shea	15	Ũ	Eureka	.36	, &)
Lawrence Llewelyn	18	11	Oakland	Ø()	31
Zacharis Reyes	2 ()	4	San Francisco	<i>5</i> 9	31
Joseph Sideman	13	10	San Francisco	57	31
Antoni Cherilia	19	7	San Francisco	50	.32
Edward Bonilla		10	San Jose	40	12.
Louis Peterson	20	7	Fresno	42	13.
Joseph Turner	20	10	Oakland	45	V5,
Wm. Silva	19	3	Sacramento	61	40
Roy Gingg	15	1	Seattle	112	41
Frank Capurro	17	11	Oroville	84	47
Nick Masadoni	<i>2</i> 0		Santa Cruz	60	48
Lionel Jesperson		8	San Francisco	89	49
Estes Binford		6	Fresno	84	50
Henry Ernst	17	2	San Francisco	96	5 ()
John Scott	<i>2</i> 0	4	Oakland	60	52
Grover Bowers	19	7	Fresno	70	5,3
Abraham Williams!		10	San Francisco	92	66
William Bayley	19	11	Oakland	93	08

^{*} Habeas Corpus

TABLE III (b)

Boys Discharged by Expiration of Term-1904-05

· NAME	YIL MOR.		RESIDENCE	Months for Which Came	Months Speni in School
William Hunter Edward Davis R. I., Hendren Fred Collins Albert McBride Alfred Finkin	18 21	1 6 4 9 0 4	Oakland San Francisco Los Angeles Los Angeles Oakland San Francisco	47 12 12 12 12 44 12	
			1905-06		
Bert Tyler.	17	7	San Jose	12	E
Frank Grimley	16	9	San Francisco	12	
Albert Callain	16	8	San Francisco	24	
Joe Borsnglia	14	7	Eureka	24	
Oliver Condon	17	6	Napa	24	
John Whitney	19	2	San Francisco	24	1
Louis De Veinciuzi	17	0	San Francisco	24	I
Joe Sanchez	21	0	San Jose	40	
Thos B. Carrigge	21	2	San Francisco	50	1
Edward Friel	21	0	San Francisco	50	
Gustav Millhouse		- 8	Los Angeles	48	
Wm. Mullaney	16	2	San Francisco	24	1
John Brazii	16	9	Santa Barbara	48	

TABLE III (c) Boys Returned to Court-1904-05

NAME		AGE Yrs. Mos.	RESIDENCE	Months for Which Came	Months Speni in School	
Joseph Driscotl	-,	18 2	San Francisco	12	6*	
			1905-06			
Clarence Ettinger. Chas. Spencer Pred Grant		18 6 17 2 17 3	San Francisco Los Angeles Los Angeles	50 48 71	8 † 20 † 26 †	
В	oys	Return	sed to Prison-	1904-05		
John Salas		18 1	San Gabriel	' 36	1 13	

^{*} Pardoned Prison

TABLE IV

Nativity of Boys

	1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
California	50	52	102	60.00
Colorado	0	1	1	.59
Georgia	I -	1	2	1.18
Ilinois		2	2	1.18
ndiana		Ü	Ī	.5
owa	1 _	0	ī	.5
Cansas	!	ĭ	l ī	.5
ouisiana	l _	i	i	.5
daine		ō	i	.5
lassachusetts		ŏ	1	.5
		1	2	1.1
dichigan	'	1	5	2.9
dissouri	Ö	1	3	
Vebraska	•	1	-	.5
lew York		1	5	2.9
hio			3	1.7
regon		0	1	.5
Pennsylvania		2	3	1.7
ennessee		0	1	.5
Vashington	1	1	2	1.1
Visconsin		0	1	.5
luknown	3	14	17	10.0
Belgium	i o	1 1	1	.5
Canada	Ĭ	1	2	1.1
China	Ō	i	1	.5
uba		1	1 1	.5
	1	0	1	.5
Ingland		2	2	1.1
Freece		1 =	2	
Iawaii	_	0	2	1.1
reland		! !	1	.5
taly		, 1	1	.5
Porto Rico	•	0		.5
Russia	0	2	2	1.1
Switzerland	1	0	1	.5
Totals	80	90	170	100.0

Recapitulation

	i	:	-	•	· · · ·		
						Totals	Per Cent.
United States Foreign Countries Unknown	······································			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	137	80.59 9.41
Totals	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		190	100.00

TABLE \
Ages of Boys When Committed

AGR				1	1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
Ten Years .					1	0	1	.59
Eleven Years					1	1	2	1.18
Tweive Years			** *		6	1	7	4.14
Thirteen Years			** 1: ** **		5	7	12	7.00
Fourteen Years		man despera	B* 4 400 00		9	2	11	6.40
Fifteen Years		**		- 1	17	20	37	21.80
Sixteen Years.	6.0		*** *****		22	24	46	27 12
Seventeen Years			7 (-1)		15	25	40	23 60
Eighteen Years				1	3	8	11	6.40
Nineteen Years				** ***	1	1 .	2	1.18
Twenty Years.					0	1	1	.59
Unknown					0	0	0	.00
Totals				- 1	80	90	170	100.00

TABLE, VI

Causes of Commitment

Causes		1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
Arson		0	I	1	.59
Assault to commit rape	184	1	2	3	1.76
Buttery		1	0	1	.59
Broken parole		1	2	3	1.76
Burglary	**	31	40	71	41.77
Delinquent child	FF77	0	1	1	.59
Dependent child		- 0	1	1	.59
Embezzlement .		0	1	1	.59
Escaped prison .		1	0	1	.59
Felony		3	3	6	3.53
Forgery	4.	2	0	2	1.18
Grand larceny		13	13	26	15.29
Incorrigible		5	5	10	5.88
Petit larceny		6	4	10	5.88
Public Institution		8	11	19	11.18
Robbery		3	6	9	5.29
Sodomy .		6 3 2 3	0	2	1.18
Vagrancy		3	0	3	1.76
Totals	4	80	90	170	100.00

TABLE VII

Counties from Which Boys Have Been Received

COUNTY		1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
Alameda		8	20	11.77
Butte	2	3	5	2.92
Colusa	0	3	3	1.76
Contra Costa	4	1	5	2.92
Presno	2	5	7	4.14
Humboldt	1	1	2	1.18
Keru	3	1	4	2.35
Kings	1	$\bar{1}$	ĺ	.59
os Angeles		13	17	1).00
larin		1	2	1.18
lonterey		ō	ī	.59
Napa	l -	Ö	ī	.5
Riverside	•	ĭ	i	.5
acramento.		ō	3	1.7
San Bernardino		1	2	1.1
San Francisco		24	56	32.9
an Juaquin		5	6	3.5
an Luis Obispo		1	1	.5
anta Clara		2	5	2.9
Santa Cruz	_	7	7	4.1
Siskiyou		1	2	1.1
Solano		2	3	1.7
Sonoma	1	3	4	2.3
Stanislaus	ò	1	1	.59
Sutter	Ŏ	3	1	.59
	Ö	2	2	1.1
n •	2	0	2	1.18
	1	4	2	2.9
Ventura Yuba	0	1	1	.59
t ura				
Totals	80	9 0	170	100.0

TABLE VIII

Habits of Parents

	1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
Fathers intemperate	17	20	37	21.77
Mothers intemperate	1 4	7	11	6.47
Neither intemperate.	50	43	93	54.70
No record	. 9	20	29	17.06
Totals	80	90	170	100.00

TABLE IX
Home Relations

	1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cest.
Lost father only	14	18	32	18.32
Lost mother only	15	11	26	15.29
Lost both	- 5	8	13	7.65
Both living	47	50	97	57.06
Unknown	0	3	3	1.76
Totals	81	90	171	100.00
Step-father	18	13	31	18.10
Step-mother	7	8	15	8.77
Foster parents	3	0	3	1.75
Divorced	10	9	19	11.10
Mother re-married	18	13	21	18,10
Father re-married	7	8	26	8.77
Father and mother living together	18	39	57	33 40
Totals	81	90	171	100.00

TABLE X

Religious Beliefs

	_===	-	-	
	1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
Protestant	1			<u> </u>
Advent	. 2	0	2	1.18
Armenian	0	1	1	.59
Baptist	7	- 0	10	5.29
Christadelphian	0	1	1	.59
Christian	0	3	3	1.76
Congregational	0	1 3 1 3	i	.59
Episcopal	0	3	3	1.76
Lutheran	3	ı	4	2.35
Methodist	20	20	40	23.54
Drachyterian	3	1	4	2.35
Unknown	ŏ	13	13	7.65
Totals	35	47	82	47.65
Catholic	38	29	67	39.41
Confucian	0	1	1	.59
Jewish	ž	l ī l	3	1 76
Mormon	ī	ò	ĭ	.59
No religion or record	â	12	17	10.00
Totals	81	90	171	100.00

TABLE VII

Counties from Which Boys Have Been Received

COUNTY	1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
Alameda	12	8	20	11.77
Butte	2	3	5	2.92
Colusa	0	3	3	1.76
Contra Costa		1	5	2.92
?resno	2	5	7	4.14
lumboldt	1	1	2	1.18
Sern	1 -	1	4	2.35
Kings	0	1	1	.59
os Angeles		13	17	1).00
larin		1	2	1.18
donterey		Ō	ī	.59
apa	1 -	Ŏ	ī	.59
Riverside		1	ī	.59
acramento.	!	Ō	3	1.76
an Bernardino	1	Ĭ	2	1.18
au Francisco	:	24	56	32.96
an Juaquin	1 -	5	6	3.5
an Luis Obispo	T	1 1	1	.59
anta Clara	1 _	2	5	2.9
anta Cruz		4	7	4.14
Siskivou	1 -	i	2	1.18
Solano		2	3	1.70
vnoma	! .	3	4	2.3
	0	1	1	.59
Stanislaus	ŏ	1	1	.59
Sutter	1 4	2	2	1.18
		0	2	1.18
ruolumne	1 -	4	6	2.92
Ventura Yuba		1	1	.59
Totals	80	90	170	100.0

TABLE VIII Habits of Parents

	1904-05	1905–06	Totals	Per Cent.
Fathers intemperate	17	20	37	21.77
Mothers intemperate	4	7	11	6.47
Neither intemperate.		43	93	54.70
No record	9	20	29	17.06
Totals	80	90	170	100.00

TABLE XIII

Number Admitted and Released by Years

	ADMITTED			RHI,	RASED			
RACE	190	1904-05 1905-06		190	1904-05		5-06	
	Amer- ican	For.	Amer- ican	For.	Amer- ican	For.	Amer- ican	For
White boys		,	1					
American	55	0	58	0	26	0	50	0
Armenian	0	0	1 1	0	0	0	0	0
Austrian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belgian	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 :	0
Canadian	1	0	1 1	1	1 1	0	0	0
Cuban	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dutch	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 '	0
English	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
German	0 3 1	0	3	0	3	0	2 2	0
Grecian		0	0	2	0	0	· 0 '	0
Hawaiian	0	2	0		! 0	1	; 0 .	0
Irish	4	0	2 5	0 2 1	. 0	0	2	0
Italian	4	0	5	1	0	0	2 2	3
Porto Rican	0	1	0	0	. 0	0	. 0	Ü
Portuguese	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	U
Russian	0	U	0	2	' 0	0	0	0
Spanish	1	0	0	0	. 0	0	2	0
Swiss	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	70	5	73	10	31	2	61	3
hinese	0	O	0	1	0	0	0	0
ilipino	0	O	0	0	! 0	0	0	1
ndian		0	0	0	0	0	0	Ũ
lexican	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
egro	3	0	4	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	76	5	79	11	31	2	64	4

TABLE XIV

Recapitulation

Total received since 1904 Number enrolled June 30, 1904	171
Total to June 30, 1905	
Number enrolled June 30, 1906	212

TABLE XI
Education When Admitted

GRADE	1904-05	1905-06	Totals	Per Cent.
Neither read nor write	7	6	13	7.65
Second	17	15	32	18.82
Third		18	30	17.65
Fourth		25	53	31.18
Pifth	i 📥	11	20	11.76
Sixth		4	8	4.65
Seventh		7	1 10	5.94
Eighth .	.	4	4	2.35
Totals	80	90	170	100.00

TABLE XII

Showing Number Enrolled at Time of Each Biennial Report

71	
First report, 1894	
Second report, 1896	202
Third report, 1898	
FOURTH TENORY 1900	1 110
Fifth report, 1902	113
SIXIII 1017 177 1904	1 142
Seventh report, 1906	212
	1

TABLE XVII
Farm Products

	1904 05 190 065		
	1904-05	190-055	Totals
Dairy Products			
Butter, pounds	6,557	4,557	11,114
Cream, gallons	2,068	1,768	3,836
Milk, skim, pounds	75,120	92,680	167,800
Milk, whole, pounds	50,950	40,504	91,454
Field Crops			
Barley, pounds	*********	3,700	3,700
Beans, pounds	3,000	10,417	13,417
Corn, tons	20	20	40
Hay, tons	210	130	340
Peanuts, pounds		600	600
Potatoes, Irish, pounds	15,000	15,000	30,000
Potatoes, sweet, pounds	4,500	3,500	8,000
Pumpkins, tons	100	20 25	120 25
Fruits			
Apples, pounds	5,610	5,825	11,435
Apricots, pounds	500	0,020	500
Peaches, pounds	2,500	3,000	5,500
Pears, pounds	1,200	2,000	3,200
Plums, pounds	3,500	4,500	8,000
Grapes, pounds		700	700
Blackberries, gallons		150	240
Strawberries, gallons	18	20	3 8
Meat Products	,		
Beef, pounds *	31,139	51,547	82,686
Lard, pounds	2,500	3,150	5,650
Mutton, pounds	1,309	1,274	2,583
Pork, pounds	3,622	2,262	5,884
Vegetables	4 #00	4.050	0.750
Asparagus, pounds	4,700	4,850	9,550
Beets, pounds	7,000	2,800	9,800
Cabbage, pounds	6,000	7,000	13,000
Cucumbers pounds	3,000 2,300	4,000	7,000 5,300
Cucumbers, pounds Egg plant, pounds	2,300 8 7 5	3,000 1,000	3,300 1,875
Lettuce, pounds	1,500	1,000	2,700
Melons, number	1,300	1,700	3,000
Onions, pounds	3,400	2,000	6,400
Parsnips, pounds	1,800	2,500	4,300
Peas, pounds	1,400	2,000	3,400
Turnips, pounds	_,	_, _,	,

^{*} A number of cattle included in this weight were fed on the farm only short time before being slaughtered.

TABLE XVIII

Financial Statement of Form

1904-65				
aly	\$ 108.60	TO STEEL SUPPLIES THE STATE OF	\$ 246.00	\$ 369.43
August	336.78	90.00	246.00	826.40
September	106.83	283.00	2 46.00	607.40
October	175.01	130. 5 0	246.00	723.34
November	259.41	2 62.54	246.00	738.92
December	211. 93	3 0.00	246.00	770.58
anuary	16 0. 21	178.00	246.00	717.69
February	178.37	90.00	246.00	615.55
March	356 .95	383.97	246.00	733.40
April	114.52	264.40	246.CO	958.68
May	164.81	265.00	246.00	828.12
June	253.86	180.00	2+6.00	932.10
	\$2,426.48	\$2,157,41	\$2,952.00	\$8,821.61
1905-06		400 44	***	
July	334.29	488.41	296 .00	875.02
August	253.78	343.45	296.00	1,009.97
Septe:::her	114.08	370.00	296.00	965 67
October	239.64	180.00	246.00	840.16
November	151.89	257.21	246.00	971.68
December	207.85	287.58	246.00	958.64
January	420.82	546.05	246.00	787.48
february		309.33	306.00	SSS.90
March		60.00	306.00	965.87
April		504.45	306.00	929.84
Kay	2,573.83	788.20	306 .(30	3,498.13
lune			306.00	954.66
outing of schools, 100.	••••••	,		.
cords				600.00
Totals	\$3,213.05	\$4,578.50	\$3,402.00	\$14,247.02
	Sun	nmary		
1904-05 Income				\$8.821.61
Expense				
Profit	•••	•••••	•••	1,285 72
				· ·
Expense		·		11,193.33

TABLE XVII

Farm Products

	1904-05	190-055	Totals
Dairy Products			
Butter, pounds	6,557	4,557	11,114
Cream, gallons.	2,068	1,768	3,836
Milk, skim, pounds	75,120	92,680	167,800
Milk, whole, pounds	50,950	40,504	91,454
Field Crops			
Barley, pounds		3,700	3,700
Beans, pounds	3,000	10,417	13,417
Corn, tons	20	20	40
Hay, tons		130	340
Peanuts, pounds	********	600	600
Potatoes, Irish, pounds		15,000	30,000
Potatoes, sweet, pounds	4,500	3,500	8,000
Pumpkins, tons		20	120
Straw, tons		25	25
Fruits			
Apples, pounds	5,610	5,825	11,435
Apricots, pounds	500		500
Peaches, pounds	2,500	3,000	5,500
Plane pounds		2,000	3,200
Plums, pounds		4,500 700	8,000 700
Grapes, pounds Blackberries, gallons	90	150	240
Strawberries, gallons	18	20	38
Meat Products			
Beef, pounds *	31,139	51,547	82,686
Lard, pounds		3,150	5,650
Mutton, pounds	1,309	1,274	2,583
Pork, pounds	3,622	2,262	5,884
Vegetables			
Asparagus, pounds	4,700	4,850	9,550
Beets, pounds	7,000	2,800	9,800
Cabbage, pounds		7,000	13,000
Carrots, pounds	3,000	4,000	7,000
Cucumbers, pounds	2,300	3,000	5,300
Egg plant, pounds		1,000	1,875
Lettuce, pounds	1,500	1,200	2,700
Melons, number		1,700	3,000
Onions, pounds	3,400 1,800	2,000	6,400
Parsnips, poundsPeas, pounds	1,400	2,500 2,000	4,300 3,400
	11 /		

^{*} A number of cattle included in this weight were fed on the farm only short time before being slaughtered.

TABLE XVIII
Finuncial Statement of Farm

MONTH	SUPPLIES	LIVE STOCK	WAGES	INCOME
1904-05		<u> </u>		
July	\$ 108.00		\$ 246.00	\$ 369.43
August		90.00	246.00	826.40
Septemb er		283.00	246.00	607.40
October		130.50	246.00	723.34
November		262.54	246.00	738.92
December		30.00	246.00	770.58
January		178.00	246.00	717.69
Pebruary	1	90.00	246.00	615.55
March		383.97	246.00	733.40
April		264.40	246.00	958.68
May	164.81	265.00	246.00	828.12
June		180.00	246.00	932.10
	\$2,426.48	\$2,157,41	\$2,952.00	\$8,821.61
190 5-06				
nly	334.29	488.41	296 .00	875.02
August		343.45	296 .00	1,009.97
September	114.08	370.00	296.00	965 67
October	239.64	180.00	246.00	840.16
November		257.21	246.00	971.68
December		287.58	246.00	958.64
Janu ary		546.05	246.00	787. 48
February		309.33	306 .00	888.90
March		60.00	306.00	965.87
April		504.45	306.00	929.84
May		788.20	306 .00	3,498.13
une		343.82	306.00	954.66
Vood cut in vacat		7	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
outing of schools,	100'			
cords		;		
2 'ot.3a	£3,213.05	\$4,578.50	\$3,402.00	\$14,247.02

Summary

1904-05Income Expense	\$8,821.61 7,535.89
Profit	1,285.72
1905 (6—Income Expense	14,247.62
Profit	

TABLE NIK

Summary of State Claims Against the Counties from July 1, 1904, to June 80, 1906

£904-	-Jaly	\$1,562.00
	Angust	1,573,58
	September	1,607,45
	October	1.694.68
	November	1.728.45
	December	1,725,87
1905-	-January	1.800.68
	February	1,845.04
	March	1,859.31
	April	1.891.60
	May	2,000.15
	June	2,069.81
	Inly	2.056.62
	Angust	2.069.02
	September	2,118,20
	October	2.118.56
	November & comment of the state of the	2,091.80
	December.	2.141.35
1906-	January	2.157.42
	Pebruary .	2,231,55
	March	2,308,60
	April, Mark Conference of the	2,320.56
	May base to will a terrimine Additioned to Advisored an energy property property property and the second s	2,327,38
	June.	2,273.58
		5,2,0100
2	otal	\$47,573.26

It should be noted that these payments by the counties, \$11.00 per month for each boy, are remitted by the counties directly to the State Treasurer and go into the general state funds.

The money is not for the use of the school in any way.

TABLE XX—Disbursements During 56th and 57th Fiscal Years
Paid Out of Support and Continuent Punda

Totals	\$ 2,044.07			2,044,20	2,121 38	2,147,68	2,189 82	1,891 05	2,176 79		2,163 66			2,621.90		7	175	222	£	2,419.16	Š.	8	2,454 58	2,905 09	\$60,546.02
Mincellaneous Expense.	\$ 42.79	Š	09 90	5.00	25.60		\$ 80													31.50					\$722.04
Permanent improvements	\$354 24	-	192 17	271 42	2.19.25	77.57	260.40	46 59												52 60					\$4,559.95
Repairs .	\$ 53.62	137.17	24 35	26 95	77.87	90.51	100		20 15		25 85	16.54	83 50	36:1	13.70	24 45	12.81	115.40	46.95	111 95	6.57	40.30		3.50	\$945.49
Trusires' Expense (No Salary Paid)				20 20								\$ 95										37.70	:	,	\$778.55
Recovery of Escapes																				18.50			:	61.70	\$753.20
Postage, Tele- glion og and Telegraphilig																				32.80					\$940.02
Preight and Express and fransportation Discharged Joya	\$ 25 20																			86.50					\$2,217.26
Maintenance	\$ 1,515 01	4,251 85	1,665,13	1,510 42	1,677, 25		1,753 22			1,665 86	1,774 95	2,544 (0	2,012.52	2,318 27	1,864 25	1,830,33	1,736.60	1,846 61	2,993 46	2,059,21	2,243.77	2,370.26	2,275 23	2,538 86	\$49,629 51
	Alu]	August	September	October	November	December	January.	Tebruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	-Junuary	Pebruary	March	April	May	June	Totals
	8						96,5-												1906						

TABLE XX-Continued
PAID OUT OF VANORS PUNDS

Grand Totals	\$ 4,157.73	8,475,47	4,341.64	4,384.90	4,580.15	4,915	4,827,16	4,332.12	4,574.66	3,909.09	4,386.66	5,971.99	5,011.57	5,093.52	5,001.55	5,760.43	5,255.64	5,971.17	6,160.21	4,693.32	4,839.93	5,066.75	4.905.63	5,323.92	\$120,940.61
Totals from Support and Contingent Funds	र्ड	6,253.80	2,133.17	2,044,20	2,121.38	2,147.68	2,189.82	1,891.05	2,176.79	1,728.68	2,163.66	2,909.50	2,477.27	2,621.90	2,428.25	2,544.62	2,175.65	2,222.05	3,389,39	2,419.16	2,558.17	2,546.09	2,454.58	2,905.09	\$60,546.02
Totale	\$ 2,113.66	2,221.67	2,208.47	2,340.70	2,458.77	2,767,72	2,637.34	2,441.07	2,397.87	2,180.41	2,223.00	3,062.49	2,534.30	2,471.62	2,573.30	3,215.81	3,079.99	2,749,12	2,770.82	2,274.16	2,281.76	2,520.66	2,451.05	2,418.83	\$60.394.59
Water System		45.00	8:39	45.00	33 83	418.84	114.22	28.00	20.00	50.00	20.00	104.11	85.49	171.05	20.00	62.48	20.00	20.00	91.20	20.00	20.00	20.00	50,00	00.00	11,913.20
Printing	\$ 19.75	drawn a sametyni	23.50	A-1	4	The state of the s	1	Average and a second	***************************************	29.00	\$10 60 64 m dush (10 64 A	87.50	484+++44++44*	**************************************	n: 4: másê: debăda@##	5.50	A-4-4-1114-1-111-1-11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	\$4.75	49.00	demokahah puntunu 94	***************************************	Opportunity of American Control			\$ 269.00
Furniture		\$ 99.23	15.00	176,21	268.10	211.15	400.11	345.28	325.09		4	467.45	137.80		337.87	940.82	808.66	436.52	343.28	an an army by bills	:	16.17	-	*	\$5,328.71
Hooks	\$ 48.25	30 73	5.60			6.00	11.20	6 57	1 00	46 58	63 14	7.85	21.85	72 31	74.77	81.16		1.00		*		1		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	\$ 482.31
Salaries	\$ 1,991.39	2,046 71	2,119,37	2,119.49	2,127 83	2,131.73	2,111.81	2,031.22	2,021.78	2,054.83	2,109.86	2,395 58	2,289.16	2,228.26	2,110.66	2,125.85	2,221.33	2,206.85	2,287.37	2,224.16	2,231 76	2,454.49	2,401,05		\$52,401.37
	904—July	Angust	September	October	November	December	905-January	February	March	April .	May	June	July	Angust	September	October	November	December	906—January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals

TABLE XN

	P	U	E	Re	17	B		g	Т
	arm and Garden	nclassified	Printing Department	funded from ansportation	nilor Shop	ousekeeping epartment	ogineering epartment	boe Shop	otala
1904—July	\$ 2 88	-	1	\$ 17.10	-	4 4 2	,	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	\$ 19.98
August September .	•	\$ 5 26	+	2.03	:	:	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		7.81
October			88		1 1	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +			20.5
)ecember	62.73		3		: :				62.73
19.5-January	67.50	3.50	i	,	4			:	71.00
February			20.00	:		•		:	20.00
Marc 1	110 51		110				:		120 53
May	52.40				:		:		52.4
June	126.92		: :	21.69		: :		 - 	148.61
July	7 00	_	٠		*		:	:	8.5
August	73.69		1	-		:	:		73.0
October	200				6 9 75		1		1 28
November	83.73	,		11.50					95.2
December	105.66	:	1	12.55	7	1		:	118.2
906-January	45.00	-		7.80	***************************************	2 4 4			52.80
March	53.95		1 1	11.10			200		55.0
April	70.75	:		21.38				1	92.1
May	8 z 8 3		21.0	***************************************	***************************************		1	5.65	80.98 80.98
3	10 000		4 126 50	114 60	0 35	20.00		ľ	22.6
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REPORT OF LIBRARY

Books by Classes

Biography .		64
		342
Fiction History Historical Novel		82
Hastorical Novel	la	83
Literature	**	200
Miscellaneous	*	43
Poetry	* ** *	83
Reference		25
Deliminus		
Kengious		49
School Books		
Science		86
Sociology .	* ***	28
Travels		44
Totals		1,373
	Juvenila	
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PARTIAL EXHIBIT OF SCHOOL LIFE

Statistics are dry.

The expert gains a concept from them, as the paleontologist re-constructs a form from fossil bones; but the public derives, in general, a misconception.

Therefore we supplement this report with illustrations grouped as follows:

- 1. A Life-Saving Station.
- 2. The Foundation of Our Educational Work.
- 3. Our Building Trades.
- 4. A Few Other Trades.
- 5. Back to the Soil.

GROUP I

THE JUVENILE COURT OF SAN FRANCISCO

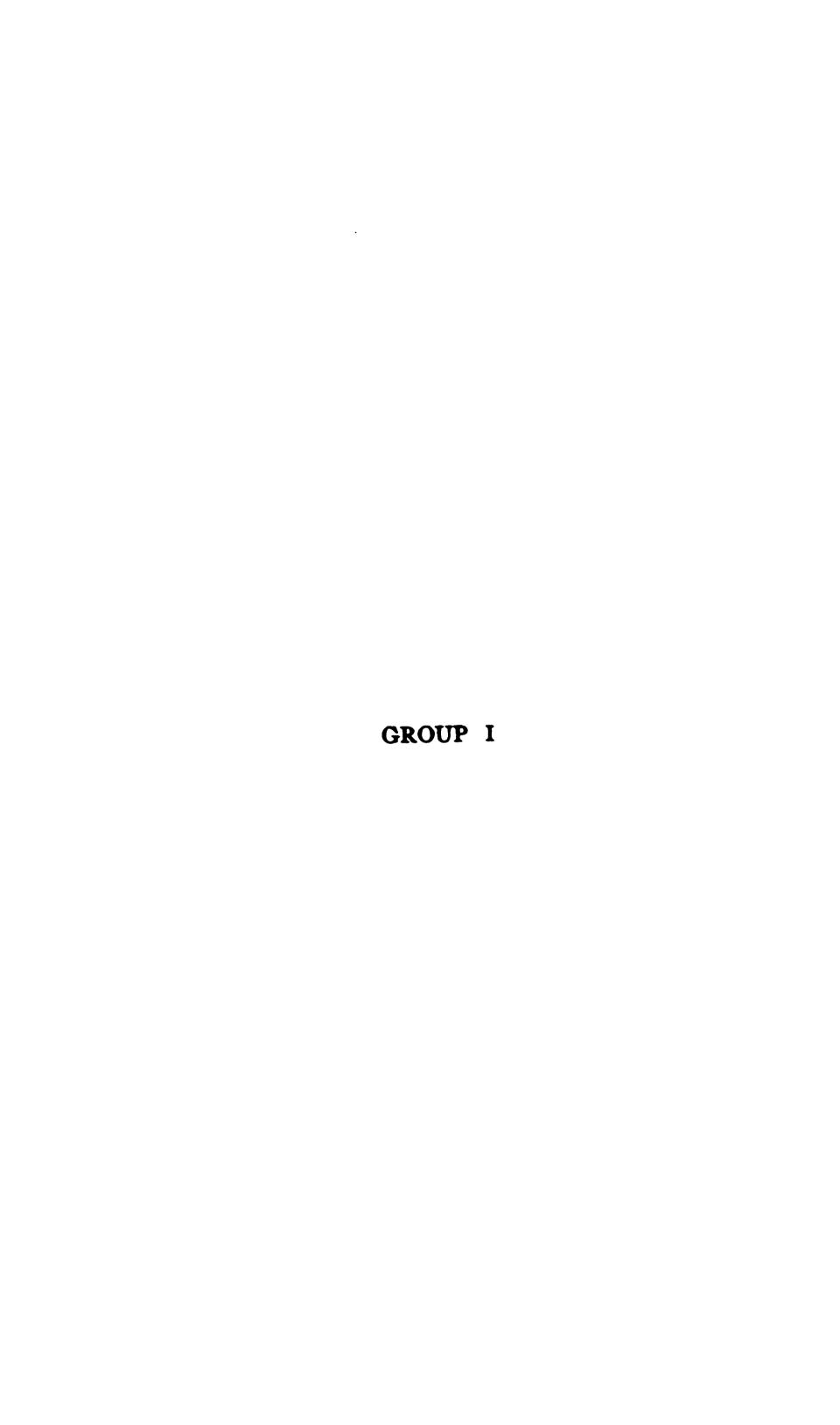
FIRST VIEW

Judge Frank J. Muraskv (on the left), Probation Officer A. J. Todd (on the right).

Seated on the Superintendent's veranda during a visit of inspection to the school.







SECOND VIEW

THE Juvenile Courtroom.
rasky on the bench, Mrs.
Scott, Supt. Lewis of the Boys a
the eleven laddies looking thit.
Presion School.





GROUP II MANUAL TRAINING

MANUAL TRAINING

One of the most useful, interesting and educative factors in our school life here is the Sloyd or Manual Training Department.

Thoroughly competent teachers of manual training are rare. For more than a year the superintendent was seeking for the man who would be competent to organize such a department in this institution, combining the attainments of teacher with the qualities of organizer, and the tact, discretion and missionary zeal which must characterize any successful worker in our institution.

By the rarest good fortune, through the efforts of his friend, President Edwards of Throop Polytechnic Institute, he was able to obtain the services of the man who a few years ago was selected by the Canadian Government to introduce and organize the work in manual training throughout the Northwestern Territories.

Mr. H. M. Snell of London, England, and graduate of Naasdiarrohsis, Sweden, was induced to come to this institution and introduce and organize the Manual Training Department, during the two or three months that would intervene before it would be necessary for him to return to Canada.

An enthusiastic teacher, of wide experience and great ability, he accomplished very great good during his connection with this school.

He recommended as his successor a young London teacher, whom he had known for several years and regarded as a most promising teacher and thinker in this department of education, and who was then studying the Swedish system under the famous Herr Otto Salomon. We were fortunate enough to secure his services and he crossed over from Sweden in October, 1905.

Mr. A. V. Wildgoose is a young, enthusiastic believer in all forms of manual training, and since coming to the school has succeeded by his influence and work in the sloyd room in creating a fresh interest in life for many of these boys, which has reacted on the schools and trades departments with very gratifying and beneficial results.

At the present time 160 boys attend for an average of three hours per week, we hope eventually to have accommodation and equipment for 250 boys per week.

The system adopted includes all the principles of sloyd with the course of models so modified as to meet the peculiar requirements of these boys.

The object of sloyd work is less utilitarian than formative. We are not so much concerned with the production of objects as the forming of character, the making of men; we are not teaching boys a trade, but training them to become skillful in the use of their hands; to think in an orderly, connected manner; to combat and overcome difficulties; to experience the joy of achievement, to acquire a taste for and love of labor in general; above ail to realize and appreciate the value of honesty and truthfulness in all things.

In addition, manual training develops independence and self-reliance; promotes thought and activity, by giving the boy real live interest in his work while he unconsciously acquires habits of order, exactness, cleanliness and neatness.

While it is universally admitted that everybody would be benefited by a course of sloyd, these boys especially stand in need of such training.

Coming to us for the most part unskilled and disorderly, the change effected in a few months is really surprising, and any hidden ability which a boy may possess is quickly brought to light in the sloyd room.

During the past eighteen months the results among these boys have been most gratifying, but we intend developing the work still further.

Correlated on the one hand with the work in the grades, we are anxious that through the sloyd work boys should pass up into the various trades of carpentry, cabinet making, engineering, blacksmithing, printing, etc.

Reform schools as a rule are not well developed in their industrial instruction.

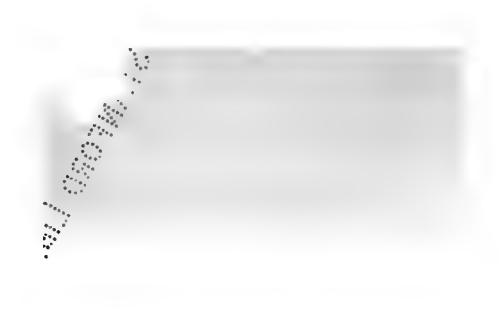
Here we are endeavoring to secure the adoption of regular courses of study and practice in all trades, and to this end the work in the sloyd room can become very valuable, where the foundation principles underlying all forms of technical instruction can be imparted in a manner most interesting to the boys and so producing the very highest results.

Our ambition is to have all the industrial work of this school organized from the sloyd room, up through the various branches upon a regular school basis, and all correlated with the book study.

With this end in view we appeal to the creative instinct of the boy, who thus willingly works out his own salvation.







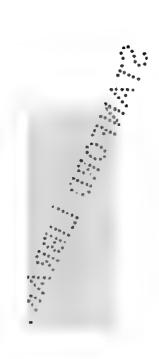
GROUP III OUR BUILDING TRADES

PRET VIEW.

LION. HENRY A. SCHULZE, architect of the main building and of the new trades building.

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GROUP III

SECOND VIEW

C1,A6S in cement block making preparing the sand and running the rock-crusher—the machine is in the middle fore-ground. Live oaks shade the billside





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GROUP III

THIRD VIEW

The Belass learning to use rock-crusher, cementminer and block-making machine. A fifteen horse power water-motor runs the machinery.





GROUP III

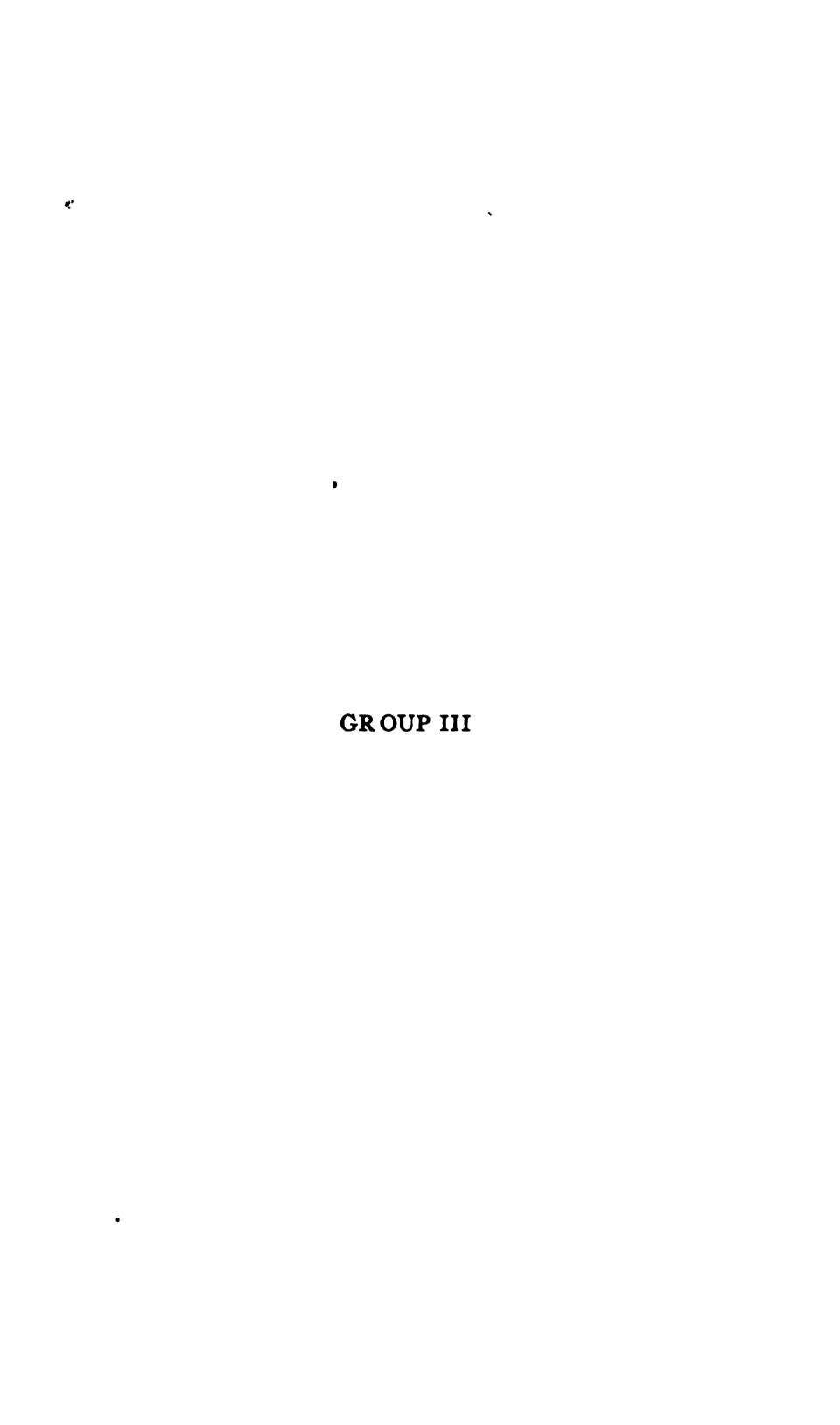
FOURTH VIEW

A PART of the class and their teacher. The hoys are proud of the thousands of well-made blocks—their own handlwork.

They have laid a little railroad down grade to the building the class in Masoury are constructing







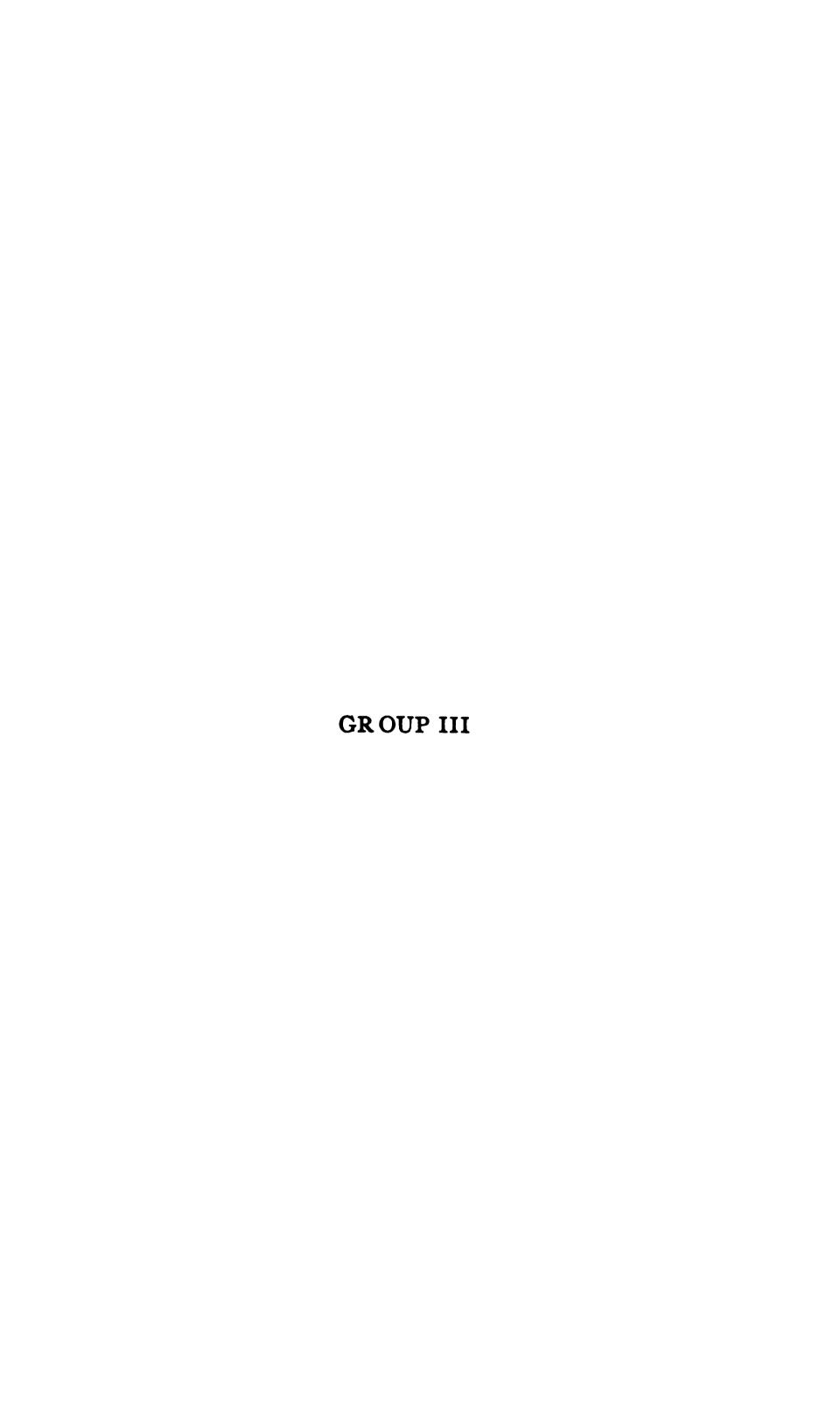
FIFTH VIEW

THE class in masonry has a great advantage over the classes in many achools, in being able to get their practice in the actual work of building from an architect's plans.

The pupils do the work, no masons being employed on this building, other than the teacher.





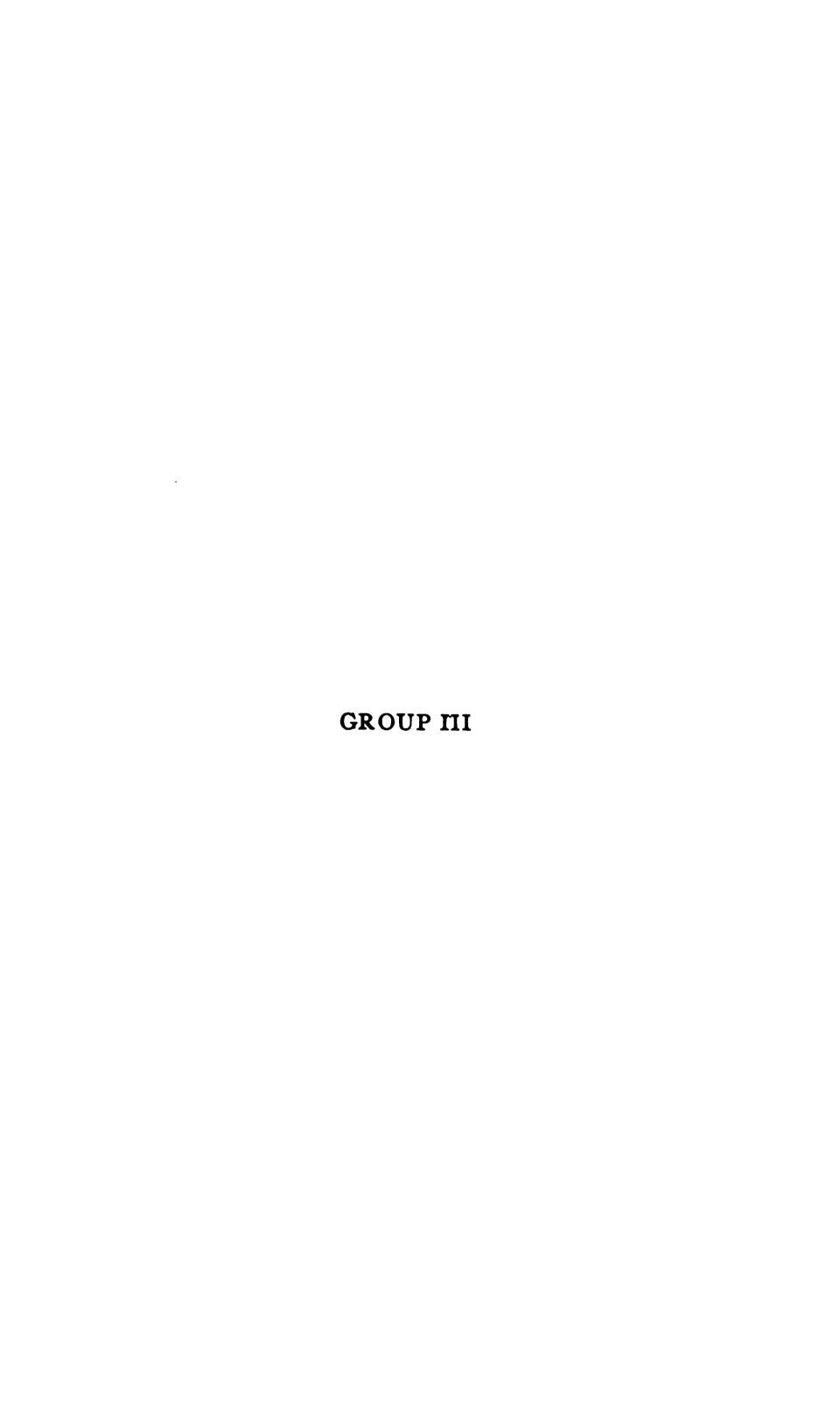


SIXTH VIEW

Tith work of two or more classes shown
The roofs were framed and constructed by
the class in carpentry. The teacher is eminently
successful. In this case, he taught the principles,
did the cutting, framing and laying. Yes, they
spoiled some material, but they kept trying till
they got it right.
A class is studying the slater's trade. The cut
shows them in the act. The slate in these roofs
has been laid—not by the teacher—by the hoys
under his instruction. The architect has pronounced the work satisfactors.

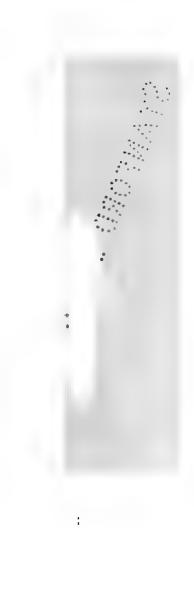


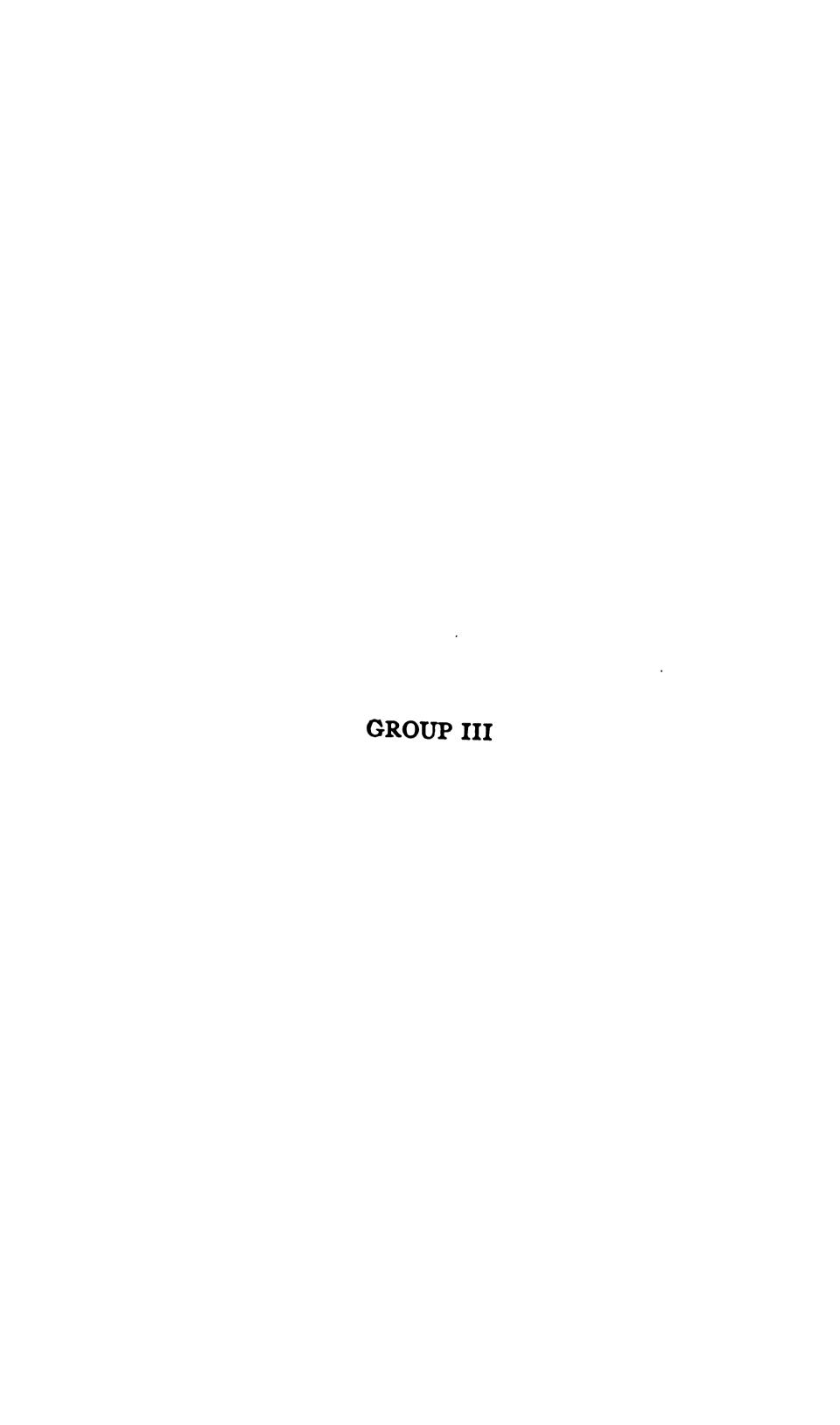












RIGHTH VIEW

THE trades building as it will appear when completed.







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GROUP IV A FEW OTHER TRADES

PIRST VIEW By hogicity regulation of school and prompt attention to inciplent cases, the ward is frequently vacant, as here shown

GROUP IV



GROUP IV

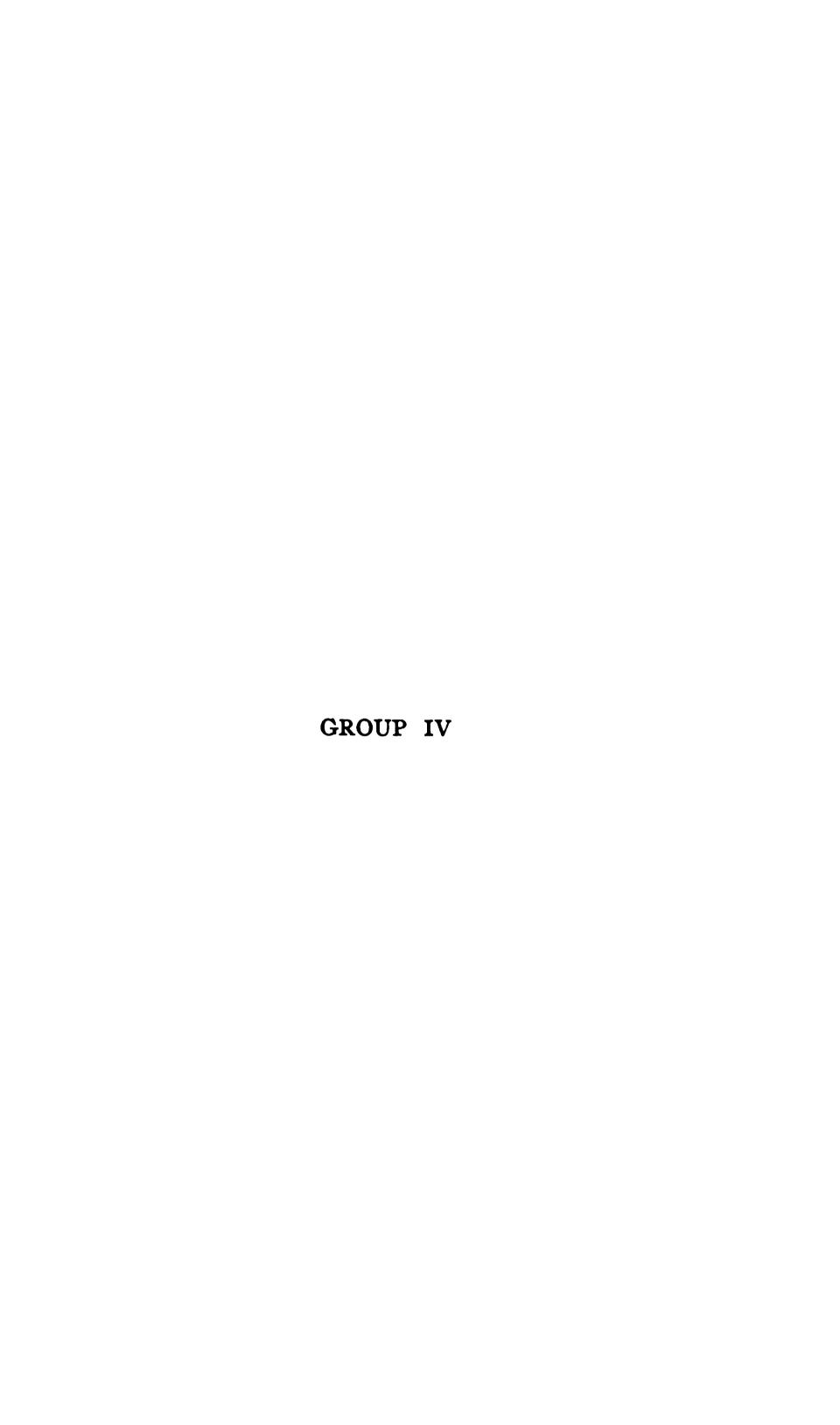


THE boys suits shares are ware are made to mean

GROUP IV

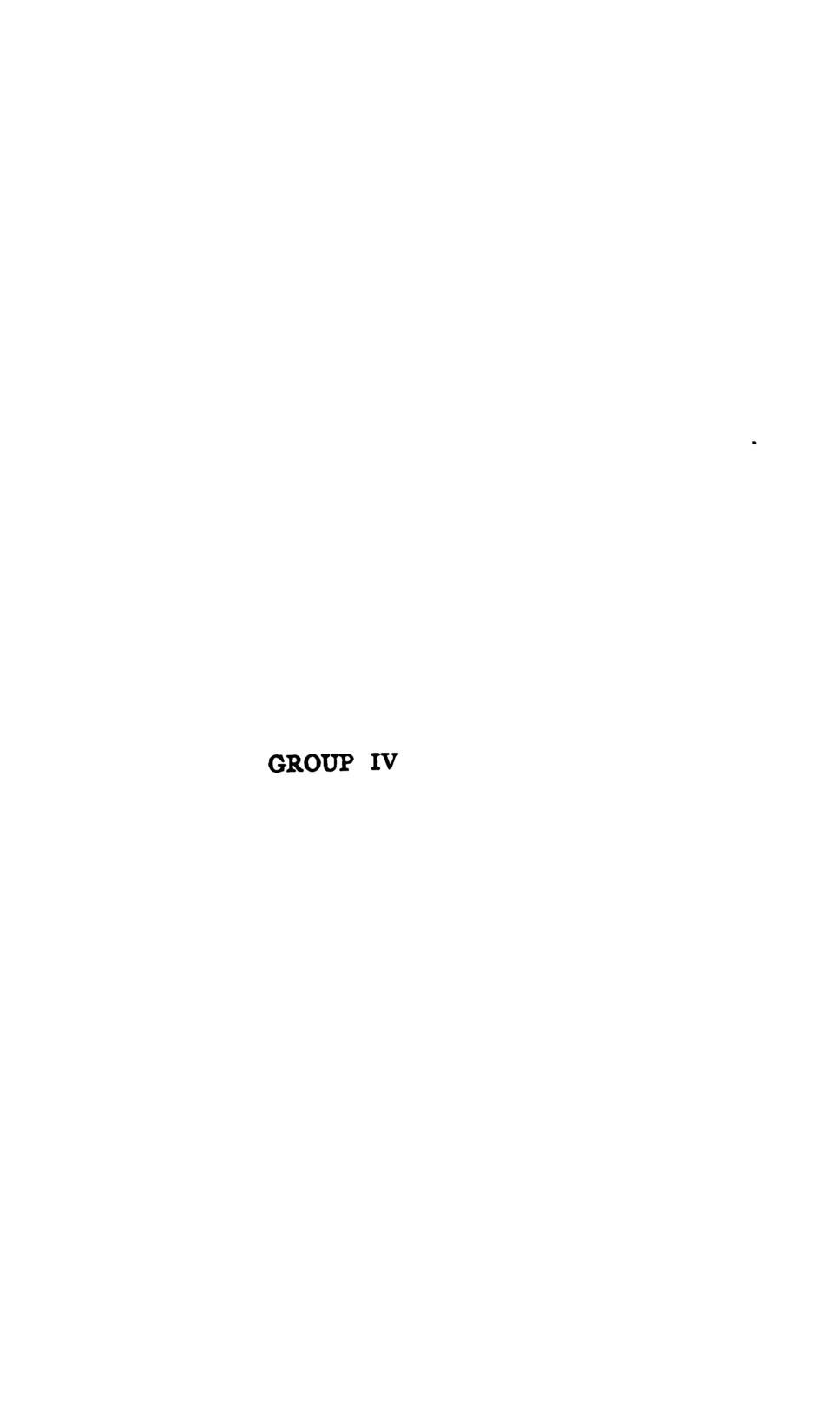
TRIED VIEW

THE shor shop is a have of undustry where the boys shows are made and kept in



THIRD VIEW

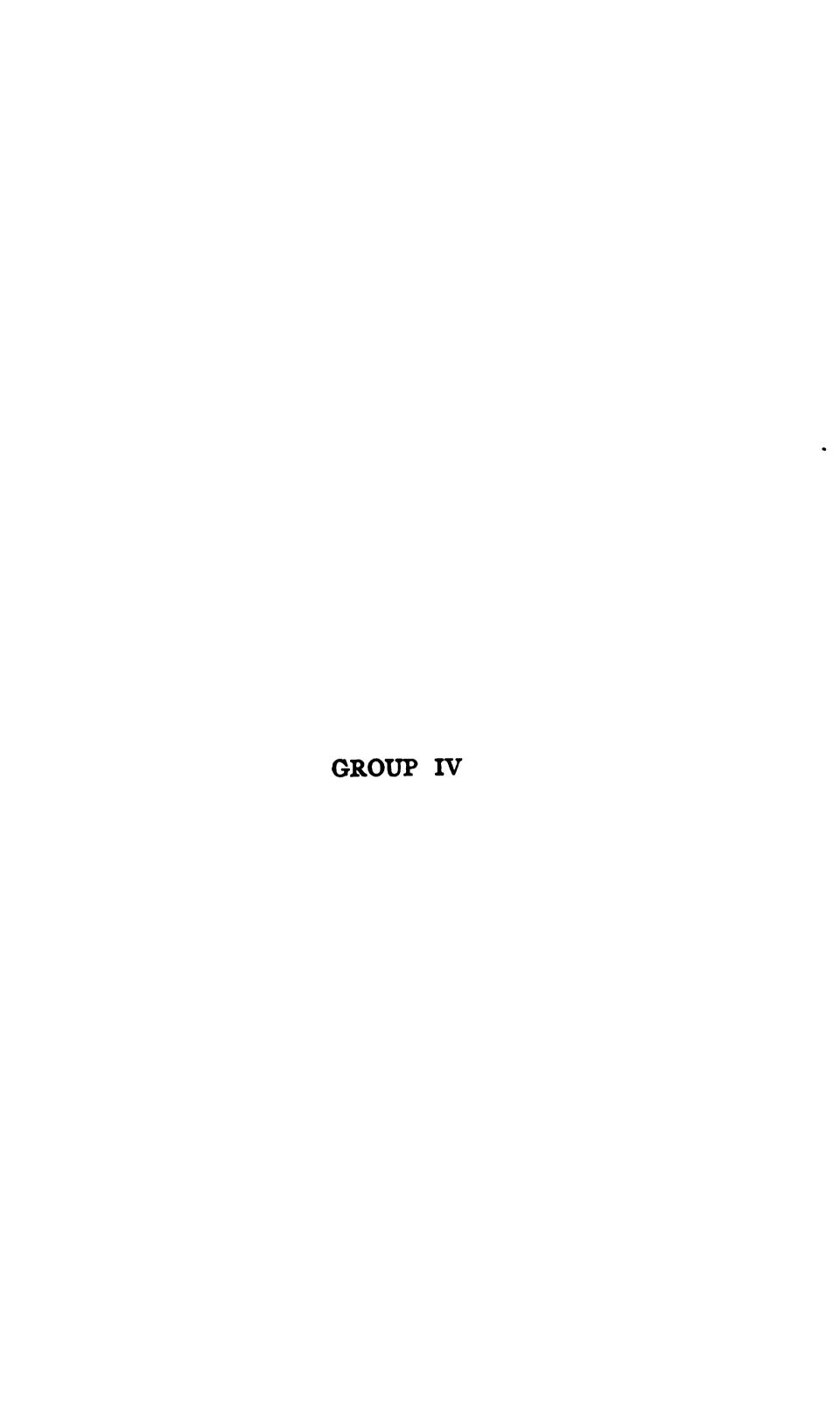
THE shoe shop is a hive of industry, where the hoys' shoes are made and kept in repair.



BOURLE AIRE

Little in country lightnesses as to the character of tentification given in the blacksmath and wagnes show. With the concentrate of which symposium to contain a few other activises this new wagnes was qualted to the reachest goal pupils in this federation of the cabunet variation great parameter with the meaperation of the cabunet variation great parameters, for this ties the real parameter field meet of the work is the set of demonstration to his process.



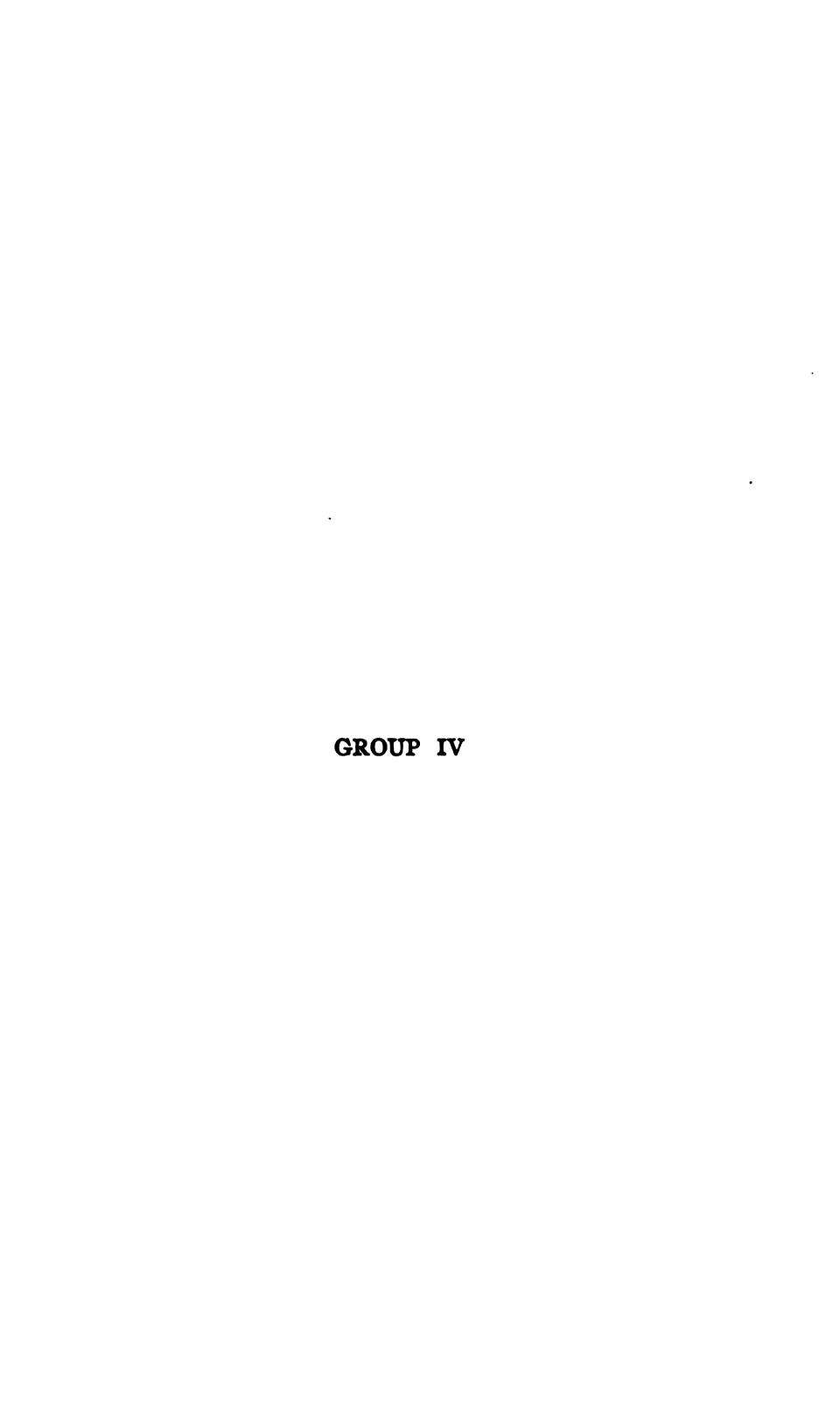


FOURTH VIEW

LERE is ocular testimony as to the character of instruction given in the blacksmith and wagon shop. With the exception of wheels, spindles, springs, and a few other accessories, this new wagon was made by the teacher and pupils in this department with the co-operation of the cabinet-making and psinting departments. In this case, the teacher did most of the work in the way of demonstration to his lessons.







FIFTH VIEW

A busy day in the printing office, showing the boys at work on the Reports and other printing of the school



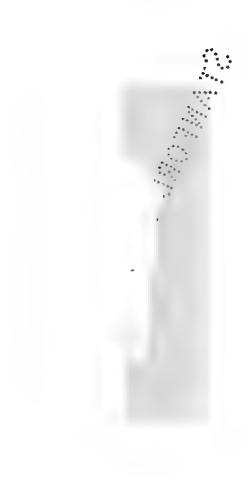


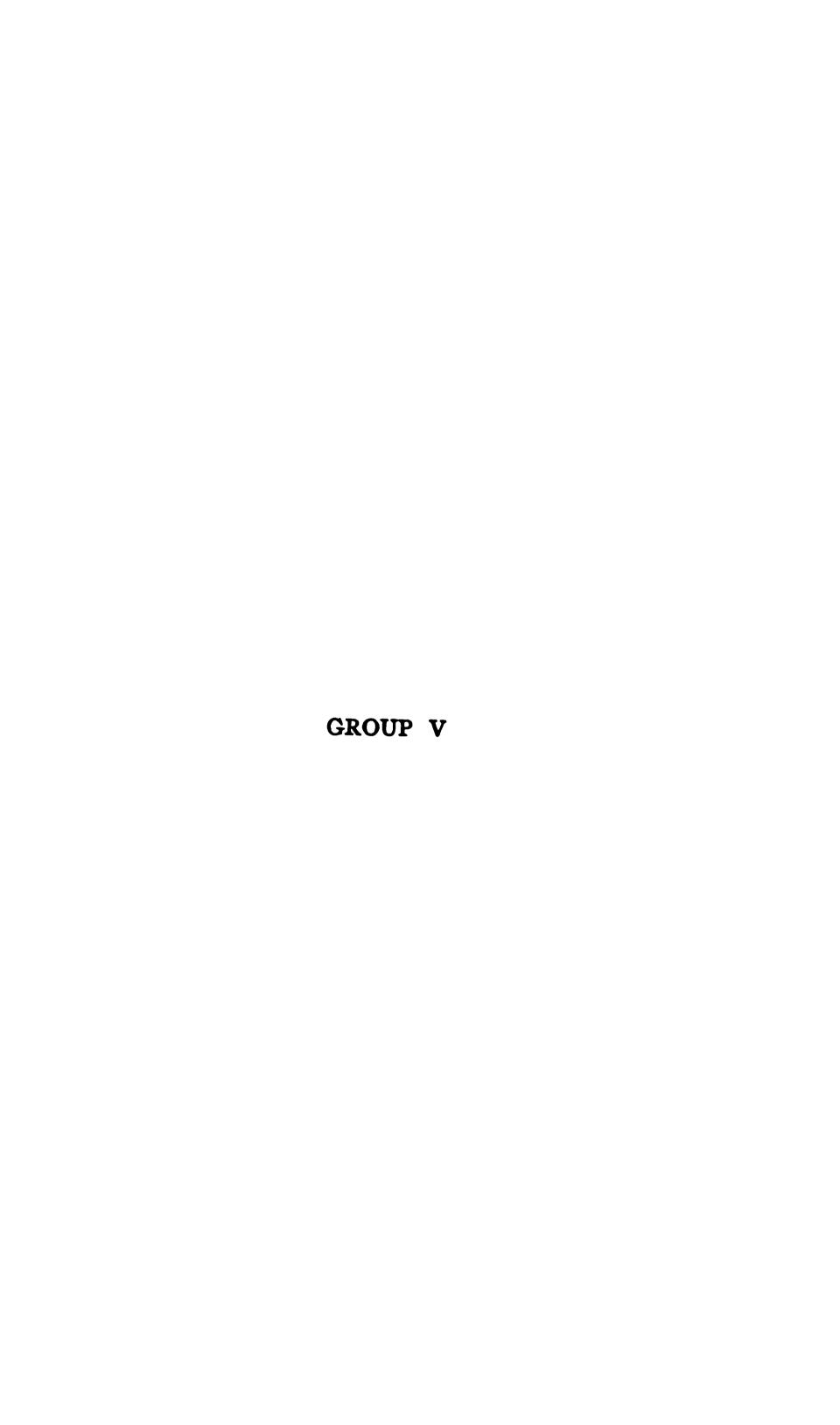
GROUP V
THE FARM

FIRST VIEW

THIS gives a hint as to our "vacation outings."
The boys receive the benefits of out-door life, they have lots of fun, and accomplish something. These boys call themselves "irrigation engineers."

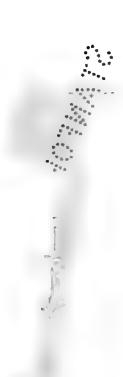




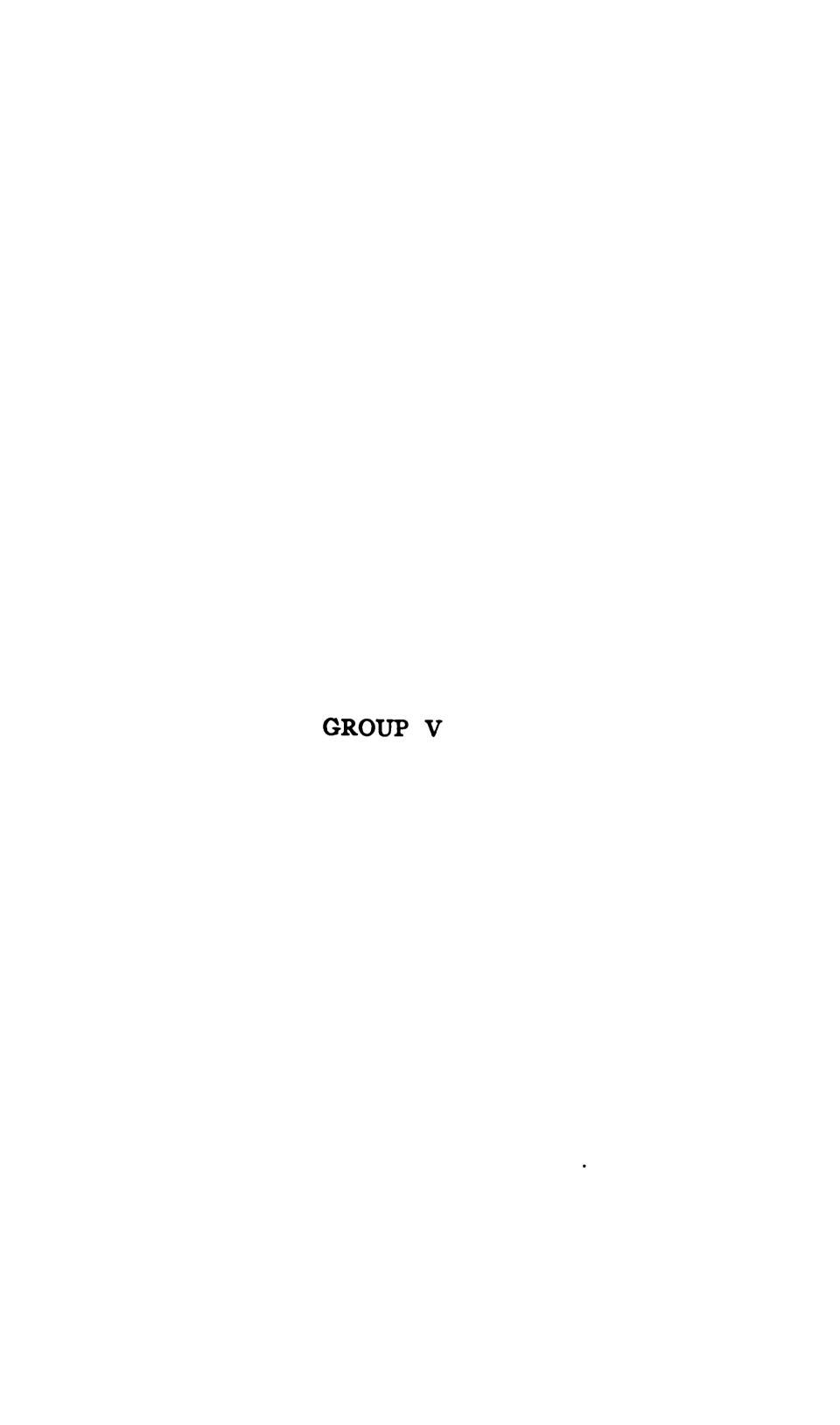


SECOND VIEW
THE duty barn Another of the next and well-cared-for farm buildings.





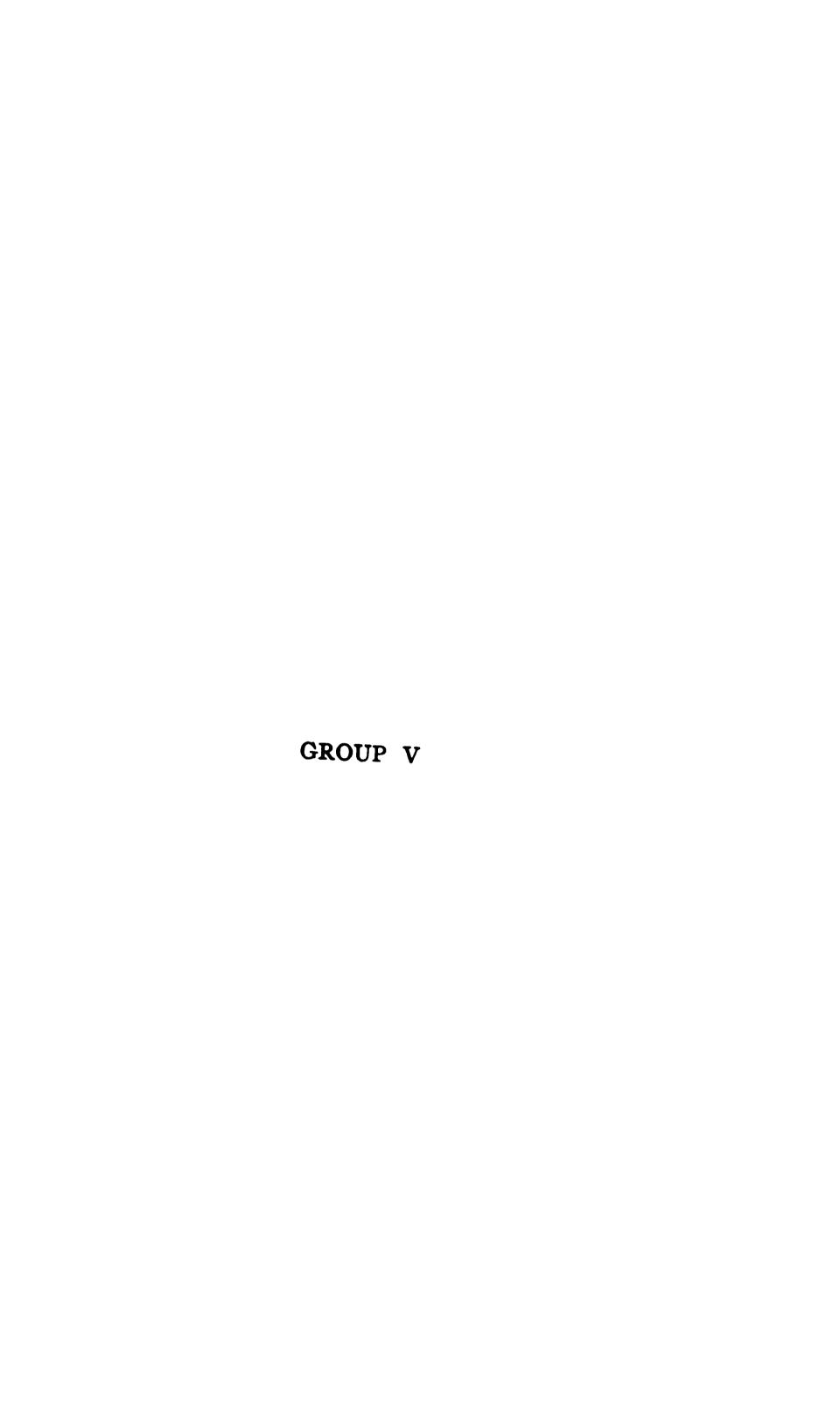
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THIRD VIEW BARA which houses the carriages and work horses. Implement house on the right.







FOURTH VIEW

A PART of the herd of thoroughbred Holsteins on the broad acres of grazing ground. Milk and butter are furnished in abundance for the tables



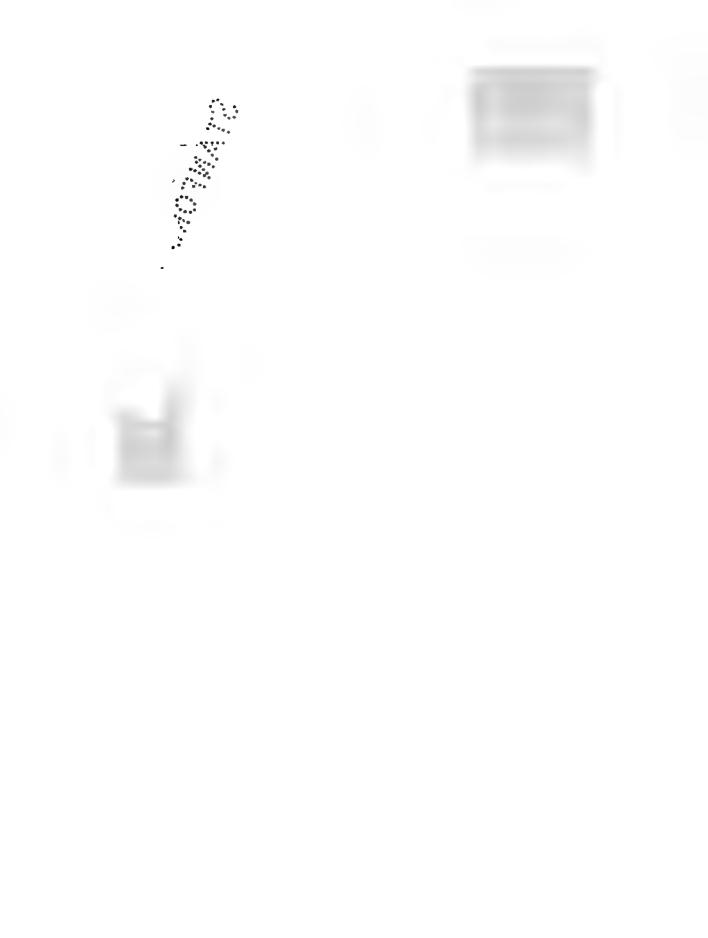


GROUP V

FIFTH VIEW

N the gardens, where many a boy comes islo healthful contact with the soil, tons of produce are raised for the supply of the kitchens.



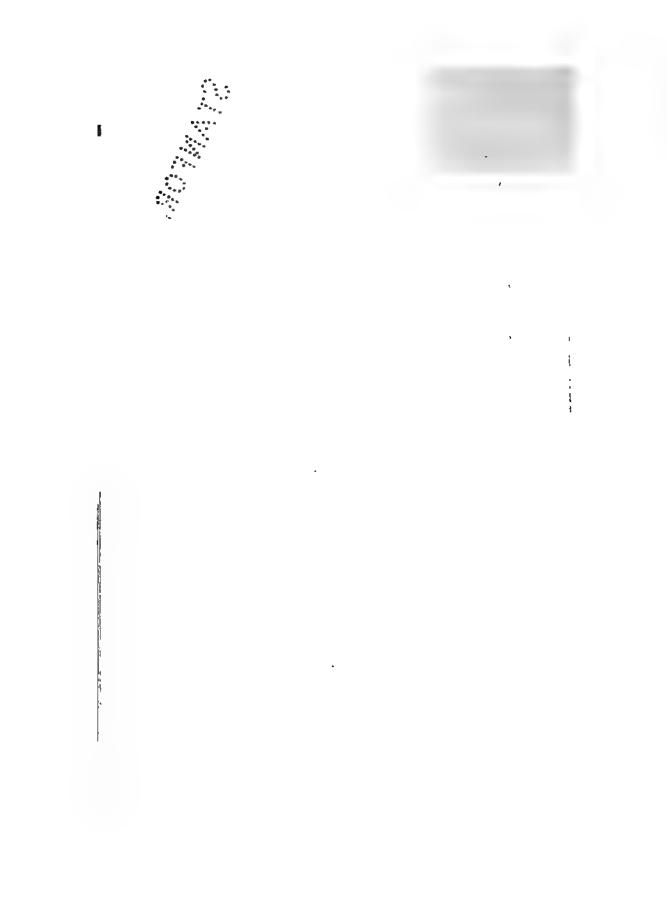


GROUP V

SIRTH

nd barley were this season. If the beautiful the rear.







SEVENTH VIEW

THIS shows the rough and ready slaughter house in use until this season. See next page for improved equipment.





GROUP V

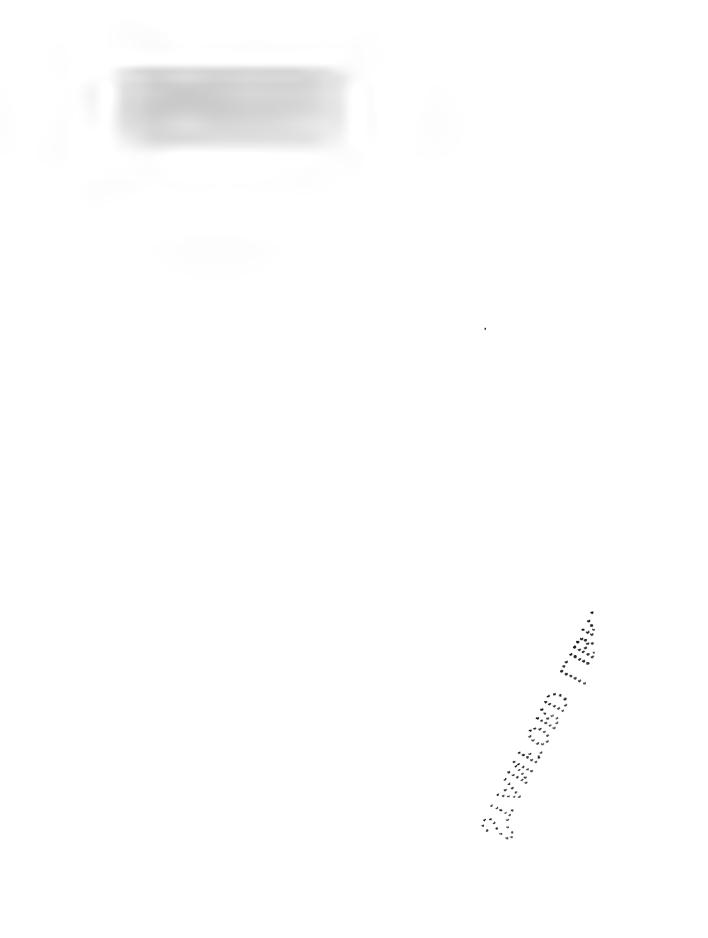
RIGHTH VIEW

THE new slaughter house just built, painted and equipped by different classes of boys studying trades. It is thoroughly modern Much of a comber came from an old by Iding and the non-from the scrap pile about the rutus of the lid trades building. From the cut one may learn that the class in butchering gets ample practice.





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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

Preston School of Industry IONE, CALIFORNIA

JULY 1, 1906, TO JUNE 30, 1908

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

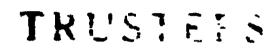
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

Preston School of Industry IONE, CALIFORNIA

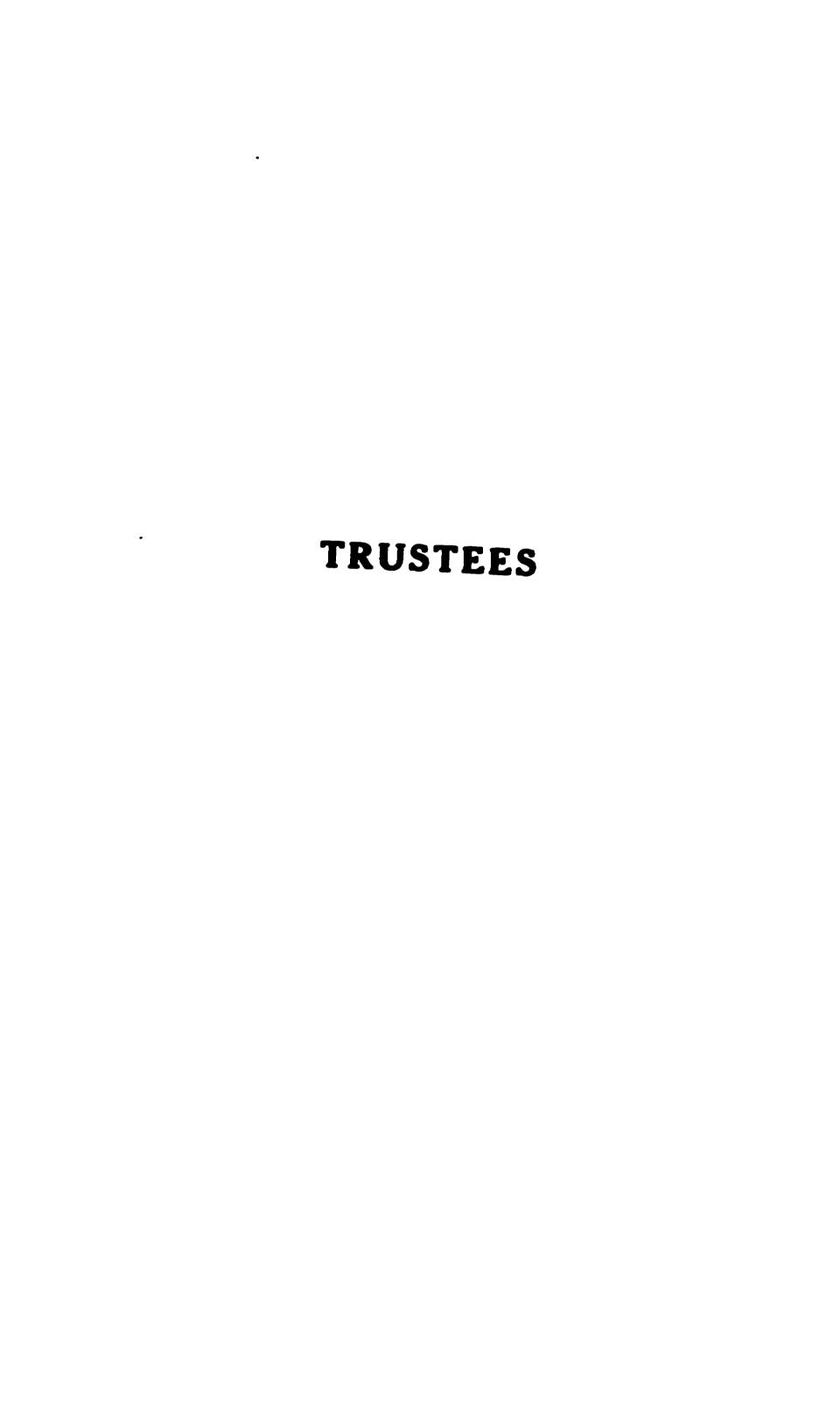
JULY 1, 1906, TO JUNE 30, 1908

Preston School Print 1908







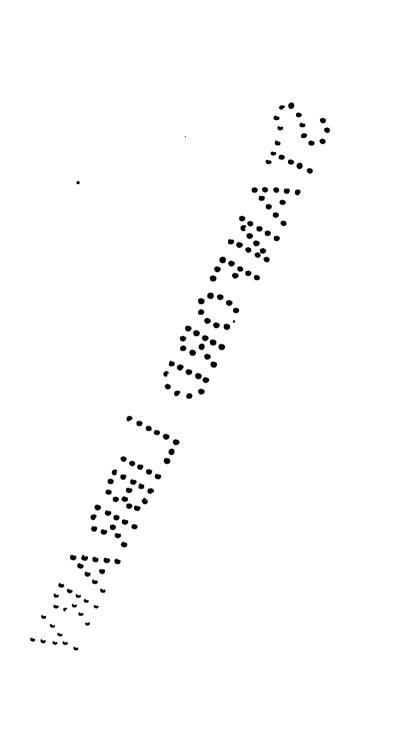


HON. CHAS. H. DUNTON, President of the Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry since the death of its founder, Senator Preston, and member of the Board since the early days of the institution, was born in Maine and educated at the famous school at Kent's Hill.

Mr Dunton came to Californi over thirty years ago. He engaged in business in San Tancisco, soon became interested with W. W. Montagu. & Co., and for many years conducted the branch bu iness of this bouse in Los Angeles. Within a few years he has assumed charge of the Eureka Slate Quarty, r Placetville, the only large deposit of high-grade s m the coast.

Though prominent in the cils of the Republican party, an active member of t. Knights Templar, a leader and authority in the Start association of mineowners and experts, and Worthy Grand Master of the State organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Dunton is pre-eminently a philanthropist, and the profoundest expression of his altruism is found in his relation to the boys of this school. Burdened as he is with public duties and the pressure of large business interests, nevertheless, he devotes from two to four days every month to the affairs of the Board of which he is president and to the interests of the boys he loves. The response of the boys is quick and ardent. They would be disappointed should we fail to mention the inspiration of Mr. Dunton's magnificent oratory, resulting in their organization several years ago of the "Dunton Literary and Debating Society," and the valuable ' Dunton Medal. '



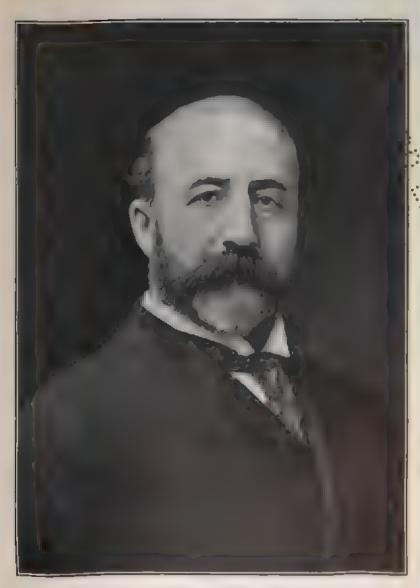


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REV. DR. W. S. MATTHEW has been Truster of the Preston School of Industry for six years. Dr. Matthew has held the highest office in the Methodist Episcopal Church on this coast, being preciding elder of the San Prancisco district. For a years preceding his appointment to this office he was editor of the church paper published in San Francisco. Dr. Matthew was born to Illinois, graduated from the Northwestern University, Chicago, and in 1887 was called to California to become dean of the University of Southern California, and later its president. It was while president of the university that he was elected to the editorship of the San Francisco Advocate.

It is sometimes said that the Methodist training is an excellent preparation for politics. Dr. Matthew is eminent in the councils of that church; for twenty years he has been a representative in the r national conference, a member of a number of the national committees and commissions elected by that body, and has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for bishop by some of the leading men of the denomination. Not as a politician, however, but rather as an experienced educator, a public-spirited citizen of California, does he devote himself to the interest of the boys of the Preston School of Industry, and his wide professional experience renders his counsels of great value in its Board of Trustees.



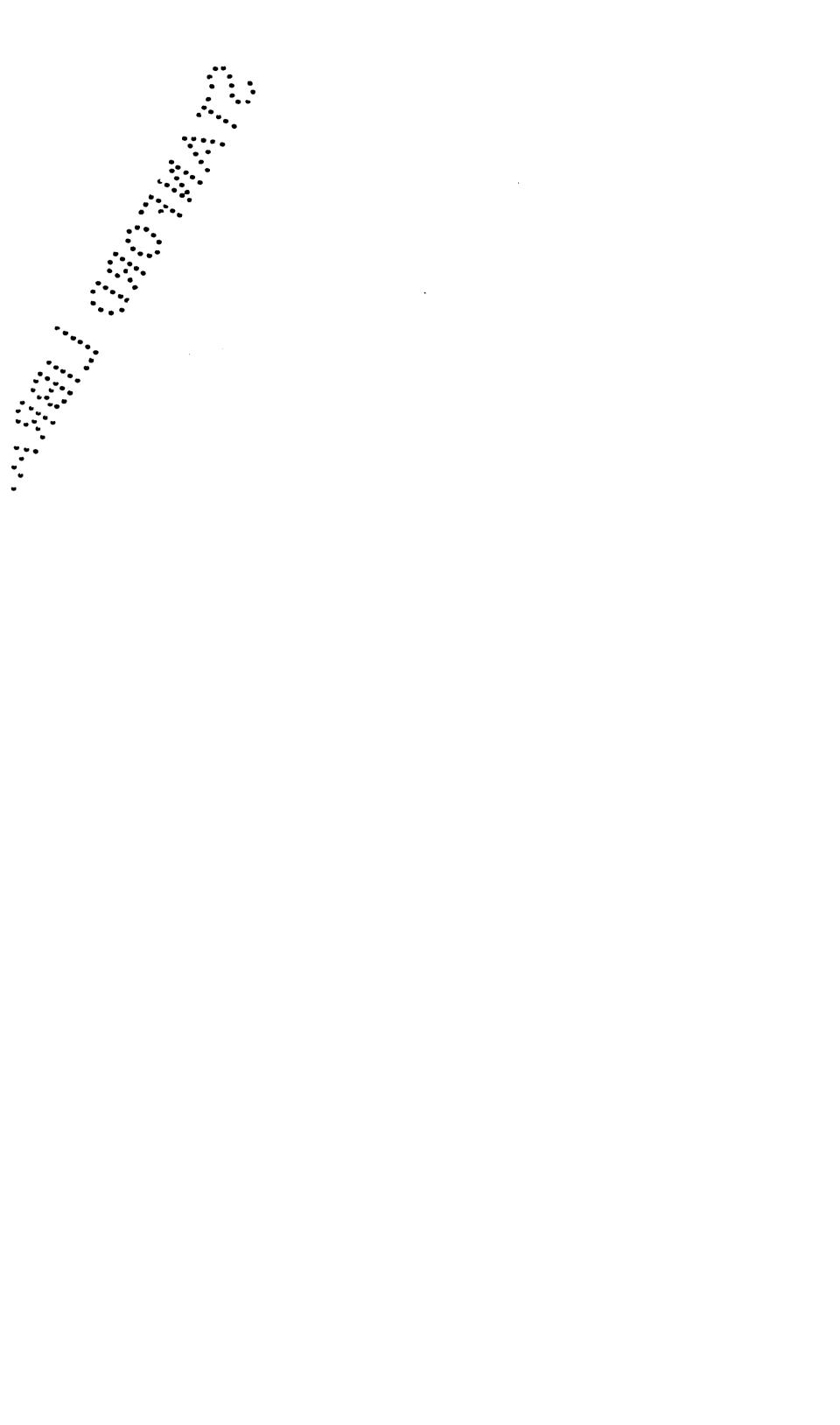
DR W S. MATTHEW
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SENATOR VOORHEIS of Sutter Creek, was appointed Trustee of the Preston School of Industry on January 9, 1904. When the pressure of private business made it imperative that Mr. Dungan of Woodland should decline to serve longer as Trustee, many interested in the school cherished the hope in private that the appointment might be offered to Senator Voorheis, so well qualified for the duties of trustee and situated so near the institution that he could often visit the school and study its needs in person. The public especially interested in this institution were not mistaken in the wisdom of the Governor, or disappointed in the public spirit of the Senator.

Thirty years ago Mr. Voorbeis came to California. He soon became interested in the mines of this section and through varied experiences and marked business successes became prominent as a mine-owner and expert. His eminence in the public affairs of the State, his long service in the Senate and his appointments upon State and national commissions, have made his career so well known to the public that a detailed review is unnecessary in this brief sketch. Senator Voorbeis brings to the conduct of the institution an experience in business affairs and political affiliations which are exceedingly valuable in the rapid development through which the institution is now passing.



HON E. C. VOORHEIS



REPORT OF TRUSTEES

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

Waterman, December 1st, 1908

To His Excellency, James N. Gillett, Governor of California.

Sir: We herewith present for your consideration our Biennial Report for the 58th and 59 fiscal years.

We call your especial attention to the remarkable growth of this institution. At the close of the preceeding Biennial period, June 30th, 1906, we had enrolled at the school 212 inmates and there were out on parole 65. On July 1st, 1907, the beginning of the 59th fiscal year, we had in the institution 224 boys, on July 1st, 1908, the beginning of the 60th fiscal year we had 323 boys, and on Dec. 1st, 1908 we have enrolled and at the school 348 boys, and on the same date 90 boys out on parole.

We estimate that during the 61st and 62d fiscal years we shall have an average population of 440 boys, and on this number we have made our estimate for support and salary funds on a basis of 76 cents per day per capita.

Our appropriation for the 59th and 60th fiscal years was based on an average population of 240 boys. Our actual average population for the 59th fiscal year was 292 and the average for the 60th fiscal year will be over 340. This remarkable increase of nearly 100 boys more than was provided for in our last appropriation will create a deficiency, the actual amount of which we shall determine and ask the legislature to provide for at once.

On August 5th, 1908, we had the misfortune to have our kitchen, officers' dining room, and boys' dining room destroyed by fire. We have under the State Engineer made temporary repairs costing about \$2,500, which amount has been paid out of our support fund with the approval of the State Board of Examiners and represents that amount of the deficiency.

Since our last report we have completed and partially equipped our Trades Building. We have built an Assembly Hall and Gymnasium 60x1!4 feet of concrete blocks, doing all the work with our boys directed entirely by the regular officer and teachers of the school. Our appropriation for these two buildings was \$20,000, for the Trades Building and \$15,000, for the Assemby Hall, a total of \$35,000. With this amount of money we we constructed and turned over to the State two buildings must would have cost, through the ordinary channels, at least

10. This is a substantial financial gain to the State. We are convinced, however, that by far the largest gain has been in the practical education we have been able to give the boys who participated in the construction of these buildings; for we are firmly convinced that work, work with the head and hands, is one of the necessary agents in the reformation of juvenile criminals.

We desire in this report to second the efforts of the Board of Prison Directors in their recommendation that there shall be established in our State an Intermediate Prison, or Reformatory, where those committing their first offense, between the ages of eighteen and thirty years, may have an opportunity to reform. At present there is nothing between the Preston and Whittier Schools and the State Prisons. We are of the opinion that this intermediate institution should be built and conducted as an Industrial Reformatory.

The needs of the Preston School are many and pressing. We are today endeavoring to care for 348 boys in an institution whose limit in building and equipment should not exceed 250. We are mindful of the large amount of money that must be provided by the legislature to conduct the business of the State. We have, therefore, very carefully considered the various items and the necessary amount of money which the institution absolutely needs and must have if we make of it what we are earnestly endeavoring to do, the best Industrial State School in this or any other state. We do not ask for a single building or improvement that the institution does not need absolutely. The estimate for support and salaries, we have figured at 76 cents

per capita per day on an average population for the 61st and 62d fiscal years of 440 boys.

For support, two years	\$133,152
For salaries, two years	
To build and equip dining room and kitchen to accom-	
modate 500 boys	20,000
To build and equip hospital	12,500
To build central power and heating plant and for	
re-plumbing	25,000
To install clear water system	6,000
To furnish assembly hall and equip gymnasium	5,000
To build and furnish four cottages	40,000
For trades building equipment	
For repairs, furniture, bedding etc. for two years	7,500
For pressed brick machine	1,000
Library improvement and books for two years	750
Total	\$366,862

Following and comprising a part of this report you will find a complete and comprehensive detail report of the Superintendent of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. DUNTON, President.

W. S. MATTHEW.

E. C. VOORHEIS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES

E. M. PRESTON
July 1, 1893, to January 10, 1903
ADAM ANDREW
July 1, 1893, to August 17, 1895
FAYETTE MACE
July 1, 1893, to August 17, 1897
L. J. MADDUX
August 17, 1895, to January 14, 1899
F. D. TYRRELL, M. D.
August 17, 1897, to January 14, 1899
V. W. GASKILL
January 14, 1899, to October 6, 1900
J. H. DUNGAN
October 6, 1900, to January 9, 1904

PREDEKT BYAND

CHAS. H. DUNTON
January 14, 1899, to —
W. S. MATTHEW, D. D.
January 10, 1903, to —
E. C. VOORHEIS
January 9, 1904, to —





HON HENRY A. SCHULZE

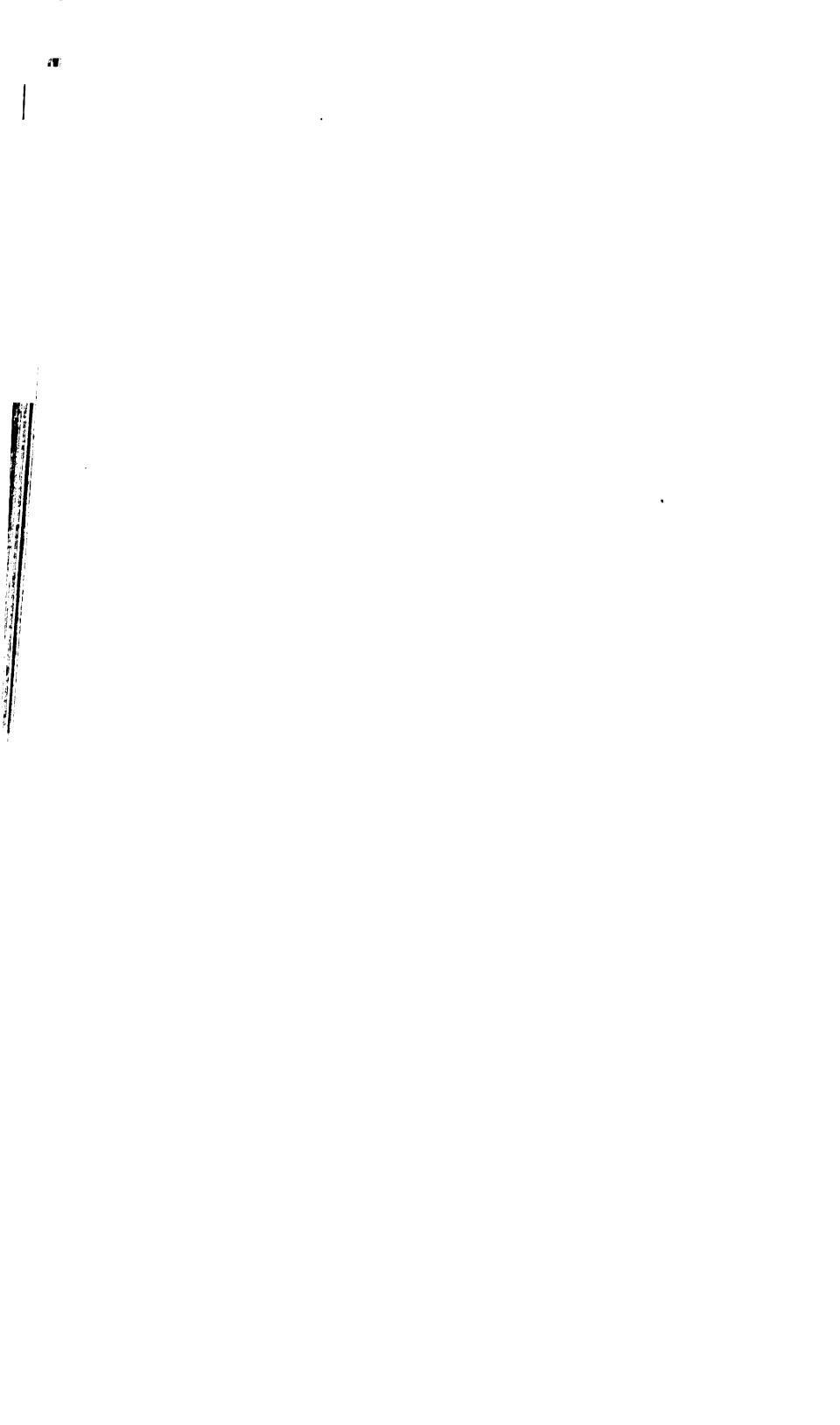
Are, tect of all the present limitings of the institution except the commission and

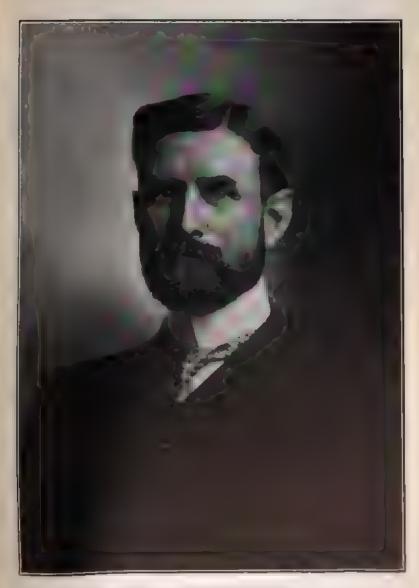
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WILLIAM TRAFTON RANDALL SUPERINTENDENT PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

SUP WILLIAM TR.

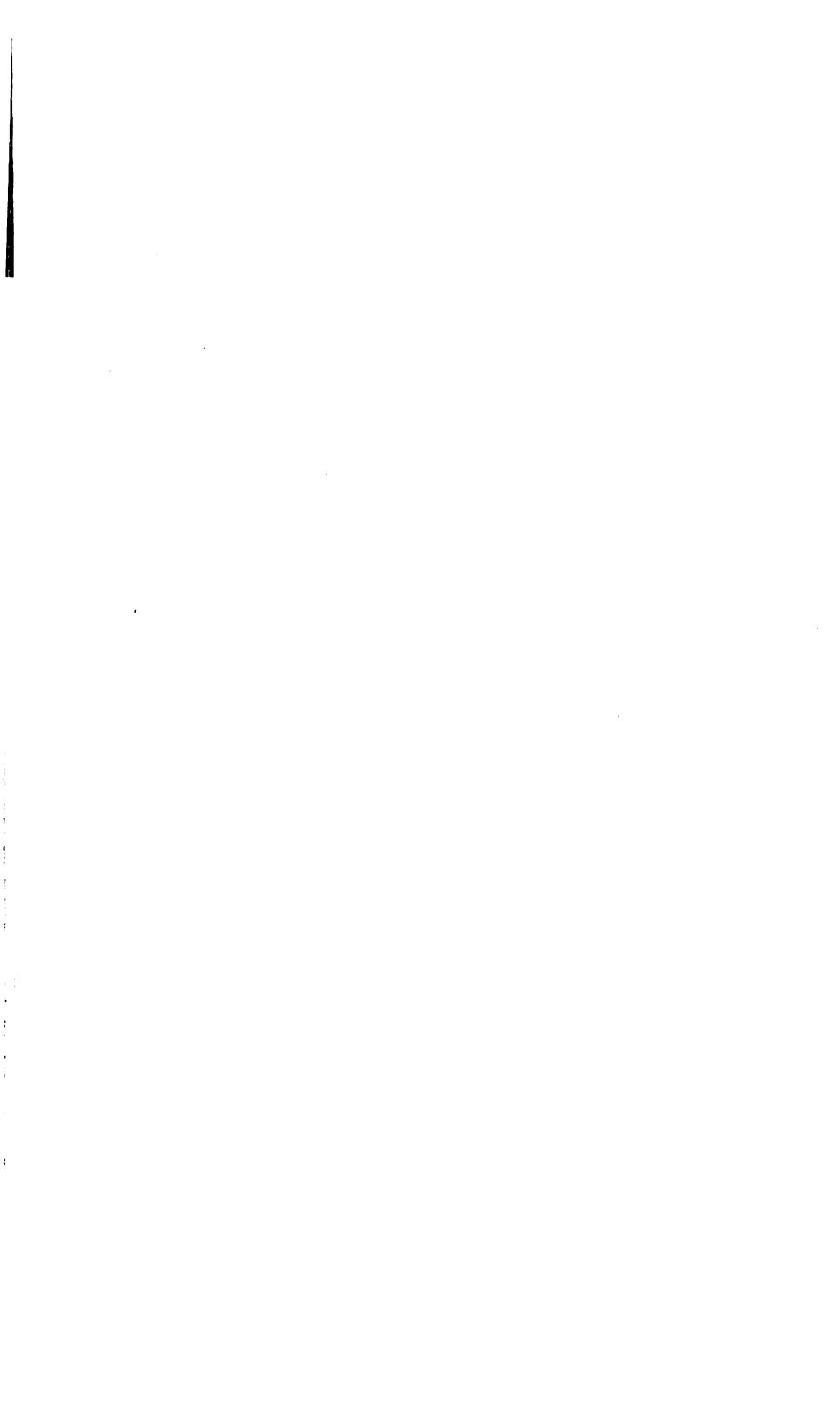
ident N Randall

B. S., Wealeyan U
A. M., Wesleyan I
Superintendent of
Terryville, Conn.
Dean, Chaffer Co
Dean of Co
Acting P
Southern C
Superintendent a
Industry

rsity, Conn., 1887 rrsity, Conn., 1891 ile Schools, - 1881-1884 Cal., 1887-1901 eral Arts, .iversity of - 1901-1903 1 School of - 1903----



WILLIAM TRAFTON RANDALL



STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS Prepared by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California Productions for the Year Ending June 30, 1907

		Debits	Credits
ı	Farm, Garden, Orchard, Etc.		
	1 Estimated value of products produced and used 2 Cash received for products sold		
	Total	#11 20E 1	14,857 59
	Net profits from the farm		•
	Expenditures for the Year Ending June	<u> </u>	1
_	Expenditures for the Fear Ending Jule	50, 1507	
I	Administration, Salaries and Wages		
	1 Trustees, directors or managers		
	clerks employed in the administrative offices) 3 Teachers—literary	4,960 00 2,820 00	
	4 Teachers—industrial	l - '	
	6 Guards		
11			<i>\$20,207</i> 30
	1 Fresh meats 2 Salted meats and lard 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 5 Vegetables. 6 Fresh fruits 7 Dried fruits. 8 Canned goods. 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. 10 Vinegar and syrup. 11 Tea, coffee, sugar. 12 Milk 13 All other food supplies. 14 Estimated value farm products grown and used Total.	352 94 149 43 576 93 995 03 161 79 120 04 256 20 2,779 60 341 03 1,739 03 1,626 93 14,336 5	7 3 3 4 5 6 6 7
11	Clothing, Etc.		
	1 Clothing*	1,566 5 1,968 4	3

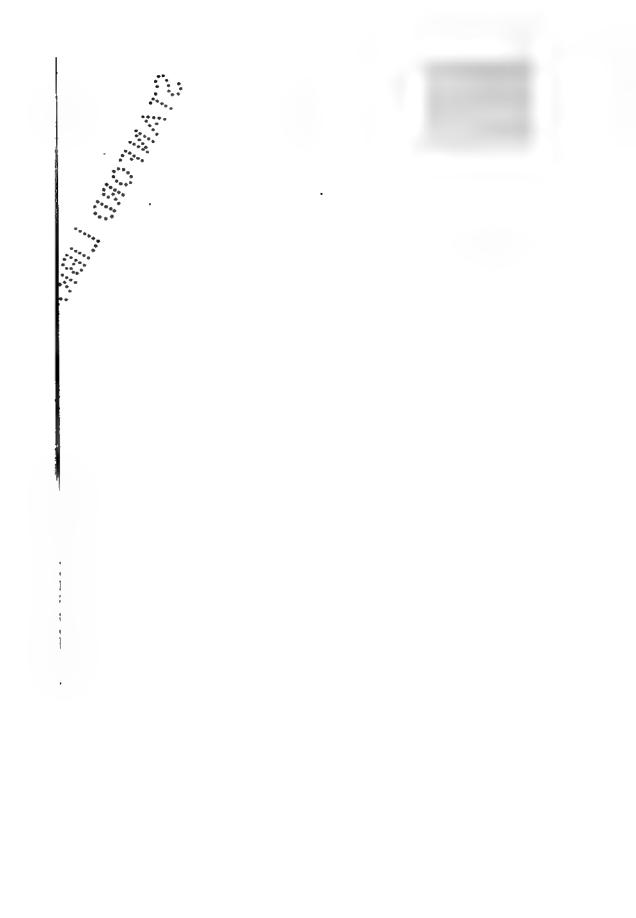
^{*} Por the Preston School of Industry. These denominate raw material. The manufactured articles are produced by the class in this trade.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued

Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1907

_	Expeditiones for the 1ear Ending Julio	30, 1801	
	5 Miscellaneous		6,565 0
IV	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments		
- 1		102 39	
	1 School supplies 2 Library, newspapers and periodicals	1 76	
	2 Stationers and periodicals	448 09	
	3 Stationery and printing	440 03	
	5 Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other house-	. ,	
	6 Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers.	653 75	
	7 Medicines, instruments and other sick ward		
	supplies.	173 63	
	8 Postage, telegraph and telephone charges	510 22	
	9 Transportation and freight	1,137 76	
	10 Farm, garden, stable, etc. total	7,515 17	
	a Live stock		
	<i>b</i> Provender 1,734 42		
	c Farm implements, tools and		
	vehicles 372 29 d Miscellaneous 1,875 28		
	d Miscellaneous 1,875 28	000 40	
	11 Ice	708 63	
	12 Tohacco		
	13 Music and amusements	171 94 1,131 30	
	14 Fuel	1,131 30	
	15 Light	111111111	
	16 Water	7711347141	
	17 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates	871 79	
	18 All other expenses under this classification	216 65	4.4 × 40. 0V
	Total		14,549 57
V	Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements		
	1 Materials 2 Labor unpaid labor not included	1,314 57	
	2 Labor unpaid labor not included		
	Total		1.314 57
	Under the foregoing classifications should be		.,
	included all expenditures from the support		
	and salary appropriations and such payments		
	from the contingent fund as would properly		
	helong to any of these classifications.		
V1			
V A			
	1 Land,		
	2 New building—	:: -:	
	a Malerials	15,413 77	
	b Labor unpaid labor not included	6,201 60	
	3 Permanent unprovements to existing buildings		
	4 Miscellaneous	* * 4	
	Total		21,615 37
	Under extraordinary expenses should be in-	}	
	cluded all expenditures from special appro-		
	priations and such expenditures from the		
	contingent fund as would properly come		
	under this classification.	ŀ	
	Grand Total		97,168 06





STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Productions for the Year Ending June 30, 1908

	<u> </u>	
	Debits	Credits
Farm, Garden, Orchard, Etc.		
1 Estimated value of products produced and used, 2 Cash received for products sold,		
Total,		-
not counted),		
Net profits from farm,	6,507 75	
Expenditures for the Year Ending June	30, 1908	
Administration, Salaries and Wages		
1 Trustees, directors or managers,		
steward or commissary, book-keepers and clerks employed in the administrative offices,		
3 Teachers, literary,	2,820 00	L .
4 Teachers, industrial,	20,110 14	
5 Attendants,		
6 Guards,		
Total,		\$31,389
I Subsistence		
1 Fresh meats,		
2 Salted meats and lard,	206 94	I
3 Fish, oysters, etc.,		l l
4 Butter, eggs and poultry,		
6 Fresh fruits,		L
7 Dried fruits,		
8 Canned goods,	271 29	
9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.,		
10 Vinegar and syrup,		
11 Tea, coffee, sugar,	,	
13 All other food supplies,	1,620 99	
14 Estimated value farm products grown and used Total,		28,930
II Clothing, Etc.		
1 Clothing,	370 13	3
2 Shoes,	2,668 02	
3 Tailor and sewing-room supplies,		
4 Dry goods,	648 60	1

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1908

5 Miscellaneous,		\$8,785 35
IV Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments		
1 School supplies. 2 Library, newspapers and periodicals, 3 Stationery and printing, 4 Industrial department, 5 Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other house	360 46 560 06	
hold equipment, 6 Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers, 7 Medicines, instruments and other sick war	. 3,715 87 . 1,290 02	
supplies, 8 Postage, telegraph and telephone charges, 9 Transportation and freight, 10 Farm, garden, stable, etc.—total, a Live stock, 53,789 57 b Provender, 2,973 57 c Farm implements, tools and	. 294 57 . 615 39 . 1,941 13	
vehicles,		
14 Fuel. 15 Light. 16 Water. 17 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates, 18 All other expenses under this classification, Total,	. 1,311 00 . 1,252 85 . 635 50	20,775 02
V Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements		
1 Materials,	t	4,286 46
VI Extraordinary Expenses		
1 Land, 2 New buildings— a Materials, b Labor—unpaid labor not included, 3 Permanent improvements to existing buildings 4 Miscellaneous,	12,867 00 3,603 29	20 214 24
Total. Under extraordinary expenses should be include all expenditures from special appropriation and such expenditures from the contingen fund as would properly come under this elessification.	d s	25,214 54
Grand total,		122,381 34



Class in Consect Moch Laying at work on Assembly Hall. The blocks, 8 a 12 a 24 inches, weighting 35 become



STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1907

	Male	Female	Total
l Inmates			
Total enrollment June 30, 1906,	41		41
Present in institution June 30, 1906,			210
By commitment,	89		89 3
Total in charge during year,	302		302
By discharge,	46		46
By transfer,			
Total passed out,	78	1	78
In institution June 30, 1907,	224 64		64
Total enrollment June 30, 1907, Daily average number actually present,	288 209		1
II Administration			
Average number during year of— Trustees, managers or directors, Officers, Superintendent, Secretary, Assistant	3		3
Superintendent, Stenographer, Parole Agent, Teachers, literary,	1 22 4	1 3 14	5 4 36 4
Guards,			
Total,	34 31		52 49
salary, not including trustees, managers or directors,	4:	x	42

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued

Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1908

		Male	Female	Total
1	Înmatos			
	Total enrollment June 30, 1907, On parole June 30, 1907, Escapes at large June 30, 1907,	64	*****	288 64
	Present in institution June 30, 1907,	224	*****	224
	By commitment, By paroles returned, By escapes returned,	134 12		134
	Total in charge during year, Passed out during year—	370		370
	By discharge,	8 39		3
	By escape, By transfer, By death, By other manner,			
	Total passed out, In institution June 30, 1908, On parole June 30, 1908, Escapes at large June 30, 1908,	47 323 77		32 7
	Total enrollment June 30, 1908, Daily average number actually present,	400 292		40 29
	Administration			
	Average number during year of Trustees, managers or directors, Officers, Superintendent, Secretary, Assistant	3		
	Superintendent, Stenographer, Parole Agent, Teachers, literary, Teachers, industrial, Attendants,	1 24 4	1 3 14	3
	Guards,			- ,
	Total, Number of above boarded by the institution, Average number of inmates to each person on	36 33	18 17	5
	salary, not including trustees, managers or directors, Average number of patients to each attendant in Hospitals for Insane and Home for Feeble Minded,	5 x		;



Class in Passanter relater Assaudits Well and turnes such mishing Wil pounds. The antions were ret from rough timber by



TABLE I Showing Boys Received and Discharged Since June 1894

		Ţ		I		ું દ
1894-95	Received	Dimharge	Paroled	Kacaped	Died	Net Attendanc
t	7 1 21 23 16 16 16 20 17 34 1	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	7 8 28 51 67 83 98 118 134 167 166 162 163
Totals	174_	6	3	0	2	
t	5 11 3 4 12 7 3	2 0 2 0 1 1 3 1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	160 162 165 170 171 174 184 187 199 205 101
1896-97						
t nber pr	7 4 10 4 7 4	3 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 1 1 6 4	4 0 1 2 0 2 2 6 2 4 9 15	0 4 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	203 206 209 217 219 219 221 215 221 223 218 202
Totals	79	20	47	10	1	

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE 1—Continued
Showing Boys Received and Discharged Since June 1894

1897-98	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Escaped	Died	Attendance
July Angust September October November December January February March April May June	2 4 3 5 2 0 4 1 6 0 1 0	2 4 12 12 0 7 0 0 9 0 5	504202000100	0 0 4 0 7 3 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	197 197 180 171 166 154 158 156 162 152 152
Totals	28	51	14	17	1	
July August September October November December January February March. April May June	2 6 3 6 3 1 7 2 3 9 7 2	0 1 7 7 7 5 1 5 4 5 6	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	2 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	146 148 140 143 139 132 134 134 131 136 133
Totals	51	51	5	7	2	
July August September October November December January February March April May June		3 2 1 5 1 1 0 0 1 5 3 0	5 0 0 4 2 3 3 0 0 0 4 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	128 128 129 122 122 123 127 130 125 119 120
Totals	31	22	21	0	1	





Three Ten

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TABLE I—Continued
Showing Boys Received and Discharged Since June 1894

1900-01	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Kacaped	Died	Net Attendance
nber er nber aber ry ary	2 3 2 2 3 0 9 3 5 1 0	0 2 1 3 2 3 9 5 1 9 2 0	0 2 4 2 0 2 3 2 0 4 1 0	0000052000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	122 120 118 115 116 111 103 97 101 89 86 87
Totals	31	37	20	7	0	
it	6 6 3 4 1 2 6 5 6 8 9	6 1 3 4 5 0 5 0 2 5 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	87 92 92 91 90 91 88 94 97 98 104 113
Totals	59	33	0	0	0	
1902-03 it	4 2 4 5 4 2 5 0 2 5 2 1	3 1 0 3 5 2 7 5 3 3 3 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	114 115 119 121 120 120 118 113 112 114 113 112
Totals	36	37	0	0	0	••••

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

TABLE I—Continued
Showing Boys Received and Discharged Since June 1894

	_	_				
1903-04	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Hacaped	Dilect	Net Atlendance
July	1 2 3 6 5 7 6 4 7 4 10 8	6 4 0 6 6 1 3 0 1 0 5 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	107 108 108 108 107 113 116 120 126 130 135 142
Totals	63	33	0	0	θ	
July August September October. November December January February March. April May June	0 5 10 11 2 5 9 7 6 7 13 5	0 5 1 4 4 3 1 2 1 0 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 2 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	142 142 151 158 156 158 166 170 170 177 186 190
Totals	80	23	10	0	0	
July August September October November December January February March April May June	2 9 11 6 6 14 14 7 7 7 7 2 5	2 0 0 6 2 3 5 0 3 2 3 2	4 5 1 10 1 6 3 0 0 0 2 8	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	186 190 200 190 193 198 204 211 215 219 216 211
Totals	90	28	40	0	0	





TABLE 1—Continued

Showing Boys Received and Discharged Since June 1894

Hilling	1144	l'atribut	F. * . * . * .	1.410	Aitendan
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	-	5		•	254
	2	3		1	263
		3	•	1	255
	!	3	_	1	295
	-	3			301
1		3		1 :	311
13	Õ	Ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	323
146	8	39	0	0	\ <u> </u>
	92 92 99 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9 0 9 1 10 0 6 1 5 0 14 0 16 2 25 0 13 0 11 2 15 2 13 0	4 4 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 4 9 1 4 9 1 4 5 1 4 4 4 5 6 1 1 2 3 <t< td=""><td>4 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 6 1 10 0 4 0 9 1 10 0 6 1 10 0 6 1 14 0 16 2 25 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0</td><td>2 4 2 3</td></t<>	4 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 6 1 10 0 4 0 9 1 10 0 6 1 10 0 6 1 14 0 16 2 25 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0	2 4 2 3

TABLE 1—Concluded
Summary for Years

Years	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Recaped	Died
1894-95	174	6	3	7	2
1895-96	59	10	4	10	0
1896-97	79	20	47	17	1
1897-98	28	51	14	7	1
1898-99	51	51	5	0	2
1899-00	31	22	21	7	1
1900-01	31	37	20	0	0
1901-02	59	33	Ó	0	0
1902-03	36	37	Ů.	0 1	0
1903-04	63	33	0	0 1	0
1904-05	80	23	10	0	0
1905-06	90	28	40	0 1	0
1906-07	92	31	46	0	0
1907-08	146	7		0	0
Totals	1019	389	250	48	7

TABLE II

Months for Which Boys Received During Biennium Were Committed

Boyn Months	Boys Months	Boya Months	Boys Months	Boys Months
1 4	738	352	267	1 83
112	639	8 53	2,68	3 84
115	840	254	869	1 86
118	241	953	370	1 89
424	642	256	271	1 90
125	243	457	272	1 91
126	144	458	573	2 93
129 '	745	759	374	1 94
130	646	760	175	1 95
132	547	661	476	1101
133	948	162	177	1102
234	549	5,63	179	1103
1736	450	264	380	1109
437	1051	565	182	1118
				1119
				1120
				1121



The Trades Building as completed.



!

1' 1 ·

TABLE III (a)
Boys Graduated or Discharged During 1906-07

17 9 San Francisco 77 38	-							
16		Age Yrs. Mos.	Residence	Months for Which Came	Months Spent in School			
16		17 9	San Brancisco	77	39.			
16								
20	-1							
16 9 British Col'mbia 12 7								
18	- 1							
18 6	- 1							
17 11	- 1							
19 11	- 1							
18 3 Sacramento 61 18 10 Placerville 52 26 19 9 Sacramento 42 27 17 4 San Francisco 72 29 19 1 Ukiah 42 26 26 13 11 San Francisco 36 28 28 27 27 27 27 27 27	- 1		Chico					
18 10	- 1							
19 9 Sacramento 42 27	- 1							
17 4 San Francisco 72 29	- 1							
19 1 Ukiah 3an Francisco 36 28	- 1							
13 11 San Francisco 36 28	- 1							
18 3 Sebastopol 72 41 19 3 North Yakima 47 27 17 10 San Francisco 36 33 20 2 San Francisco 30 21 17 6 East Oakland 60 26 16 5 Borny Doon 120 42 18 10 Santa Clara 50 24 18 2 Marysville 55 22 19 4 St. Louis, Mo. 39 20 15 7 San Francisco 99 35 19 2 Oakland 77 55 18 1 San Francisco 99 35 18 1 Los Angeles 84 50 17 6 Oakland 24 23 18 1 San Francisco 69 36 19 3 San Francisco 69 36 19 7 Bleele, H. I 48 32 19 3 Rye, Colo. 52 31 17 5 San Francisco 69 36 14 11 Jamui 96 39 18 San Francisco 69 26 14 11 Jamui 96 39 18 San Francisco 48 12½ 19 3 Sar Francisco 48 12½ 19 1 San Francisco 60 26 14 11 Jamui 96 39 18 San Francisco 48 12½ 19 1 San Francisco 60 27 19 7 Los Angeles 31 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 9 Los Angeles 32 19 4 San Francisco 60 66 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 1 San Francisco 66	- 1							
19 3 North Yakima 47 27	١.							
17 10 San Francisco 36 33 20 20 2 San Francisco 30 21 17 6 East Oakland 60 26 26 18 10 Santa Clara 50 24 24 28 29 20 24 21 20 20 22 24 25 26 26 27 20 26 27 20 26 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20								
20 2 San Francisco 30 21	-							
17 6 East Oakland 16 5 Bonny Doon 120 18 10 Santa Clara 18 2 Marysville 19 4 St. Louis, Mo. 15 7 San Francisco 19 2 Oakland 18 1 San Francisco 18 1 Los Angeles 17 6 Oakland 24 23 18 1 Los Angeles 18 1 Los Angeles 17 6 Oakland 24 23 19 3 San Francisco 19 7 Eleele, H. I 48 19 3 Rye, Colo. 19 7 San Francisco 19 7 San Francisco 19 7 San Francisco 19 8 San Francisco 11 1 Jamul 19 Alameda 19 Sacramento 10 39 11 Stockton 14 11 Stockton 15 San Francisco 16 13 17 5 San Francisco 18 San Francisco 19 9 Los Angeles 11 1 Stockton 11 3 Santa Cruz 19 9 Los Angeles 11 19 Los Angeles 11 19 San Francisco 11 4 8 Crockett 11 Santago, Cuba 12 19 1 Los Angeles 13 11 Los Angeles 14 11 Santago, Cuba 15 11 San Francisco 16 22 29 17 1 San Francisco 18 San Francisco 19 1 Los Angeles 19 1 Los Angeles 19 1 Los Angeles 19 1 Los Angeles 19 1 San Francisco 10 55 22 29 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	- 1							
16 5 Bonny Doon 120 42	- 1							
18 10	- 1							
18 2 Marysville 55 22 19 4 St. Louis, Mo. 39 20 15 7 San Francisco 99 35 19 2 Oakland 77 55 18 1 San Francisco 28 18 1 Los Angeles 84 50 17 6 Oakland 24 23 19 3 San Francisco 69 36 19 7 Eleele, H. I 48 32 19 3 Rye, Colo. 52 31 17 5 San Francisco 69 26 14 11 Jamul 96 39 19 Alameda 76 40 18 9 Sacramento 90 39 18 San Francisco 48 12 14 11 Stockton 86 13 14 13 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 43 29 19 4 San Francisco 60 10 5 San Francisco 60 11 8 Crockett 99 24 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51	- 1		Santa Clara					
19 4 St. Louis, Mo. 39 20 15 7 San Francisco 99 35 19 2 Oakland 77 55 18 1 San Francisco 28 18 1 Los Angeles 84 50 17 6 Oakland 24 23 19 3 San Francisco 69 36 19 7 Eleele, H. I 48 32 19 3 Rye, Colo. 52 31 17 5 San Francisco 69 26 14 11 Jamul 96 39 18 Sacramento 90 39 18 Sacramento 90 39 18 San Francisco 48 12 14 11 Stockton 86 13 14 1 Stockton 86 13 14 1 Stockton 86 13 14 1 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 32 19 9 Sacramento 90 39 18 San Francisco 48 12 19 1 Los Angeles 32 19 4 San Francisco 60 66 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51	- 1							
15 7 San Francisco 99 35	- 1		¥					
19 2	- 1							
18	- 1							
18	- 1							
17 6 Oakland 24 23 19 3 San Francisco 69 36 19 7 Bleele, H. I 48 32 19 3 Rye, Colo. 52 31 17 5 San Francisco 69 26 14 11 Jamul 96 39 18 9 Sacramento 90 39 18 San Francisco 48 12½ 14 11 Stockton 86 13 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 21 19 9 Los Angeles 32 19 4 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 60 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51	- 1							
19 3 San Francisco 69 36 19 7 Eleele, H. I 48 32 19 3 Rye, Colo. 52 31 17 5 San Francisco 69 26 14 11 Jamui 96 39 19 Alameda 76 40 18 9 Sacramento 90 39 18 San Francisco 48 12 14 11 Stockton 86 13 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 43 29 19 4 San Francisco 60 19 5 San Francisco 60 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 1 Los Angelea 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51 10 San Francisco 51 11 San Francisco 51 12 San Francisco 51 13 San Francisco 51 14 San Francisco 51 15 San Francisco 51 16 San Francisco 51 17 San Francisco 51 18 San Francisco 51 18 San Francisco 51 19 San Francisco 51 10 San Francisco 51 10 San Francisco 51 11 San Francisco 51 12 San Francisco 51 13 San Francisco 51 14 San Francisco 51 15 San Francisco 51 15 San Francisco 51 16 San Francisco 51 17 San Francisco 51 18 San Francisco 51 19 San Francisco 51 10 San Francisco 51 10 San Francisco 51 10 San Francisco 51 11 San Francisco 51 12 San Francisco 51 13 San Francisco 51 14 San Francisco 52 15 San Francisco 51 15 San Francisco 51 16 San Francisco 51 17 San Francisco 52 18 San Francisco 52 19 San Francisco 51 18 San Francisco 52 19 San Francisco 52 19 San Francisco 52	-							
19 7 Eleele, H. I 48 32								
19 3 Rye, Colo. 52 31 17 5 San Francisco 69 26 14 11 Jamui 96 39 19 Alameda 76 40 18 9 Sacramento 90 39 18 San Francisco 48 12½ 14 11 Stockton 86 13 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 21 19 9 Los Angeles 43 29 19 4 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 60 66 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 Santago, Cuba 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51	i							
17 5 San Francisco 69 26								
14 11 Jamui 96 39 19 Alameda 76 40 18 9 Sacramento 90 39 18 San Francisco 48 12½ 14 11 Stockton 86 13 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 21 19 9 Los Angeles 43 29 19 4 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 66 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51								
19				96				
18 9 Sacramento 90 39				76				
18 San Francisco 48 12½ 14 11 Stockton 86 13 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 21 19 9 Los Angeles 43 29 19 4 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 66 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 Santiago, Cuba 19 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51			Sacramento	90	39			
. 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 21 . 19 9 Los Angeles 43 29 . 19 4 San Francisco 60 . 20 10 San Francisco 66 . 14 8 Crockett 99 24 . 19 1 Los Angelea 52 29 . 19 1 San Francisco 51				48				
. 14 3 Santa Cruz 96 27 19 7 Los Angeles 21 . 19 9 Los Angeles 43 29 . 19 4 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 66 . 14 8 Crockett 99 24 . 19 Santago, Cuba 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 . 19 1 San Francisco 51	,		Stockton	86				
. 19 7 Los Angeles 21 . 19 9 Los Angeles 43 29 . 19 4 San Francisco 60 . 20 10 San Francisco 66 . 14 8 Crockett 99 . 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 . 19 1 San Francisco 51			Santa Cruz	96				
19 9 Los Angeles 43 29 19 4 San Francisco 60 20 10 San Francisco 66 14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 Santiago, Cuba 19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51	.		Los Angeles		21			
- 19 4 San Francisco 60 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	, ,			43				
14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 Santiago, Cuba								
14 8 Crockett 99 24 19 Santiago, Cuba		20 10	San Francisco		66			
19 Santiago, Cuba 19 1 Los Angelea 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51	.]			99	24			
19 1 Los Angeles 52 29 19 1 San Francisco 51	. 1							
- 19 1 San Francisco 51	./	19 1		52	29			
(20 E 0.1.11	-/							
	-{	20 5	Oakland	60	31			
15 2 San Francisco 26	1	15 2	San Francisco	100	26			

TABLE III (a) Continued

Period Spent by Boys Graduated or Discharged During 1906-07

Name	Age Yrs, Mos.	Residence	Months for Which Came	Months spe in School
Clark E. Jayne	19 8	Сетез	44	28
Clarence Woosnum	16 11	Statington	85	36
Chas. DeSoto	17 5	Walsh Station	72	30
Herman Stroup		Hynes	60	32
Henry Herns	17 I	San Francisco	96	56
Carl McNamara	15	Allendale	96	25
190708				
Henry Lauber	19 5	Slatington	46	27
Frank McLaughlin	18 1	San Francisco	48	32
Daniel Biglow	19 2	San Francisco	59	38
James Powers	19 7	Slatington	36	26
John Whittaker	18 10	Нарру Сашр	55	29
Chas. P. Stanley	21 7	Yreka	37	21
Frank Corman	18 8	Stockton	60	32
John Dr Christina	18 9	San Jose	56	29
Elmer Silva	17	Hynes	78	31
Frank Martinez	20 8	Oakland	36	33
Allen Henratty		Milwaukee	49	24
H. F. Merrithew	19 11	Oroville	37	24
Adrian Heller	19 1	Sparks, Nev.	58	36
Wm. Markham	17 7	Carbondale	64	24
John B. Bushnell	16 2	Carbondale	88	31
George Lester	18 4	Oakland	90	59
Roy Wadham	18 5	New York	70	39
William Cooper.c	15 2	San Francisco	81	24
Francis Rhoads	18 3	Los Angeles	52	19
Torvel Paulsen	19 2	Whiting, Kan.	46	24
Raymond Hunter	18 5	Salmas	60	30
Elmer Hartzell	18 5	San Jose	61	31
William Tillman	19 1	Napa	50	27
Milton McGilvery	17 5	San Francisco	48	43
Frank Nunos	18 10	Livermore	57	31
Frank Carter	19 8	Hynes	55	39
Spencer Kendall	16 9	Oakland	36	24
Gershon Arkelian	15 1	Fresno	94	24
Adrian Heller	19 3	Oakland	46	38
John B. Bushnell	16 4	Ceres	88	33
Anton Silva Luis	18 5	Hanford	60	29
Joseph Garguilo	18 7	East Oakland	57	30
Leo Howell	19 2	Imperial	36	28
Fred Hartwell	15 9	San Francisco	62	32
William Markham		Marysville	64	28
Fred Bell	16 3	Squaw Valley	56	35
Sam Gibson	17 11	Marysville	36	26
Peter Calmagno	16 1	San Francisco	58	34
John Garibaldi	15	San Francisco	72	24
Delmar May	19	Stockton	96	72





TABLE III 5'
Boys Discharged by Expiration of Term-1906-07

Name	Age Ten Man	Residence	Months for Which Chine	March क्षेत्रक अंग्रेटिक क
Frank McCarty	= 3	San Francisco	77	21
Claude Gillette	•1 •	Salida Colo.		12
Chas. E Brown Aquille San Franchesa John Linteo	:7 3	See Francisco	12 24	
Aquille San Franchesa	77 -	Ezreka	24	.4 .4 .4
John Linteo	17 6	San Francisco	24	
Elmo Osborn	19 11	San Francisco	40	40
Alvin Carey		San Francisco	24	46 25 37
Gus Shoemaker	29 2	Los Angeles	<i>ii</i> .	3.7
Lewis Edgar	20/11	San Francisco	52	52
Martin Fedderson		San Francisco	12	12
Frank Stuart		Kansas City	.50	()3,
Albert Peco		Sacramento	12.	25.
Thomas Quinn		San Francisco	24	25
Samuel Wiesz		Coronado		. 25 24
Leo Callow		San Francisco	, 12	12
Tony Garguilo		San Francisco	39	40
Wm. Hall		Quartz	1 24	24
Edward Carson		Sonoma	24	24
Gustaf Schwandt		Los Angeles	24 24	24 24 24
Oscar W. Wilson		Los Angeles	24	24
Albert Lopez		Sonora	36	36
190708				
Frank Brazil	16 1	Eureka	24	25
Frank Casey	21 2	San Francisco	60	62
Charles Dundee	16 10	Sacramento	24	26
Ferdnand Roth		Stockton	26	26
Spero Megas	19 2	San Francisco	24	24
Arthur Leonhardt	17 2	Pasadena	24	26

TABLE III (c)
Boys Returned to Court---1906--07

Name	Age Yrs. Mos.	Residence	Months for Which Came	Months Spent in School
Albert Johnson * Charles A. Cerf†	18 3 14 10	New York San Francisco	37 76	4 3
William Donoghue:	17 1	San Francisco	51	4

^{*} Sent to Prison | † Discharged | ‡ Returned to School

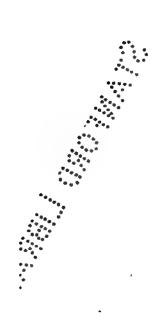
TABLE IV Nativity of Boys

		_		
	1906-07	1907-08	Totals	Per Cent
Arkansas California Colorado Georgis Illinois Indiana	555 1 1 6 1 3 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1941711231 :1 :5141 ::322 :12 :611111 :1	1465231113611115181118241152711111121	.42 61.34 2.10 .84 5.46 .42 1.26 .42 .42 .42 .42 .42 .42 .42 .42 .43 .42 .42 .44 .42 .44 .42 .44 .42 .44 .44
Totals	92	146	238	100.00

Recapitulation

	1906-07	1907-08	Totals	Per Cent
United States	89 3	140 5 1	229 8 1	96.22 3,36 .42
Totals	92	146	238	100.00





...

TABLE V
Ages of Boys When Committed

Age	1906-07	1907-08	Totals	Per Cent
Ten Years	• •	1	1	.42
Eleven Years	• •	3	3	1.27
Twelve Years		1	3	1.27
Thirteen Years	2	7	9	3.78
Fourteen Years		9	14	5,88
Fifteen Years	17	16	33	13.86
Sixteen Years	26	36	62	26.05
Seventeen Years	26	38	64	26.88
Eighteen Years	14	30	44	18.48
Nineteen Years	••	4	4	1.68
Twenty Years		1	1	.42
Totals	92	146	238	100.00

TABLE VI
Causes of Commitment

Causes	1906-07	1907-08	Totals	Per Cent
Assault	••	1	1	.42
Assault to commit rape	1	1	2	.84
Attempt to aid jail break	1	1	1	.42
Broken parole	1	9	10	4.20
Burglary	34	58	92	38.66
Committing indecent act	• •	1	1	.42
Delinquent child	• •	2	2	.84
Dependent child	3		3	1.26
Disturbing the peace	1		ĭ	.42
Enticing minor child	••	1	1	.42
Forgery		5	8	3.36
Grand larceny		18	35	14.70
Incorrigible	8	8	16	6.72
Larceny from the person		1	1	.42
Larceny from the person	• •	1	1	.42
Manslaughter	i	1 1	2	.84
Misdemeanor	1	*	1	.42
Obtaining money under false pretense	1	••	1	.42
	•	•	1	.42
Passing ficticious check	••	12	21	_
Petit larceny	8 4	13	21	8.83
Public institution	•	17	21	8.83
Recommitment	1	1 1	2	.84
Robbery	6	4	10	4.20
Sodomy	• •		1	.42
Truancy	• •	1	1	.42
Vagrancy	1	••	1	.42
Wilfully injuring public jail	• •	1	1	.42
Totals	92	146	238	100.00

TABLE VII
Counties from Which Boys Have Been Received

Counties	1906-07	1907-08	Totala	Per Cent
Alameda	11	16	27	11.34
Amador		1	1	.42
Butte	6	12	18	7.56
Calaveras		1	1	.42
Contra Costa		1	1	42
Del Norte		4	4	1.68
Fresno	3	3	6	2.53
Humboldt	1	1	2	.84
Imperial		1	1	.42
Kern		1	1	.42
Lake	1	4.1	1	.42
Los Angeles	11	13	24	10.08
Madera.		1	1	.42
Marin	1	1	2	.54
Mariposa		1	1	.42
Merced	3	1	4	1.68
Monterey	1	2	3	1.26
Nevada	1		1	.42
Placer		1	1	.42
Riverside	1	1	2	.84
Sacramento	4	7	11	4.62
San Bernardino		1		.42
San Diego	2	3	5	2.10
San Francisco	29	42	71	29.83
San Joaquin		3	3	1.26
San Luis Obiapo	2	1	3	1.26
San Mateo		1	1	42
Santa Barbara	2	4	6	2.53
Santa Clara	1 4	4	8	3.36
Santa Cruz	2	2	4	1.68
Siskiyou	1	1	2	.84
Sonoma		6	6	2.53
Tehama		1	1	.42
Tulare	1	ī	2	.84
Ventura	4	7	11	4.62
Yuba	i		1	.42
Totals	92	146	238	100.00





TABLE VIII
Habits of Parents

	1906-07	1907-08	Totals	Per Cent
Pathers intemperate		26	45	18.90
Mothers intemperate Neither intemperate	1 69	112	5 18 5	2.10 76.04
Both intemperate	3	•••	1	1.27
No record		4	4	1.69
Totals	92	146	23 8	100.00

TABLE IX
Home Relations

	1906-07	1907-08	Totals	Per Cent
Lost father only	29	29	58	24.38
Lost mother only	10	16	26	10.92
Lost both	15	17	3 2	13.44
Both living		82	120	50.42
Unknown	• • •	2	2	.84
Totals	92	146	238	100.00
Father and mother living together	57	94	151	
Father and mother living apart	3	10	13	
Divorced	13	24	27	
Mother re-married	25	22	47	
Father re-married	6 5	7	13	
Foster parents	5	• • • •	5	•••
Unknown	• • •	2	2	•••
Totals	109	159	258	l

TABLE X Religious Beliefs

	1906-07	1907-08	Yotala	Per Cent
ant	49 1 2 39 1	66 2 78	115 1 4 117 1	48.32 .42 1.68 49.16 .42
Totals	92	143	238	100.00

TABLE XI
Education When Admitted

ie	1906-07	1907-08	Totals	Per Cent
her read nor write	9	19	28	11,76
md	7	10	17	7.14
M	20	21	41	17.23
b	20	19	39	16,39
	31	35	66	27.73
	4	21	25	10.50
venth	1	11	12	5.05
Righth		10	10	4.20
Totals	92	146	238	100.00

TABLE XII
Showing Number Enrolled at Time of Each Biennial Report

		=	====
Winet separt 1904			
First report, 1034		- + +	
Second report, 189			
Third report, 1898			
Fourth report, 190			
Fifth report, 1902.			
Sixth report, 1904.	*******************************		
Seventh report, 19	.		!
Eighth report, 190	**************************		

TABLE XIII—Number Admitted and Released by Years

		ADMI	TTED	1	1	RELE	ASED	
	190	6-07	190	7-08	190	6-07	190	7-08
	American	Poreign Born	American	Foreign Born	American Born	Foreign Born	American Born	Foreign Born
American	35		47		29	1	10	
rmenian	• •	••	••	••	∥ …	•••	1	••
ustrian	1	! •••		••	•••	••	·: 2	•••
Danish	2	• • •	1	••	'i	••		•••
Outch	1 1 2 1 8 5	::	1 2		∥ ∥	::	l	::
English	8		20		4		3	
rench	5		7	1 1			• •	• • •
Serman	19	••	31	1	5	••	8	.:
Grecian	10	•••	22	••	٠;	•••	·:	1
rishtalian	19	• • •	22	• •	5 3 1 1 2	•••	8 5	} ••
ewish	1 2 1 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	i	1	ż		
lorwegian	ī			1	l î		::	::
orto Rican	ĩ				$\ \bar{2} \ $			
ortuguese	1		3			1	2	
cotch	5	••	6	•••	4	1	1	
Spanish	10	• • •	14		1	••	2	
Swedish		•••	2 4	••		• •	i	•••
Swiss Jnknown	1 3		5	••	24	::	10	
Totals	116		171	3	82	5	54	1
Chinese	1 3							
ndian	_	••	1 2	••		••	••	••
Mexican		i	2					::
Negro	ī		4				1	
Totals	122	1	180	3	82	5	55	1
Grand Totals Counted Twice			·	183 37	•••	87 9	· ·	56 9
Totals								<u> </u>
20425			capitul			••		•••
Number enrolled Ju Number received Jus Released June 30, 19	ne 30,	1906 1906 to	June 3	 30, 1908	3		238	448 125
	,	J	-,				- · ·	

TABLE XIV-Farm Products

	1906-07	1907-06
roducts		
thee, lba	4,687 315¾ 88,010 45,909	5,798 398 79,676 56,146
ld Crops		
tons. tay, tons. teks. ns, tons. tons. tons. tons. tons. tons. tons. tons. tons.	60 18 3 2 95 450 6 22 165	100 25 104 80
Fruits		
Apples, 1bs. Apricots, 1bs Peaches, 1bs Pears, 1bs Plums, 1bs Prunes, 1bs. Grapes, 1bs. Figs, 1bs Blackherries, gals Strawberries, gals	5,581 84 3,603 3,841 3,945 90 58 412 274 15	50 661 2,891 75 50 187 155 4
Meat Products		
Beef, lbs Lard, lbs Mutton, lbs Pork, lbs	49,790 3,021 3,597	61,380 2,845 331 568
Vegetables		
Asparagus, 1bs Beets, 1bs Cabbage, 1bs Carrots, 1bs Cucumbers, 1bs Egg plant, 1bs Lettuce, 1bs Onions, 1bs Parsnips, 1bs Peas, 1bs Peppers, 1bs Squash, 1bs. String beans, 1bs	6,000 3,000 4,500 3,500 1,100 1,400 2,000 2,000 2,000	7,500 3,500 10,000 5,300 4,309 1,000 1,600 4,000 3,500 1,700 400 14,000 1,000
Turnips, lbs	8,500 6,000	126,000 6, 60 0



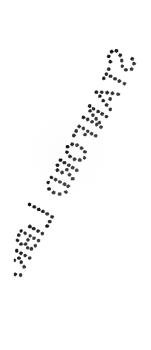


TABLE XV—Summary of State Claims Against the Counties from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908

1906—July	\$2259 19
August	2244 74
September	2275 46
October	2262 09
November	2268 62
December	2157 91
1907—January	2146 38
February	2128 50
March	2181 43
	2234 40
April	2333 17
May	2595 52
June	2496 45
July	2568 91
August	2615 13
September	
October	2768 79
November	2693 15
December	2768 79
1908—January	2864 54
February	3022 72
March	3169 40
April	3173 39
May	3375 23
June	3503 17
Total	\$62107 08

TABLE XVI—Statement of Boys Received During Biennium Who Have Been in Other Institutions

	N'mber of Boys	Av'r'ge Length of Term Years
Armitage, San Mateo Boys and Girls Aid House of Correction Parental School, San Francisco St. Joseph St. Vincent's Other Orphanages Other Reform Schools	15 1 2 1 13 5	1. 2.5 .8 .5 .5 .5
Total Subtracting those who have been counted twice	4	
Individuals who have been in other institutions		
Total	238	

It should be noted that these payments by the counties. \$11.00 per month for each boy, are remitted by the counties directly to the State Treasurer and go into the general state funds. The money is not for the use of the school in any way.

TABL	rable XVII	DIS	BURSEM	DISBURSEMENTS DURING	RINC							
	1	Maintenance	Probation	Prevata Property of the search	Telegraphi Fostoning Sind Telegraphi	Recovery of	Trustees, frage off) (bigg	eriaqsA	ungg munatongmi	"" outli		:
1 06	- [uly	\$2262 98					\$54 40	\$6 71			-	
	August					3 75	-			15 0	_	
	September	2633 77	:				34 60				_	
	October .						99 62	1 43				
	November.		,								_	
	December	. 2512 73	-	163 06	43 68				7 70	149 50		2876 67
1907	January .		;				158 50	22 93			H	
	February							55 52			_	
	March							74 51			_	
	April .		,			7 00	_	4 54			_	
	May						_	67 57	194		_	
	June		8K7 79			102 95	33 55	45 15	9 38		_	
	July		,				_	65 64				
	August						_	27 43			_	
	September .		86 00					50 30				
	October.					4 50	- 4	33 65				
	November.		•				53 55	35 23		31 00		
	December .							81 63	-		_	
1908	January		69 10			23 88		713 41			_	
	February							123 20	10 60		_	
	March							44 01			_	
	April							341 16				
	Mary					* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	- 4	873 97			_	
	June						79 23	148 37	-		_	
	Totals .	\$57337 (%)	\$7.23 67	£2981 43	\$1125 63	8432 70	\$770 08	\$2834 94	\$1170 92	\$1384 12		\$68760.56

Disbursements During 58th and 59th Flecal Years-Continued

XVII

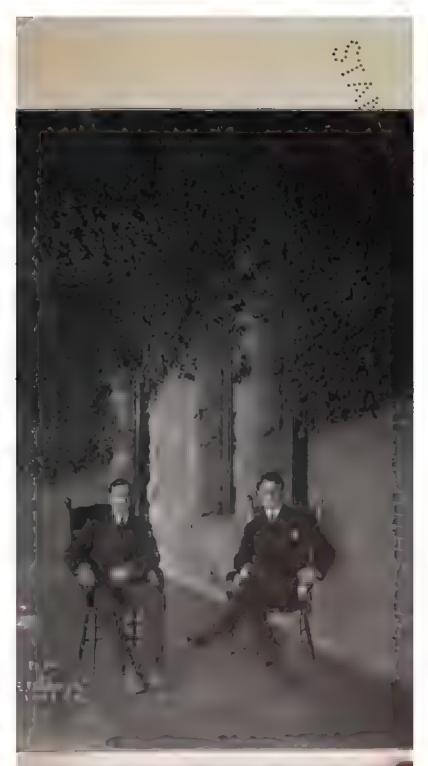
TABLE

	Selerics	ezicofi	91minn#¶	2 aitair?	<u>ज</u> ्ञास्ट श्रेमस्ट	alacoT	Totals from Sepport and Sepport and Pand	herry? alsoy?
	\$2461.23			-	00 OC\$	82.111.28	NOT WALLE	
August	_			K5.2.50		=	ON COLUM	
September .				-	75 CK		i'l nuni	
October	23.20 78				-	11.07.11	24-15 23	4/40 07
November.		•		-	-		CH MUSH	
December	2144 35				-		/11 U/11/	
Tanuary				10 00			71. 1.11	
February				-	-			
				•			11.1 AM	
	2317 59			0% %	-		FE 7018	
		•	•	:		_	さころ	
_		•	(X) 57\$	172 73			2012 10	
	2226 96				7.5 (N)		1767 61	
August		\$191 40			X.		J. 1917.	
September .	2368 83	.¥5 70	2.37 44				~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	
October		10 11		-	<u>-</u>		11/ 1/XIX	
November.	2543 51	57 45			(3) (2)		11 WILL	
December				:			11K10 110	
Tannary				3			25 32 3 25 42	
Pebruary		71, 91				_	12 /FI	
.:			_				ま ハナス	
		21 55					41 6414	
				-		_	*X . Y	
:	2891 33	47 48	:	:	(%) "/		** ***	
Totale	SSWAN, SA	84% ()Z	* * * * * * *	17 1.178	£7.40,5 V)	W. C.117.7	**** (**) ****	\$14/7149 4G

TABLE XVIII Deposited in Contingent Fund from Va

THE PARTY AND A	Years	
	Fiscal	
	59th	
Tino St	and	
Couringon	58th	
NOT THE		

July August September October November November Jahnary Rebruary March-April May July August September	\$76 05 55 10 55 10 9 00 132 68 59 68	2,297 5,297	Printing Printing Department N. 18	babnulak 2 2 20 10 mort mort 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	qods rolist	ingeniemogi # H W W 4	Kneineering Separament	god8 sod8	#### 188 012 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1
						8:8::::::		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	



FRANK J MURASKY ON LEFT PROBATION OFFICER A J TODO ON RIG Seated on Superintendent's vermida during a visit of inspection to the school



TABLE XIX-Report of Library

Books by Classes		Vols.
Fiction		975
General		20
Philosophy		28
Religion	• • •	48
Sociology		22
Myths and Fairy Tales	• • •	38
Languages		13
Natural Science		92
Useful Arts		21
Fine Arts		24
Literature		291
Travel	.]	
Biography	. }	236
Travel Biography History	. J	
Total	• • •	1808
Books rebound	• • •	135



PAROLE DEPARTMENT

Without a special appropriation, three months before the beginning of this biennium, our parole work, which was organized by the present superintendent soon after he took charge, was made a separate department, and there was appointed a parole officer.

To do this without an appropriation it has been necessary to sacrifice in other directions. But the boys and officers of this school are accustomed to the strain and worry of "making of bricks without straw." Furthermore, there must be found a man or woman of unusual talents, and especially one imbued with the missionary spirit and ready for service with little pay beyond expenses.

By rare good fortune there was provided a woman well equipped for this work, already known and trusted by a number of the alumni of the school, and devoting herself to such work from higher motives than those of business.

Though this parole officer, Miss Alison Carden, has both a general oversight of the department, and the care of the individuals as cases may require, yet a peculiarity of this institution is the employment of a number of associate parole officers, each for the territory within which he resides. There are now so employed by the school ten citizens, in widely scattered sections of the state. Besides these, the school frequently makes arrangements for a boy to receive the encouragement of someone who will take the relation of personal friend.

Parole, or graduation as it is called here, is not arrived at haphazard, does not depend upon the whim or chance favor of any officials, but is attained through a course of study and training. The courses are elastic to meet any conditions and they are pursued by the individual method. That is, a pupil is passed through stages of development by continuous graduations, dependent solely upon his own growth. Promotion is not periodic. One boy may finish the course adapted to his peculiar needs and graduate within a year after his commitment.

Another may occupy three years, the usual period being about two years. Some are so unfortunate by birth as to require the care of an institution throughout minority. But for parole, it is also necessary that employment, or corresponding provision, be secured. In making this arrangement, the parents and the boy co-operate with the officers of the school.

Especial attention is called to the form of the following report upon the graduates of this biennium. Instead of blind statistics, the history of each individual is given. The sketches are condensed, but they are honest. The failures as well as the achievements are faithfully set forth.

An effort will be made to obtain a continuation of such information of each individual for a considerable period, and report cumulatively. Much if not all, the comment upon the results of such schools as this is worthless and thus vicious, because emanating from a glowing, or gloomy imagination, itself unduly aroused by particular cases, rather than emanating from scientific conclusions based upon long continued observation of an entire group.

It should be noted that the identitity of the individual is carefully guarded.

DATA FOR STATISTICS OF THE GRADUATES 1906-08 FISCAL YEAR 1906-07

- M. (a) Paroled to father; has attended school and worked driving delivery wagon.
- H. (a) Went home, conditions bad. Worked on farm for step-father a short while. Traveled as musician with shows. Disappeared about June, 1907. In September, motorman on street cars during strike. June, 1908, under arrest in home town. Not prosecuted.
- Situation in electrical company. Steady worker, trusted.
 M. (b) Partially feeble-minded, and partially deranged.
 Was toned up while in this school so that he was in good flesh, bright faced, calm in mind and industrious. On return to home, physical neglect and disturbing surroundings of city threw him





·

into former condition. Much trouble has resulted, but he is over 21 years of age and the school cannot exercise any control.

- T. Paroled to town in Nevada. Considered employer was imposing upon him, so ran away from him to "try it alone;" worked as brakeman and at odd jobs in printing offices. Returned to home town from which committed to school and secured work in printing office. Has held place ever since and is respected by all towns-people.
- K. (a) At the school learned trade of baker. Went to excellent situation. Has worked steadily, changing to better places. Recommended by each employer for proficiency and trustworthiness.
- C. (a) Began by clerking in real estate office. Has been steadily at work, promoted and is still advancing.
- L. (a) Became proficient in the carpenter trade. Employment secured for him in carpenter shops of the Southern Pacific railroad, wages \$3.25 per day. Disappeared at end of first month, leaving debts unpaid.
- S. (a) Was insane when committed for incendiarism. By cheerful surroundings, hygienic treatment and interesting occupation in the school, was improved in health and spirits. Was paroled to parents at the earnest request of parents and friends, and their insistence that "he had been punished enough." ("Punishment!" God help us! But this mistaken notion of the object of such a school is prevalent among officials as well as among parents.) Went home to work in father's shop. Soon trouble in family and he is now wandering.
- H. (b) He learned carpenter trade here. From time of parole, living at home happily, working at trade and doing well. Member of town band.
- B. (a) Murder and suicide in home shortly after his parole. Other home conditions bad. Drops back into old ways very soon. Returned to school on burglary charge. Is now doing nobly in school. If he can be protected from family when next paroled and given a chance to make his own way in the world, we are confident he will be an honest and successful man.
- S. (b) Suffers from epileptic fits. Earned his parole and is at work on his father's farm.

- B. (b) From questionable family. Older brother an habitual criminal, now serving long term in prison. A. B. was frankly a criminal in sympathies and thought. Committed for heinous case of high-way robbery. After a time became interested in trade at school, was friendly and cheerful. When paroled he went to an attractive job, and was looked after closely by special parole officer. Did well for a time. Mother urged him to quit work because pay was not as large as he wanted. Then began his drifting, then buming, then crime. Convicted of assault on little girl, and sentenced to prison.
- M. (c) Paroled to a job in brick yard at \$2.50 per day. Two months later disappeared for one month; returns from trip with money and said he had been working. Term of commitment up. Is keeping saloon, San Francisco.
- R. Home, refugee camp. Had a good position at printer's trade. Loses job under suspicion of stealing. On the bum. August, 1908, in jail, ninety days sentence, for stealing.
- J. (a) Paroled to father who agrees to keep him at employment. Two months later is "assistant street circulator" for local paper. One year later moves to New York with parents.
- E. (a) After six months, returned from parole. A marked change is now apparent. He is becoming proficient in a highly skilled trade, and he now has the confidence of all. No doubt is entertained of his continued success.
- P. (a) Paroled to father's farm. Character and work entirely satisfactory.
- B. (c) Paroled to rancher. Five months later clerk in grocery store, owned by this rancher and one other. Store fails. Works at odd jobs till taken on eight months later to run engine for bridge construction crew. On conclusion of job, went to situation with a large business house, where he is now continuing his remarkably satisfactory record. Recommended by each employer as being faithful, strictly honest and reliable. Member order N. S. G. W. in good and regular standing.
- J. (b) Paroled to home in East, employment in hardware business. Reports thoroughly satisfactory.
- H. (c) Paroled to father, who misrepresents and hides. Father does not send him to school as agreed, but to work in-

- stead. Runs away from home and goes East in company of older boy. Now in reform school in northern state.
 - S. (c) Driving team. Doing well.
- G. Paroled to mother. Did not remain at home for any length of time. Has worked at trade, printer, and as musician. Enlisted in Navy, musician, and in good standing.
- E. (b) Goes home. Secures employment at \$2.50 per day, laborer. Takes advantage of strike conditions to disappear. Some months later writes for the first time to home people, from Australia. On vessel bound for Chili.
 - H. (d) Paroled to father in Honolulu. Doing well.
- M. (d) Paroled to employment where he earns money to go to home in Colorado; goes as far as Nevada. Takes job driving stage, at which he has since worked steadily. Reports as to his work are satisfactory.
- M. (e) Paroled to a very desirable home. Does well for over a year. Then, partly at his own request is retured to the school to learn the trade of mason.
- C. (b) Goes home. In a few months under arrest for embezzlement. Given probation. Works, but changes employment often. Has held present work for two months. Member Forresters.
- L. (b) Living at home and working with his father, Southern Pacific Company's shops.
- W. (a) Home; attending high-school. In third year, and among those standing highest in class.
 - C. (c) At work with father. Honest and industrious.
- C. (d) Given good opportunity at private school. Dissatisfied: leaves and goes to work. Six months later arrested for theft of bicycle; jail sentence. Conduct there exemplary. On discharge went to work for prosperous horse dealer, and has since done well.
- P. (b) Paroled to desirable job where he has continued to work faithfully and saved his wages.
 - K. (b) Paroled to father. Living at home and doing well.
- M. (f) Paroled to father to work in mill. Injured leg seriously and for many months was in County Hospital.

- H. (e) Paroled to employment with Electrical Company. Very successful. In good society.
- C. (e) Working steadily at boot-black stand with older relative; helps to support his widowed mother.
- J. (c) Trusted clerk in large business. Has not changed situation. Good home surroundings in private family. Bank account.
- W. (b) Has had confidence and approbation of employer. No change of job until recently took another situation at increased pay.
- D. Learned trade of blacksmith. Excellent situation found, where he remains steady, industrious and faithful.
- S. (d) Learned ranching. A place found where he receives both friendly interest and opportunity for advancement. Dresses well, has made desirable friends and has deposits in savings bank amounting to more than \$300.
- H. (f) Learned dairying. Paroled to father who bought cows and set up a small dairy in which he is working satisfactorily.
- M. (g) Home. Secured work with department store, nine months. Left of his own accord; work not satisfactory on the whole. Idle six months, sick part of the time. Brought to attention of local probation officer for theft of sack of potatoes.
- L. (c) Paroled to desirable situation. Satisfactory for eereral months, then disappeared and reported from New York, where he has a brother.

FISCAL YEAR 1907-08

- M. (a) Given employment and good home by friends; allowed much latitude in the matter of board, etc. Worked fairly well for one year. Steals finery from employer for sweetheart. Returned to school. Is penitent. Does well. Dicharged, 21.
- B. (a) Paroled to job in planing mill. Did very well until work failed, then former associates got him into old ways. Returned to school. Has now become very proficient in a skilled trade in which he is greatly interested. Very high hopes are cherished.
 - P. (a) Good job. He is highly regarded by his employer.





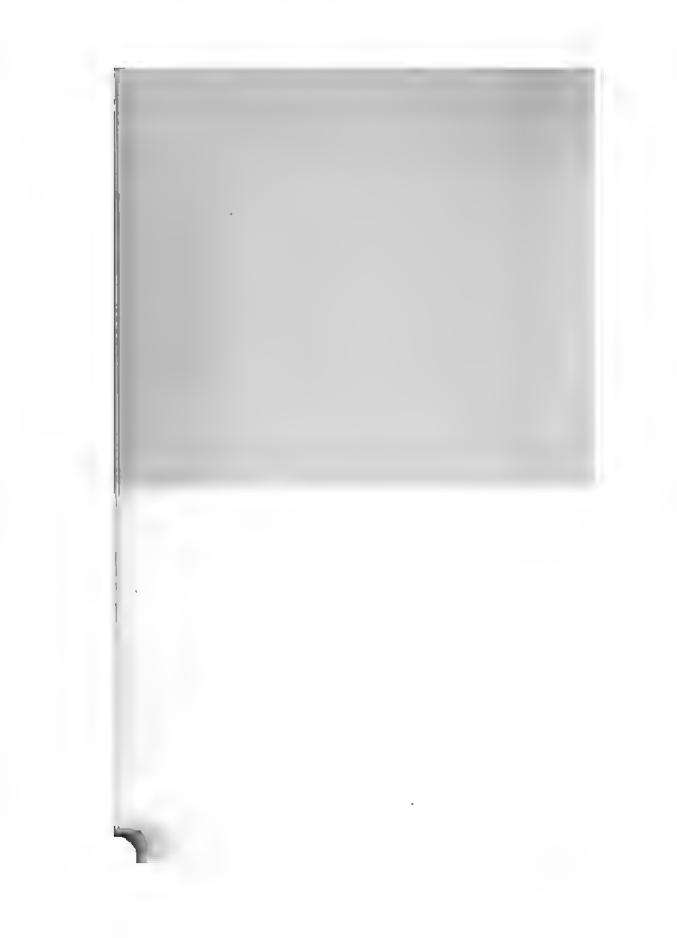
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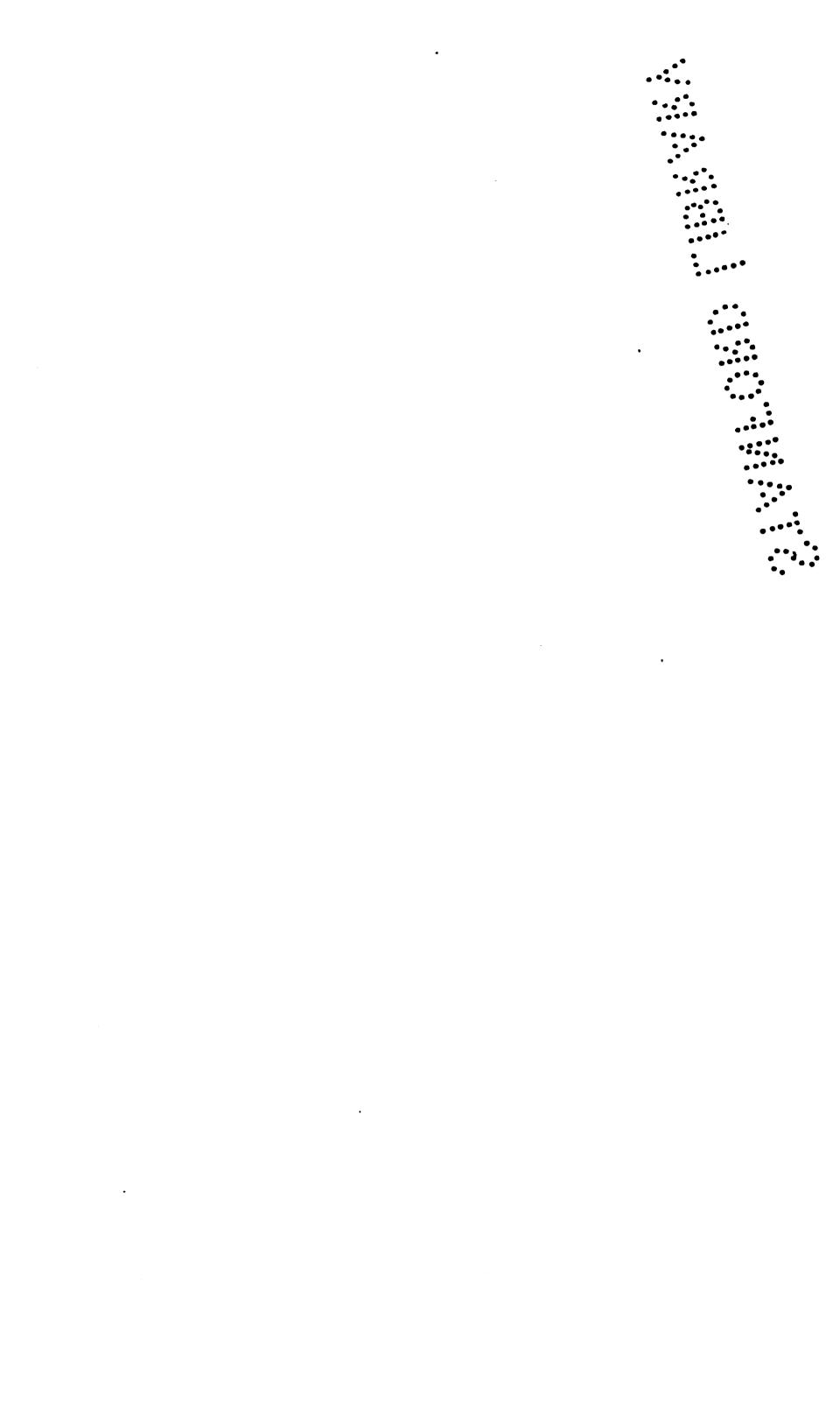
- W. (a) Learns blacksmith trade. On parole, starts little shop of his own near home. Reports good; sister writes, going to put an addition on his shop this fall."
- S. (a) Excellent situation. Left in three months to go into the show business, but is not crooked.
- C. (a) Paroled to a good job. Holds steadily till a better job is offered and actually urged upon him because of his reputation.
- D. To work for uncle at plumbing trade. Does all right for about eight months. Idle in San Francisco for a short time. While his case is under consideration, with two boys paroled in the preceding biennium, entered a vacant house, in the day time. The judge released all on probation.
- S. (b) Paroled to desirable situation and pleasant home. In five months becomes uneasy, runs away and picks up odd jobs in different towns till caught and returned. Is now in the school, older and wiser.
- M. (b) To work with his father on steamship, making coast trips. Relatives speak well of his conduct.
 - H. (a) Paroled to father in eastern state. No report.
- M. (c) Came from a wandering and questionable family. Record in school very unsatisfactory, but finally made credits so as to be paroled near expiration of period as minor. Went to employment he desired. Within a week he sneaked away in the night. Enlisted in United States army. Conduct bad. Deserted. Committed burglary. Sent to prison.
- H. (b) Paroled to work as carpenter. Record especially commendable. Now in business for himself in Oregon.
- B. (b) Paroled to rancher near his former home. Reports favorable.
- L. (a) Living at home; steady employment at teaming with his father. Reports especially satisfactory, from business men who are interested in him.
- W. (b) Paroled to home in eastern city. Reported as highly satisfactory in habits, home life and record at work.
- C. (b) Living at home. Clerking in large store. Steady worker. Pay raised twice. Member of Boys' Club.
 - R. Paroled to father. Conduct soon became bad. About

to be tried on felony charge; upon piteous appeal of the young man and his father is received for another attempt at formation of character.

- P. (b) Paroled to work as carpenter at old home in eastern state. Has been successful. Has the warm regard of all who know him well.
- H. (c) Paroled to father and working to pay his way through school, graduated from public school course at head of his class. Now in high school at the head of his class. Working to earn his board and clothes at high school also, and is trusted and respected.
- H. (d) Learned laundry work. Paroled to work in laundry in home town. Has not been idle a day. Is saving heroically, helping his mother pay for a little home, bought since his return.
- T. To work in shoe shop; "skipped out first Sunday."
 Started for home in the East. Official in his home town reports:
 "Died of typhoid fever."
- M. (d) Paroled to father. Conduct very bad. Parole ended by expiration of term of commitment. Arrested for burglary, but paroled by Judge, conduct again becoming vicious.
- M. (e) Paroled to ranch near home. Reports so far satisfactory.
- C. (c) Doing well, working on farm. Has not changed from job. Has savings deposited in savings bank.
- K. Paroled to attend a church preparatory school. Conduct has been perfect, standing is high in class and socially. Is captain of the baseball nine and an officer of his class.
- A. Goes home under parole to brother, at request of parents. Proves idle, disobedient and indifferent. Parents prevent his return till he is guilty of grand larceny and disappears, then beg school to find him and save him from prison.
- B. (c) Paroled to employment as electrician. Steadily at work ever since.
- L. (b) Learned dairying. Paroled to father. Conduct and work satisfactory.
- G. (a) Given splendid opportunity to work at trade, tailoring, in first-class shop. Works for a short time; grows dissat-

- isfied. Trade "too ladylike." Drifting from one job to another. Living at home.
- H. (e) Paroled to father. Now in charge of one branch of his business.
 - H. (f) Paroled to home. No report.
- M. (f) Job failed and he asked to return till another opening can be found.
- B. (d) Paroled to uncle in lumber business. Record excellent.
- G. (b) Given fine opportunity with large corporation to work up as electrician. Does work well and faithfully; is promoted twice. Mother nags him into quitting for fear of electricity. He resigns and goes to home, in city, and begins the dangerous career of unskilled job-hunter.
- C. (d) At work steadily. Mother says he always stays home evenings.
- G. (c) Living at home and working with father in vegetable garden. Money in bank.
- M. (g) Learned trade of cement worker. Paroled to desirable situation. Steady, faithful worker. Character excellent. Family where he boards say: "He is the best young man that ever lived with us!"







NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF

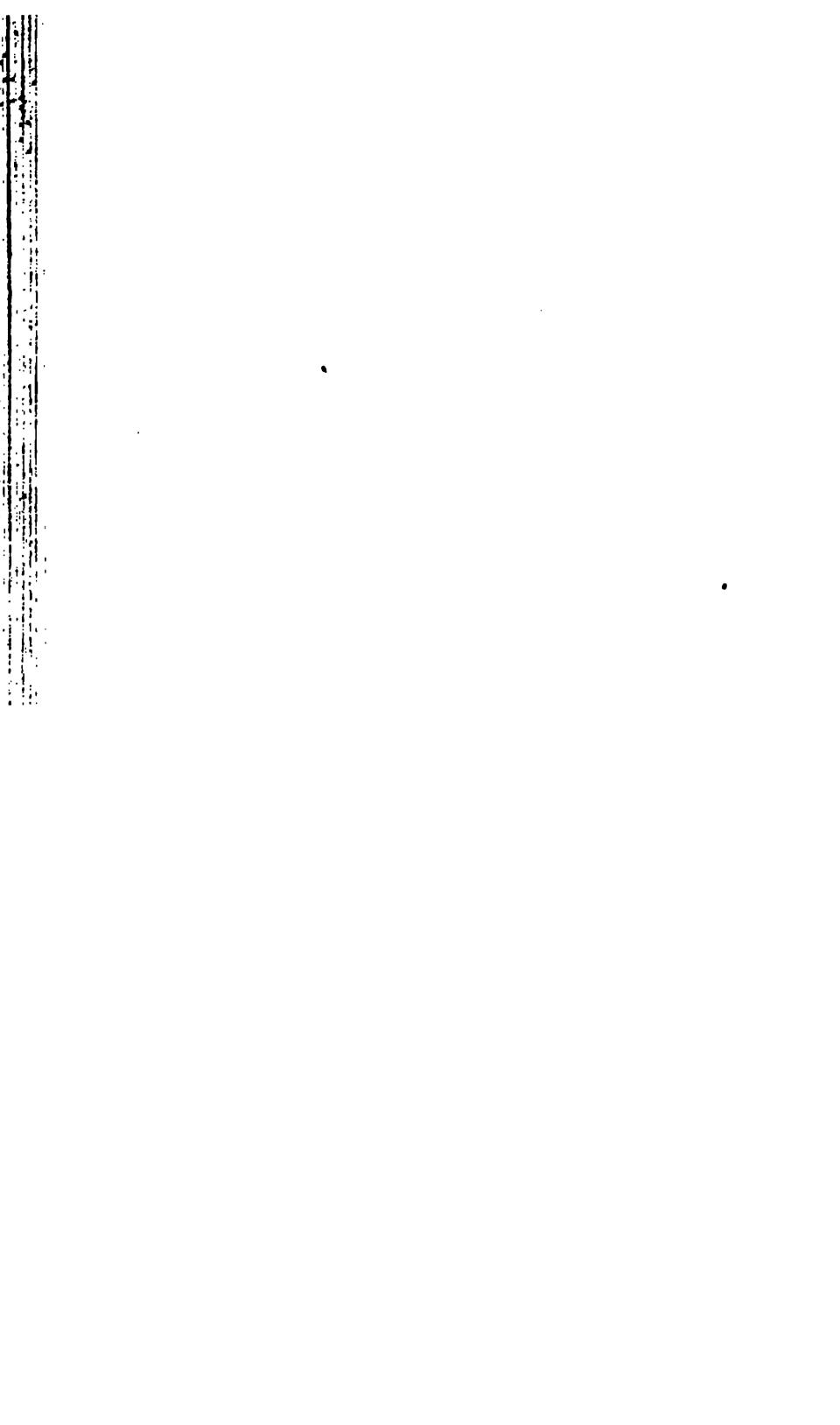
Preston School of Industry

IONE, CALIFORNIA



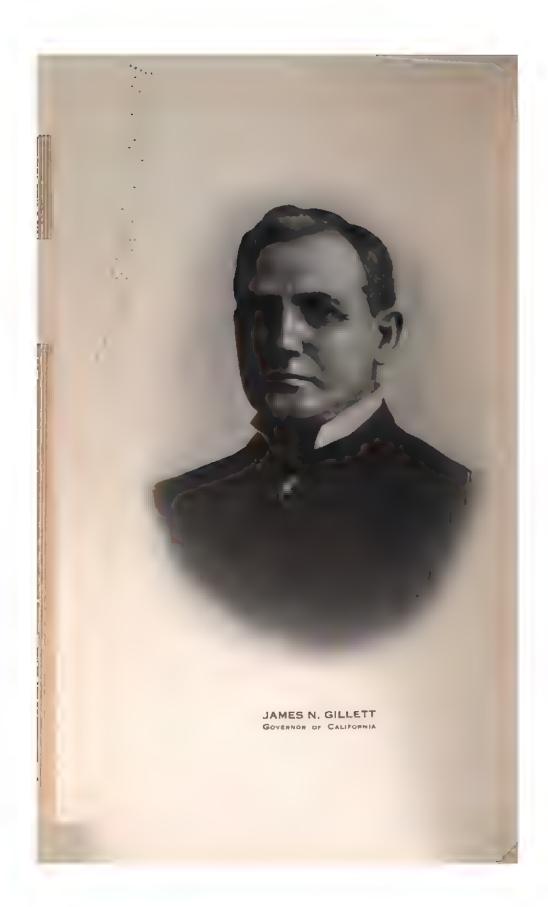
JULY 1, 1908 TO JUNE 30, 1910

Preston School Print 1910



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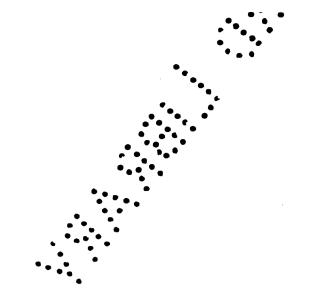
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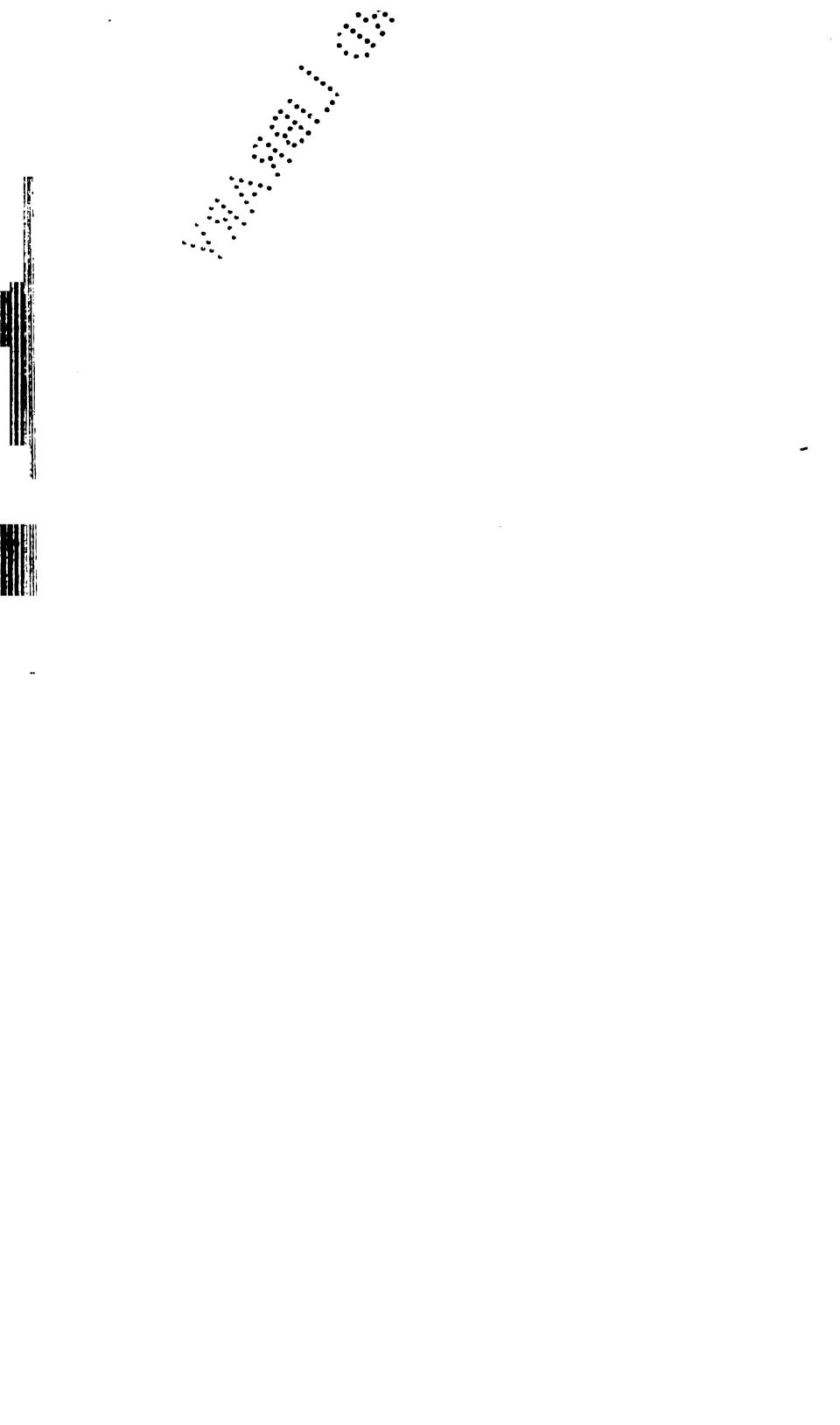


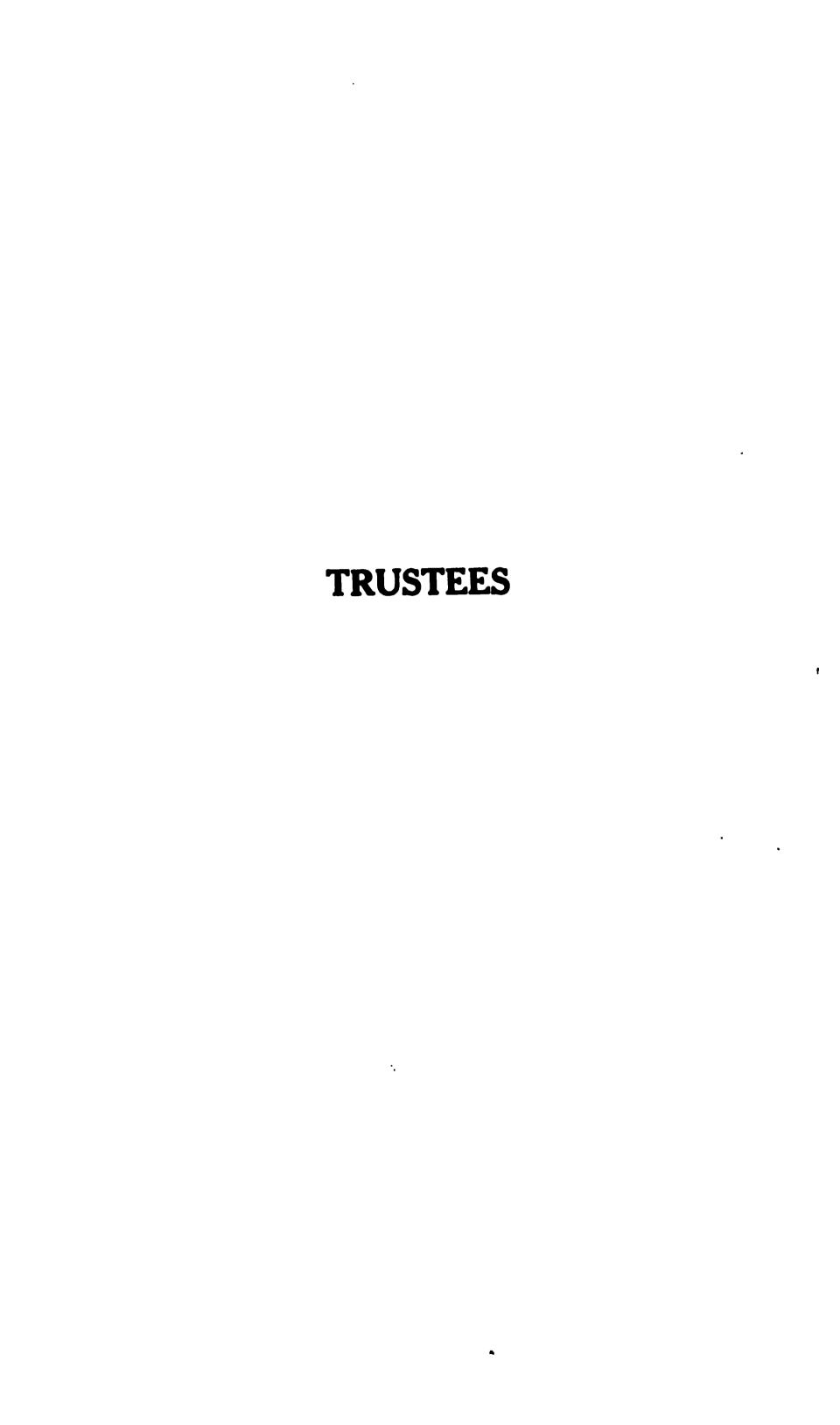






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		TRUSTEES	
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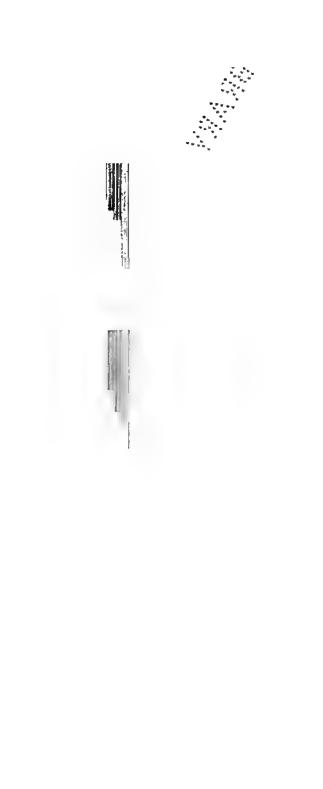


SENATOR VOORHELS of Sutter Creek, was appointed Trustee of the Preston School of Industry on January 9, 1904. When the pressure of private business made it imperative that Mr. Dungan of Woodland should decline to serve longer as Trustee, many interested in the achool cherished the hope in private that the appointment might be offered to Senator Voorheia, so well qualified for the duties of trustee and situated so near the institution that he could often visit the school and study its needs in person. The public especially interested in this institution were not mistaken in the wisdom of the Governor, or disappointed in the public spirit of the Senator.

Thirty years ago Mr. Voorheis came to California. He soon became interested in the mines of this section and through varied experiences and marked business successes became prominent as a mine-owner and expert. His eminence in the public affairs of the State, his long service in the Senate and his appointments upon State and national commissions, have made his career so well known to the public that a detailed review is unnecessary in this brief sketch. Senator Voorheis brings to the conduct of the institution an experience in business affairs and political affiliations which are exceedingly valuable in the rapid development through which the institution is now passing.



HON. E. C. VOORHEIS
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES





HONORABLE CHARLES A. SWISLER of Placerville, was appointed Trustee of the Preston School of Industry on November 10th by Governor James N. Gillett to succeed C. H. Dunton who resigned from the board to become the Superintendent of the school.

Mr. Swisler was born in Ohio, coming to California when eight years of age; was educated in the public achools, a graduate from the Law Department of the University of California; commenced the practice of law in his father-in-law's office, Judge Blanchard, of Placerville, and is today one of the leading attorneys of northern California; was a member of the California Legislature during the years 1895-96; organized and was the first Captain of Company H, Second Regiment, N. G. C., at present holds the rank of Major of Second Battalion Second Regiment N. G. C.

Mr. Swisler brings to his duties as a Trustee of the Preston School of Industry great earnestness and a genuine interest in the work for which the institution was organized and is supposed to accomplish. He is a friend and a devoted admirer of all boys, especially those who are struggling for an education that shall fit them for life, as he had to fight the battle practically alone and understands just what it means. Governor Gillett could have made no better or wiser selection in the State of California to fill a position on this Board than the Hon. Charles A. Swisler.



HON. C. A. SWISLER
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



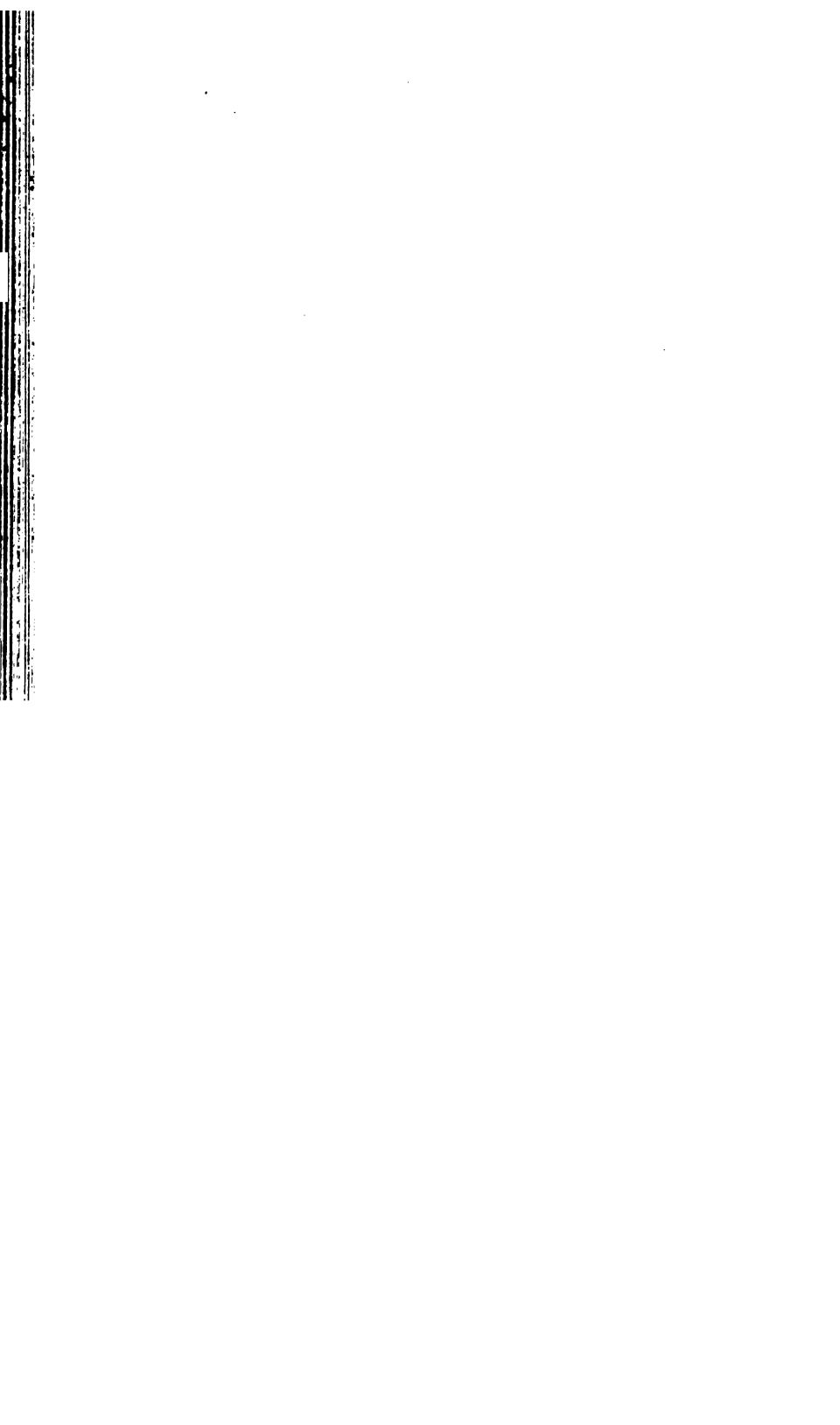


REV. JOSEPH P. McQUAIDE is very well known as a clergyman who has found time, despite the engrossing duties of his clerical office, (being pastor of one of the most populous congregations in the State) to take a part in matters civic that make for the encouragement of people, especially young people, to travel along higher and better lines than are ordinarily marked out for many of the young.

Father McQuaide came first into prominence by the successful management of the effort made some ten years ago to lift taxation from churches, thus saving the State the ignominy of being the only one in the Union which really placed a premium upon infidelity. He afterwards served through the Philippine insurrection, becoming known to the great body of American troops that saw service in the Islands. Since his return home he has established the parish of the most Holy Redeemer in San Francisco, and when in charge of it for about four years, was sent to his present charge, that of the Sacred Heart Church, Fell and Fillmore streets in San Francisco.

Father McQuaide is one of the governing board of the American Boy Scout movement. It is a movement which won his interest simply because it meant much for boys. When Governor Gillett asked Mr. McQuaide to serve on the Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry, it was really a question between judgment and heart as regarded the accepting of the honored proffer. His love and desire to be in some way serviceable to young mean moved him to accept, although his judgment dictated serious consideration because of his other important duties in the big field of San Francisco. There is no doubt that Father McQuaide will give to Preston the full weight of his heart and interest in that institution's splendid work for boys.





REPORT OF TRUSTEES

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

Waterman, December 1, 1910

To His Excellency, James N. Gillett, Governor of California.

Sir: We herewith present for your consideration our Biennial Report for the 60th and 61st fiscal years.

On the 10th day of November, 1909 Mr. W. T. Randall, who was Superintendent of this Institution, resigned, and his place has been ably and creditably filled by Mr. C. H. Dunton, who had served on the Board of Directors for eleven years.

During the past two years, this Institution has grown beyond the limits of its capacity, and the management has been put to extreme measures in order to care for and accommodate the increased number of boys committed to this Institution.

On August 5th, 1908, the kitchen, officers' and boys' dining rooms were destroyed by fire, since which time we have been forced to care for the inmates in a manner that has worked great hardship on both officers and boys, and here we wish to say that they have accepted the situation uncomplainingly, appreciating the fact that we were doing the very best we could.

The last legislature gave us an appropriation of \$20,000 to build a modern refectory building, which we trust will be adequate for the purpose, and we hope to have it finished by January 1st, 1911, and keep within this appropriation. we think we can do this because all the work is being performed by the boys of the Institution.

This building is detached from the other buildings and is practically fire proof in its construction. The brick used in it (about 800,000) have all been made by the boys at a cost of about 25 per cent of what the State would pay in the open market, and when this building is completed and turned over to the State of California, if we can keep within the \$20,000

appropriation allowed, we will have saved the State about \$60, 000, to say nothing of the practical education afforded the boys who have applied their different trades in the construction.

The central power and heating plant building has been commenced and is well under way, but owing to the fact that our boys have all been busy on the much needed refectory building and have not been allowed to neglect their studies, the progress has been slow.

The installation of a clear water system has been completed and is a great improvement over the old system, where we were compelled to use the muddy creek water. The appropriation of \$6,000 for this was insufficient to complete this work and we shall be compelled to ask for a deficiency of \$4,000.

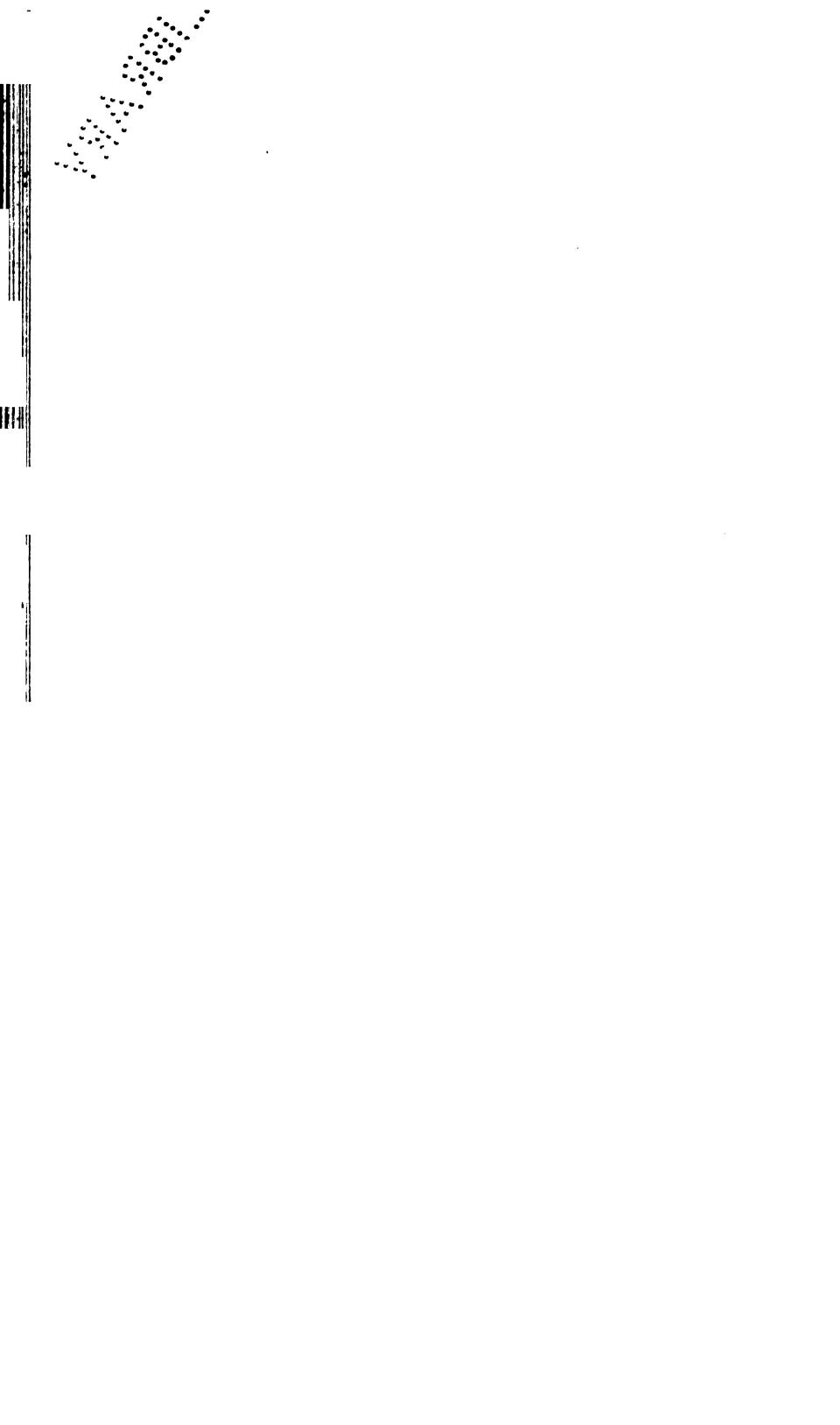
Since Mr. Dunton has been in charge of the School, a record has been kept of the boys discharged from the Institution, and we are pleased to report that at least 75 per cent have become good, useful and upright citizens, able to secure employment at the different trades taught them in this School.

This Institution is in need of more farming land, and the State should not delay in purchasing lands adjacent to the School property for more extensive farming, more particularly for the raising of hay and grain for our beef cattle, so that in future years we may be able to supply all of the meat the Institution will need. For this purpose, we have recommended an appropriation of \$20,000, which we trust will be granted.

We are much in favor of the State establishing a reformatory so that some of the older boys of this Institution, who are too bad to mingle with young boys but too young to send to State's prison, can be cared for, and we are heartily in favor of the establishment of an industrial reformatory, so that there will be a place for the reformation of young men who have gone wrong, say between the ages of 18 and 30. But few people realize that 53 per cent of the prisoners in the State prisons are under 30 years of age, and under proper care, with an industrial education combined with proper discipline, 80 or 85 per cent of these young men could be returned to society with



Assembly Hall and Cymnasium buik entirely by the Trades Chas



a trade of some kind so that they could earn a living and be useful citizens the balance of their lives.

We find, owing to the advance price of all food stuffs and increased salaries of employees and teachers, the estimated cost per capita for the next two fiscal years will necessarily be increased.

We hereby submit a memorandum of appropriations which are needed to properly conduct the Preston School of Industry at lone, as determined by the board of Trustees at a regular meeting held at the School on October 6th; for the 63d and 64th fiscal years.

For support, two years	\$146,467
For salaries two years	122,056
For the erection and equipment of a school building	20,000
For the erection and squipment of a hospital	12,500
For replumbing, painting and repairing Administration	
Building	10,000
Deficiency incurred and further amount necessary to in-	
stall filteration and complete clear water system	4,000
For additional and necessary brick-making machinery	3,500
For concrete floor under officers' and boys' dining room,	
Refectory Building	3,000
For the repair and maintainance of water power system.	5,000
For Trades Building equipment	5,000
For supplies, for school of letters, also musical instruments,	ı
etc	2,000
For purchase of farm horses	2,000
For the equipment of a barber shop	1,000
For repairs, furniture bedding, etc. for the various build-	
ings for two years	5,000
For library improvements and books for two years	1,000
For a Parole Officer and expences for two years	5,000
For tools to be given boys who have learned trade, and	
to be taken with them when they leave the school	2,500
For the purchase of an automobile	2,500
For the purchase of additional farm land	20,000
For the purchase of farming implements	2,000
	\$374,523

Respectfully submitted.

E. C. VOORHEIS, President. C. A. SWISLER. JOSEPH P. McQUAIDE. C. H. DUNTON, Superintendent Preston School of Industry, was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees in December 1898, by the late Governor Budd. At the death of Senator Preston he became the President of the Board, which office he held until he resigned on November 10th, 1909, to accept the position of Superintendent.

Mr. Dunton is a native of Maine, coming to California in 1876 and engaging in business in San Francisco, he was connected with the well known house of W. W. Montague & Co. for sixteen years, finally holding the position of assistant manager in that house. After serving his connections with Montague & Co., he engaged in mining in El Dorado County, which occupation he has followed as owner, manager, and superintendent for fifteen years. Mr. Dunton had been so long connected with the management of the echool that when a change in the office of superintendent became necessary, it was thought by Governor Gillett and his fellow members on the board that it was his duty to accept the position. Having a great interest in the work of the school and an earnest desire to be of some help to the boys in whom he has always had great interest, he consented to assume the responsibility, was elected by the board on November 10th and took charge of the school on November 13th, 1909.



CHARLES H. DUNTON
SUPERINTENDENT PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY



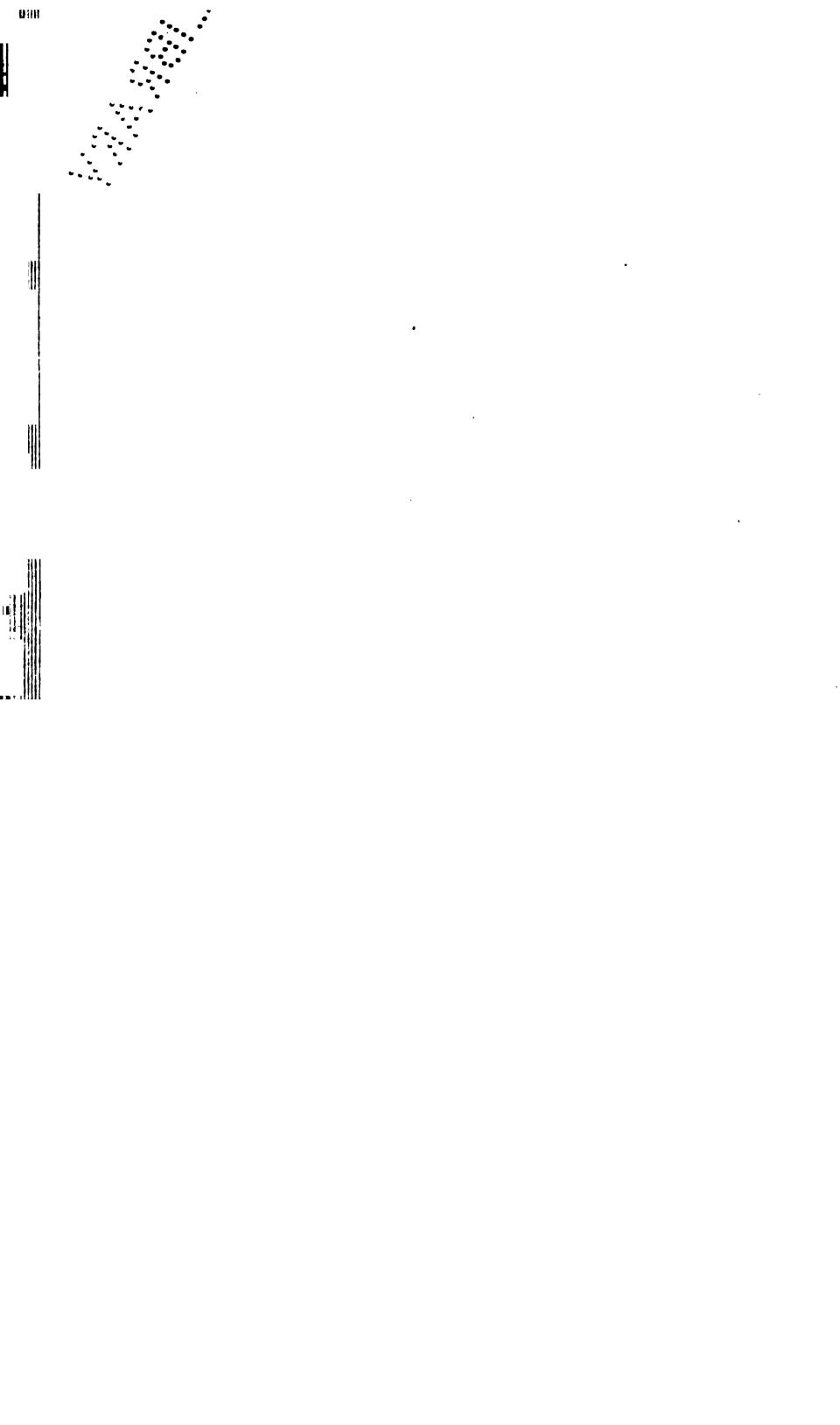


MAJOR WILLIAM H. WHITE, for nine years a member of the Chico police department, six years Captain of Company A Second Infantry, N. G. C., has been appointed military instructor of the Preston School of Industry at lone. The following is quoted from Major White's home paper, The Chico Record.

Possibly no other officer in the Second Regiment of the National Guard is better qualified to perform the duties that will be required of Major White. He understands military tactics and training perfectly, has the ability of instructing and handling men, and his company is noted for its excellency in drill and marksmanship.

"Major White has been connected with the State militia for fifteen years. From a private he rose to sergeant and served as such with Company A, California Volunteers Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. Upon his return with the company to this city, he was elected second lieutenant, and soon was promoted to the first lieutenancy. Six years ago he was elected captain and was commissioned Major Third Battalion, Second Infantry, N. G. C., August 12, 1910."







LIST OF TRUSTEES

E. M. PRESTON
July 1, 1893, to January 10, 1903
ADAM ANDREW
July 1, 1893, to August 17, 1895
FAYETTE MACE
July 1, 1893, to August 17, 1897
L. J. MADDUX
August 17, 1895, to January 14, 1899
F. D. TYRRELL, M. D.
August 17, 1897, to January 14, 1899
V. W. GASKILL
January 14, 1899, to October 6, 1900
J. H. DUNGAN
October 6, 1900, to January 9, 1904
C. H. DUNTON
January 1, 1899, to November 10, 1909
W. S. MATTHEW
January 10, 1903, to August 1, 1910

PRESENT BOARD

E. C. VOORHEIS
January 9, 1904, to—
C. A. SWISLER
November 10, 1909, to—
JOSEPH P. McQUAIDE
August 1, 1910, to—

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS

E. CARL BANK, A. M.
November 1, 1893, to May 20, 1897

E. S. O'BRIEN, M. D.
May 21, 1897, to December 31, 1897

D. S. HIRSHBERG, A. M.
January 1, 1898, to December 15, 1900

C. B. RIDDICK, D. D.
December 16, 1900, to November 15, 1903

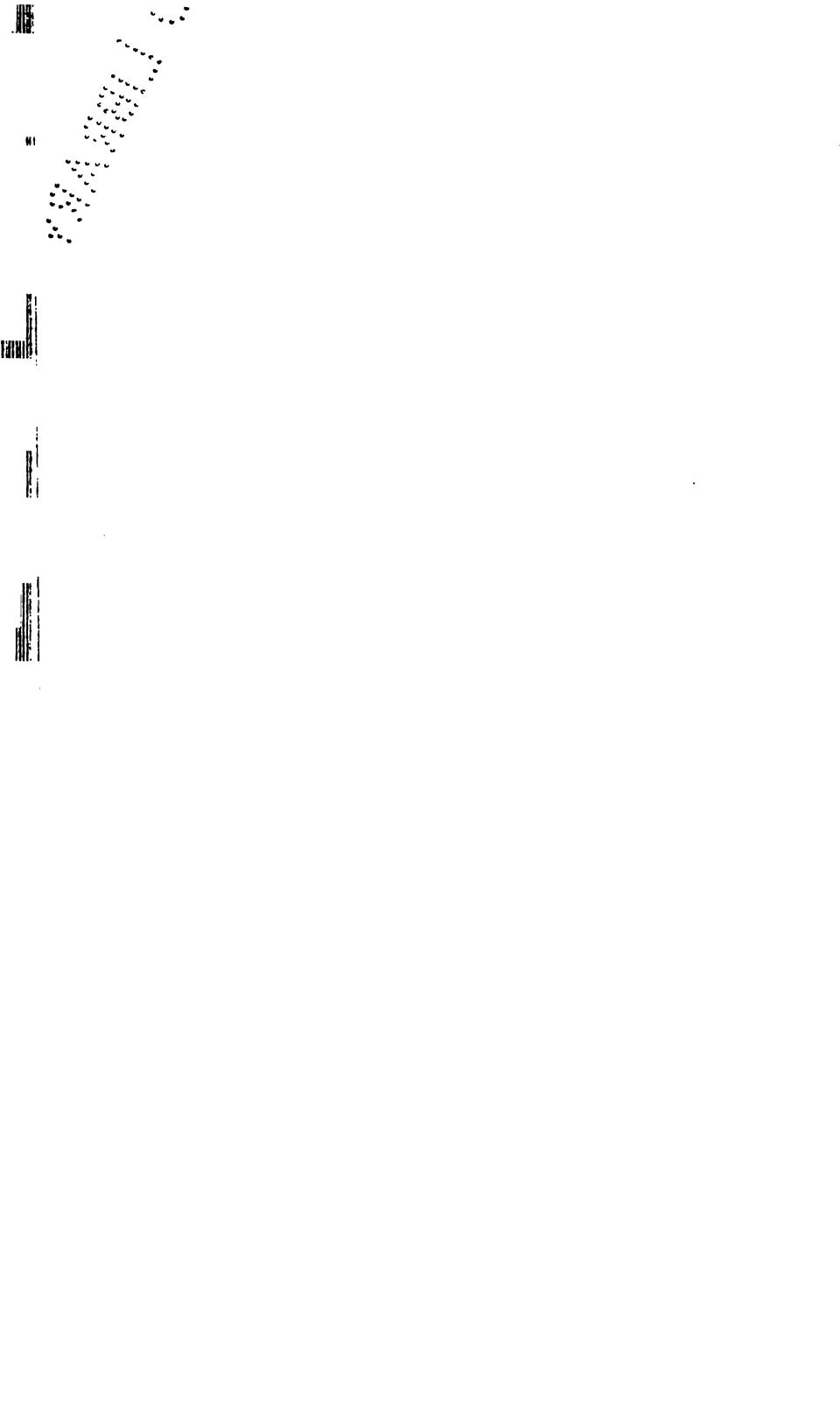
WM. T. RANDALL, A. M.
November 16, 1903, to November 10, 1909

C. H. DUNTON

November 10, 1909, to ——



Photo by the Class in Photography of the Pressos School of Industry
The Refectory Building Nearing Completion



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit to you the Superintendent's report for the 60th and 61st fiscal years, ending June 30th, 1910.

I was elected by your Honorable Board, Superintendent of the Preston School of Industry on November 10th, 1909, and took charge of the school on November 14th, 1909, so that I was in charge of the school only seven and a half months of the period covered by this report. It is, of course, unnecessary to say to you that it is impossible for me to make as complete and detailed a report as it would have been, had I been in charge of the school for the entire biennial.

POPULATION

There were at the close of the last biennial, July 1st, 1908, 323 inmates in the school. There were received from July 1st, 1908, to June 30th, 1909; 182. From July 1st, 1909, to June 30th, 1910; 201. Total received during the biennial, 382. There were released during the year 1908-9 by parole, 82; discharged, 17; returned to court, 2; transferred 1. Total 102. There were released during the year 1909-10 by parole, 162; disharged, 34; escaped, 3; returned to court, 12; transferred, 3. Total, 214. Leaving in the school on June 30th, 1910, 390 inmates. Of these there were on July first, seven out of the school as escapes, leaving actually in the school on that date, 383. Since the first day of July, 1910, five of these escapes have been apprehended and returned to the school.

FINANCIAL

For the maintenance of the school during the 61st and 62d fiscal years, the Legislature appropriated, for support, \$133,154; for salaries, \$110,960. Total \$244,112. Owing to the very marked increase in the cost of all products entering into the support of the institution, and the necessary increase in salaries paid to our officers and teachers, it will be necessary for you to

ask for a larger appropriation for the 63d and 64th fiscal years. Basing the additional cost at the lowest estimate to be 10 per cent, the amount required to properly conduct the institution would be as follows. For support, \$146,467; for salaries, \$122,056. Total for two years, \$268,523. Calculated on a basis of an average population of 450, this would amount to about 79 cents per capita. That you can reasonably expect a minimum population of 425, reaching a maximum of at least 475 during the 63d and 64th fiscal years, I think there is no doubt.

When I assumed charge of the school in November, 1909, there were 440 inmates in the institution. After careful investigation, however, I presented to you a list of about 100 boys, many of them having been in the insitution a long time and many of them having acquired a large number of good behavior credits in excess of the amount which was supposed to entitle them to parole. Acting under your advice and instructions, I released from this institution, by parole and discharge, the first ninety days of my administration, ninety-nine inmates.

This, of course reduced the number very materially, and it took some little time to get back to normal conditions. We are, however, on a normal basis now, and the increase, while gradual, is sure, month by month, and I think I am entirely safe in advising you that the average population to be supported and educated during the 63d and 64th fiscal years will not fall below 450.

IMPROVEMENTS

The last Legislature made an appropriation for the construction of a refectory building, of \$20,000. For the construction and equipment of a central heating and power plant, \$25,000. For a clear water system \$6,000. For building and furnishing two cottages, \$20,000. The above were all in the nature of new and permanent construction. The refectory is fast approaching completion, and I think will be completed by the first of January 1910, and within the approxiation. We moulded and burned from the clay on our own ranch, with our boy labor 800,000 brick, and with the same labor erected the building. Not a single dollar has been expended for labor on this



Photo by the Class in Photography of the Preston School of Industry

Completed Refectory Building —Constructed with Brick made on the State's Property entirely with Boy Labor, from the Clay Banks
to the Completed Building

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building in any department or trade whatever, except that paid to our regular officers and teachers. We have made and burned 400,000 additional brick to build our central heating and power house, and one of the cottages provided for. I think that the central heating and power plant and the cottages will be completed, or nearly so, during the 62d fiscal year, and within the appropriation. We have nearly completed our clear water system, and but for the fact that we must install a pressure filtration plant of a capacity of from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons of water daily, same would have been completed by this time. As the appropriation was not sufficient to cover the filtration plant, and as rights-of-way had to be purchased, costing considerable more than we had anticipated, it will be nescessary for you to ask the legislature for a small deficiency, and for an appropriation sufficient to install the filtration plant, amounting to \$4,000.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

A school building to properly conduct this institution, and get that which the State is entitled to, viz: the very best results for the money expended, there should be an appropriation of \$20,000, for the erection and equipment of an eight room school building, in which to house our School of Letters. At the present we have only three regular school rooms, two of them being in West cottage, one in the Administration building, and in addition to these three we have two temporary rooms in the annex of the Administration building, none of them properly located or well adapted for school purposes. I consider it absolutely essential in order that the best work may be done for the boys committed to our care, that this school building be erected as soon as possible.

HOSPITAL

The institution has no greater need in the immediate future, than a properly equipped, detached hospital. For this you have asked an appropriation of \$12,500. There are no adequate hospital accommodations at the Preston School of Industry nor has there ever been during its existence. We have on the third floor of the Administration building, one small

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room with a capacity of eight beds in which to handle the sickness that is incidental to a population of four hundred boys, coming to us largely from the alums of our great cities. We had during the fall of 1908, quite a serious chicken-pox epidemic, having at one time nearly 60 cases. We had in the spring of 1910, an epidemic of the measles, having at one time as high as thirty-three cases. To handle these two contagious diseases we had to vacate a dormitory in one of our cottages, and transform it into a temporary hospital. We have absolutely no place where we can isolate a boy coming to the school with any kind of a contagious disease, and while we have been free in the past from any serious epidemics, it seems unwise to tempt Providence in this direction much longer. I trust that this appropriation will be granted.

REPAIRS

For re-plumbing, re-painting and repairing Administration Building at least \$10,000 should be appropriated and spent at once. The State has a magnificent building which was commenced in 1889, completed and occupied in 1894. The plumbing especially of that day was very antiquated and obsolete as compared with modern sanitary methods. The condition of the Administration Building is in bad shape, and should be immediately over-hauled. There has never been any painting or repairing done on the building since its completion and in order that it shall not deteriorate to any greater extent than at present, the above named amount should be expended at the very earliest opportunity.

THE FARM

The present Preston School farm consists of 570 acres of land, 400 acres of it being in the lower foot-hills and used entirely for pasture, as it is not the kind of land which can be made productive, leaving only 170 acres of bottom, tillable, farm land, and while we have none too much pasture land, we have entirely too little farming land. There is a tract of land adjoining the Preston School of Industry property, known as the Amick place. Ten years ago when I first became a member of the Board of Trustees, we tried to induce the State





to purchase this tract of land, the price at that time being \$12.-000. At the last session of the Legislature, we again took up the matter with the owner, and the price named was \$20,000. It is only a question of time when the State, from sheer necessity, will be forced to purchase this, or some other tract of land. and it would seem to be good business policy to take this matter up and to settle it before the price shall have been raised any higher, as it is very liable to be as time passes. We are not doing our best agricultural work with the boys committed to our care, because we have not sufficient land upon which to work a fairly large percentage of our boys. I think that I may safely say that we could place very many more paroled boys on ranches, dairies, at gardening and horticulture, if we were able to instruct more of them along these lines. In order to do this, it is necessary to have more tillable land. We have a fine dairy herd of over 100 Holstein cows, supplying the school with all its butter and nearly all the milk we use. We are, however, compelled to purchase a large quantity of alfalfa hay each year to feed this herd. We are very much in need of farm horses and farming implements, no approriation having been received or asked for along these lines for many years. There should be an appropriation of at least \$5,000 for the above named purposes.

WATER POWER

One of the most valuable assets owned by the State is the water-power system belonging to the Preston School of Industry. Without it, it would be practically impossible to accomplish that which we do accomplish in the way of our trades school, and the practical building which we are constantly carrying on here. The system is capable of developing about 200 horse-power, if we had an up-to-date installation. The present water plant was installed some eighteen years ago, and is practically obsolete. The most economical thing the State could do, would be to relegate the entire plant, to the scrap heap, and install a modern, up-to-date electrical plant, running the same by water, and from this central plant operating all machinery by electricity. It is a matter that should be carefully

considered, and the necessary change made at the very earliest possible opportunity. The waste of water is so great, under the present system, that in an ordinarily dry year, we are sometimes two months without power, when, if we had an up-to-date, economical installation, we would have sufficient water to operate our plant at all times, and under any conditions that might arise from a dry year.

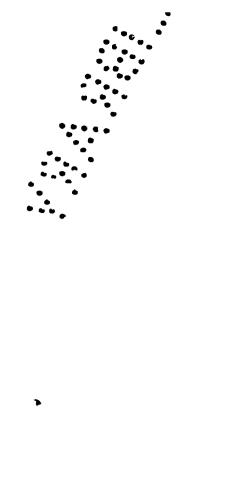
THURDES DUPNIEDWINE

I am pleased to report to you that all the various trades departments which we are operating, have been systematically conducted during the past two years, and the results accomplished have been very satisfactory. We are now instructing at this institution constantly, in the carpenter trade, from 20 to 25 cadets; in the mason and brick-laying trade, from 15 to 20 cadets; in the art of brick-making, in such times as we are engaged in making brick, 20 to 30 cadets; in the tailoring department, 20 to 30 cadets; in the shoemaking department, 15 to 20 cadets; in the blacksmithing, engineering and plumbing departments, about 30 cadets; in the printing department from 10 to 15 cadets; on the farm, under the various departments of farming, dairying, horticulture, gardening, slaughter house and poultry departments, from 40 to 50 cadets. All of these departments are under the management of competent pains-taking and earnest instructors, and the progress made by our boys in the various departments, as a whole, is eminently satisfactory.

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

When I assumed charge of the Preston School of Industry there were no schools in operation, nor had there been for some time. I opened and operated four schools from December I, 1909, up to June I, 1910. During the present fiscal year I opened on September first four day schools, and on November first one evening school, and on November twenty-second the fifth day school, so that we have now in constant operation five day schools and one evening school, accommodating during the day 150 pupils in the forenoon and 150 in the afternoon. A total of 300 boys in school in the daytime,





r.E.

and 25 in the evening school. A total number of cadets that are going to school one-half a day is 325. The schools are under the principalship of Mr. Norris Wilson, a graduate of the Whittier College and an experienced officer in institutional work. The progress being made is very satisfactory.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

Since taking charge of the school I have established Company F, known as the band company, in which there are no boys except those belonging to the band. Under the very efficient instruction of Captain North we maintain at all times a first-class band, containing from forty to forty-six instruments. We are very much in need of a supply of musical instruments Many of those that we have are very nearly worthless, because of age and condition. Neither have we a sufficient number of instruments. You have asked for a small appropriation to remedy this difficulty, which I certainly hope the Legislature will grant. We have continued our vocal instruction under the very able management and instruction of Professor Homer Henley-I think we have demonstrated that vocal music, as well as instrumental, is a very potent reformatory force. Our experiment in that line has been eminently successful and satisfactory.

MILITARY

In December, 1909, you elected Major W. H. White, Military Instructor for the school. On January first, Major White assumed his duties at the school, and I can assure you that no single method employed in the reformation of the boys, has given greater success than the military discipline. The discipline of an institution of this kind should be exacting, yet permeated with that degree of kindness to inspire the boy to do his best. Military discipline is found to be exceedingly beneficial in innoculating promptness, obedience, attention and harmony of action. It disciplines the boy physically, makes him alert, manly, and awakens in him a pride in bearing and personal appearance, which nothing else ever has, or ever can accomplish. We were fortunate in securing from the U. S. Government, 400 Springfield Cadet rifles, with which to arm and drill our battalion. These rifles were made inoperative by

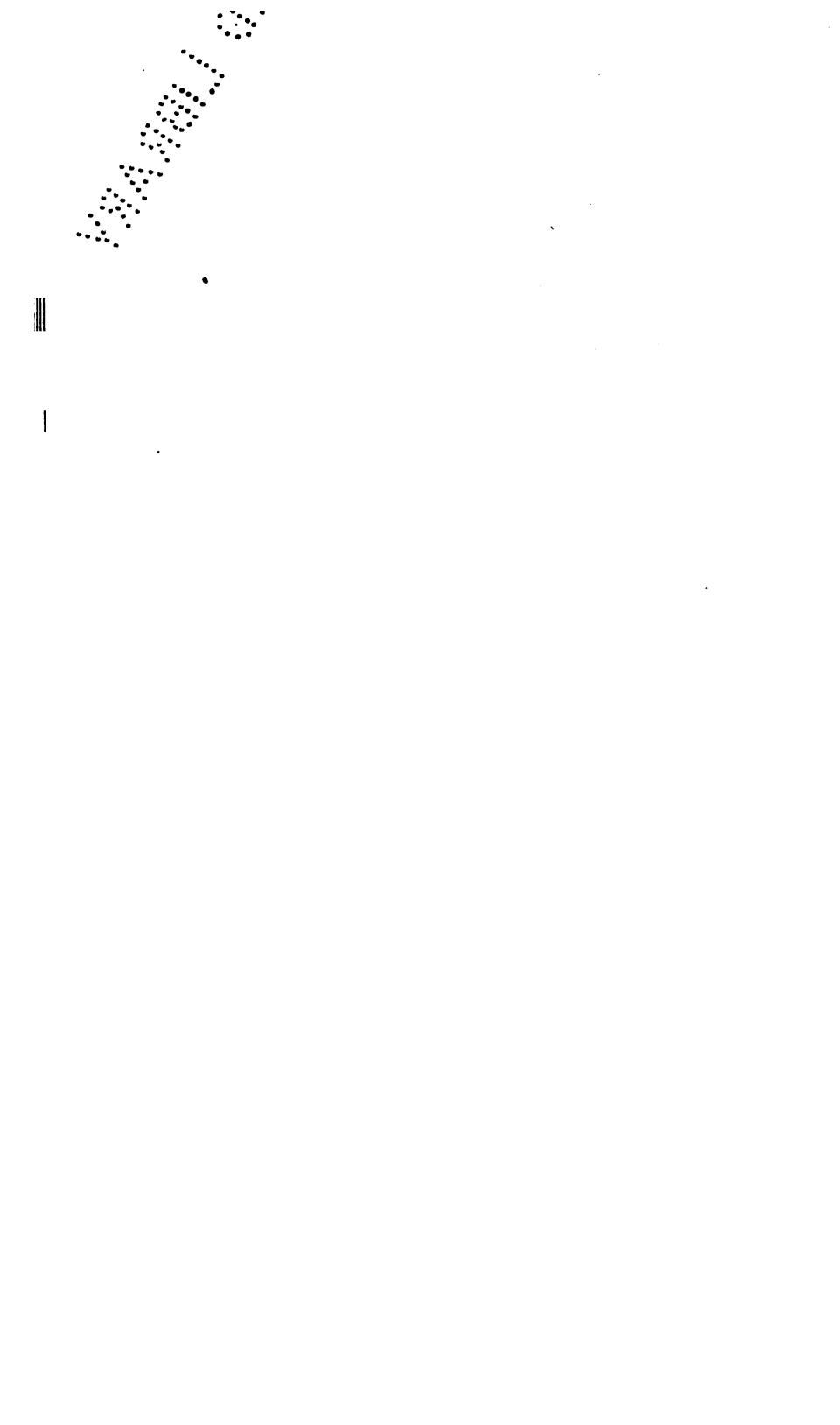
removing from each the fireing pin, which does not in any manner interfere with the utility of the weapon for drilling purposes. I wish to congratulate you on your selection of a military instructor, and the school on the progress it has made along military lines.

APOST REPORTORS

I cannot urge on you too strongly the necessity for the establishment in this State of a reformatory, to which should be committed all first term offenders, especially those of vicious and criminal tendencies beween the ages of 19 and 30 years. In my judgment, there should not be committed to the Preston School of industry any boy who has reached the age of 19 years. An age limit should be fixed at 18, and then at the very best, we would get a percentage of boys here who were 19 years of age, as the parents, relatives and friends of the boys themselves do not hesitate to commit perjury when the question of age would determine, as it does at present, whether they are committed to the Preston School of Industry or to one of our State prisons. The result is, that we are receiving at the Preston School of Industry very many boys 19, 20, 21, and in one instance as high as 25 years of age. We have men who are in many cases hardened criminals, and have no place in a juvenile reformatory. On another page you will find illustrated a photograph of two boys committed to the Preston School of Industry at about the same time. Both of them as "delinquent children," under the present juvenile court law. The smaller one from Sacramento county, 13 years and 4 months old, 4 feet 4 1-2 inches tall, weight 60 pounds. The large one from Tulare county, 17 years and 8 months old, 6 feet 3 inches tall, weight 160 pounds. This photograph very vividly illustrates the wide range of character we are called upon to deal with. While we can segregate the small boy from the larger, and do so, so far as company life is concerned, we cannot do it in the trades departments, or in the school of letters. In the especial instance under consideration, the small boy is in the fourth grade and the large boy in the fifth grade, which would ordinarily bring them together in the same school room, although







in this instance I have them in separate schools. It is absolutely certain, however, that we cannot do the best work with such extremes in the institution. I trust that the movement for a State reformatory is so universal that proper legislation may be enacted during the coming session of Legislature, to establish such an institution.

PAROLE SYSTEM

I do not find a very complete record of boys who have been paroled from the Preston School of Industry, prior to taking charge of the school. I have endeavored since then, however, to keep as complete a record of the boys I have paroled as I possibly can. The number released on parole by me from November first, 1909, to November first, 1910, is 170. Of this number, up to date, there are:

Making good	129
Broken parole	14
Returned to school	
Sent to prison	4
Failing to report	
Total	170

In other words 129 are so far living correct lives, and 41 have been in trouble, showing that 76 per cent of our boys are "making good."

PAROLE OFFICER

We have never had an appropriation covering salary or expenses of a parole officer for this institution. You have asked the Legislature for an appropriation for that purpose, and I certainly trust that they will see the wisdom of granting your request. It seems to me to be absolutely absurd to spend two or three years laboring with these boys, spending the State's money, trying to educate them into the ways of upright and honorable manhood, only to release them from the institution without home or friends, or any officer whose business it shall be to look after them until they have secured work and become self supporting. In my judgment, our great weakness at this institution is, and has been, that we have not been able to prop-

erly look after our paroled boys for a year or such a matter, after they leave the school. It seems to me so vital that this defect be remedied, that I cannot urge upon you too strongly the necessity of the appropriation which you have asked for.

CONCLUSION

Following this report you will find various tables, which to a greater or less degree will give you detailed information as to the statistical records of the school.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the uniform courtesy you have extended to me during the brief period I have had charge of the school. To the staff of officers who have at all times, and under all circumstances, rendered me able and efficient service, and whose earnest and conscientious efforts have been at all times given freely to the boys committed to our care. I wish to say that whatever of success we have been able to accomplish, is due in a very large measure to their devotion to the duties which are imposed upon them as officers and teachers of this institution.

C. H. DUNTON.

Superintendent

Waterman, Cal., December 1, 1910.

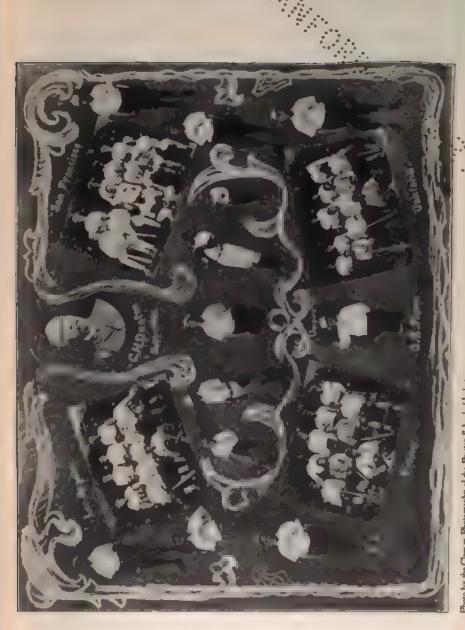


Photo by the Class in Photography of the Printen School of Indinstry



PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

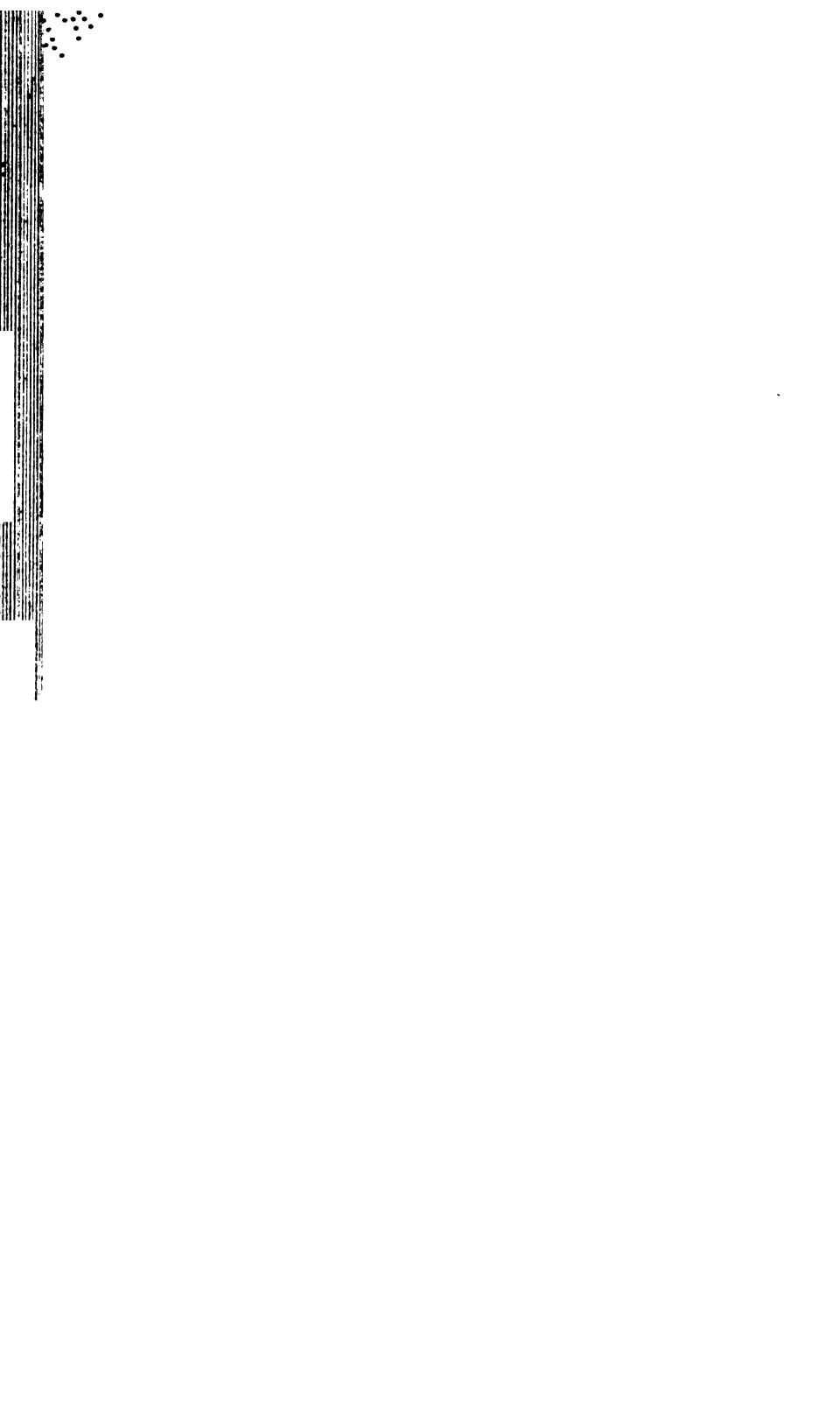
Prepared by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California Productions for the Year Ending June 30, 1909

		Debits	Credits
	Farm, Garden, Orchard, Etc. 1 Estimated value of products produced and used 2 Cash received for products sold		
	Total		
	Net profits from the farm	7,534 26	• • • • • • •
	Expenditures for the Year Ending June	30, 1909	
	Administration, Salaries and Wages		
	1 Trustees, directors or managers	\$ 517 25	
	clerks employed in the administrative offices) 3 Teachers—literary 4 Teachers—industrial 5 Attendants 6 Guards 7 Domestics, laborers and other employes Total	8,592 47 3,021 63 27,603 47 2,836 35	
I	Subsistence		,,,,,,,,,
	1 Fresh meats 2 Salted meats and lard 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 4 Butter, eggs and poultry. 5 Vegetables. 6 Fresh fruits 7 Dried fruits. 8 Canned goods. 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. 10 Vinegar and syrup. 11 Tea, coffee, sugar. 12 Milk. 13 All other food supplies. 14 Estimated value farm products grown and used Total.	60 44 26 90 634 11 1,794 50 319 15 198 52 406 81 5,559 78 439 28 3,198 94 222 65 1.331 84	
III	Clothing, Etc.		
	1 Clothing	3,693 38 5,402 25	

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1909

	Expenditures for the Lam Tracing dans		
		Debita	Credita
_	5 Miscellaneous	\$2,473 92	\$13,896,23
rv	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments		#10,010 EV
**	1 School supplies	257 73	
	2 Library, newspapers and periodicals		
	3 Stationery and printing		
	4 Industrial department		
	5 Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other house-		
	hold equipment	1,718 41 1,120 24	
	6 Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers 7 Medicines, instruments and other sick ward	1,120 24	
	supplies,	360 63	
	8 Postage, telegraph and telephone charges	906 02	
	9 Transportation and freight	1,575 81	
	9 Transportation and freight	11,042 52	18,204 00
	a Live stock		
	8 Provender 5,356 58		
	c Farm implements, tools and vehicles 578 46		
	d Miscellaneous 260 61		
	11 Ice	743 29	
	12 Tobacco		
	13 Music and amusements	352 15	
	14 Fuel	2,242 28	
	15 Light		
	17 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates	718 16	
	17 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates 18 All other expenses under this classification	2,727 32	
	Total		14,987 20
V	Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements		
	1 Materials	5,980 14	
	2 Labor unpaid labor not included		
	Total		
	Under the foregoing classifications should be in-		
	cluded all expenditures from the support and salary appropriations and such payments		
	from the contingent fund as would properly		
	belong to any of these classifications.		,
VI	Extraordinary Expenses		
	I Land	l <i></i>	ŀ
	2 New buildings-		
	a Materials		
	b Labor—unpaid labor not included		
	3 Permanent improvements to existing buildings	7,336 08	
	4 Miscellaneous	4 4 4 4 4	13,316 22
	Total		20,010 22
	ed all expenditures from special appropria-		
	tions and such expenditures from the con-		
	tingent fund as would properly come under		
	this classification.		100 043 FA
	Grand Total	4	108,963 64





STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Prepared by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California Productions for the Year Ending June 30, 1910

	Troductions for the Teat Library State (_
		Debits	Credits
I	Farm, Garden, Orchard, Etc. 1 Estimated value of products produced and used 2 Cash received for products sold		\$13,908 52 1,582 81
	Total 3 Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted)	\$14.813 81	15,490 33
	Net profits from the farm		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Expenditures for the Year Ending June	30, 1910	
ĺ	Administration, Salaries and Wages		
	1 Trustees, directors or managers	\$ 450 00	
	clerks employed in the administrative offices) 3 Teachers—literary	10,503 00	
	4 Teachers—industrial	40,123 81	
	6 Guards 7 Domestics, laborers and other employes Total	• • • • • • • • •	\$53.084 83
I	Subsistence	• • • • • • • •	
	1 Fresh meats 2 Salted meats and lard 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 5 Vegetables 6 Fresh fruits 7 Dried fruits 8 Canned goods. 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. 10 Vinegar and syrup 11 Tea, coffee, sugar 12 Milk 13 All other food supplies Total	58 60 26 10 249 61 2,271 93 110 88 193 63 653 25 7,064 93 522 75 3,748 84 322 50 1,587 00	16,810 0 2
II	Clothing, Etc.		33,323 32
	1 Clothing 2 Shoes 3 Tailor and sewing room supplies 4 Dry goods	3.174 33 3.275 35	

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1910

Debits Credits 5 Miscellaneous..... \$2,188 85 Total... IV Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments 1 School supplies..... 301 77 2 Library, newspapers and periodicals...... 390 52 3 Stationery and printing 1,388 62 4 Industrial department..... 5 Purniture, fixtures, bedding and other household equipment.

6 Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers. 2,423 88 1,188 19 7 Medicines, instruments and other sick ward 427 94 supplies 1,160 83 8 Postage, telegraph and telephone charges.... 3,400 25 14,813 81 c Farm implements, tools and 781 95 vehicles.... d Miscellaneous..... 781 96 11 Ice 12 Tobacco...... 13 Music and amusements...... 3,869 41 14 Fuel....... 15 Light.... 983 57 17 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates ... 18 All other expenses under this classification.... Total.... 33,677 83 V Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements 1 Materials 6,465 97 2 Labor unpaid labor not included. Under the foregoing classifications should be included all expenditures from the support and salary appropriations and such payments from the contingent fund as would properly belong to any of these classifications. VI Extraordinary Expenses 2 New buildings.... a Materials b Labor-unpaid labor not included...... 3 Permanent improvements to existing buildings 5,941 61 4 Miscellaneous... 12,407 58 Total..... Under extraordinary expenses should be included all expenditures from special appropriations and such expenditures from the contingent fund as would properly come under this classification.







STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1909

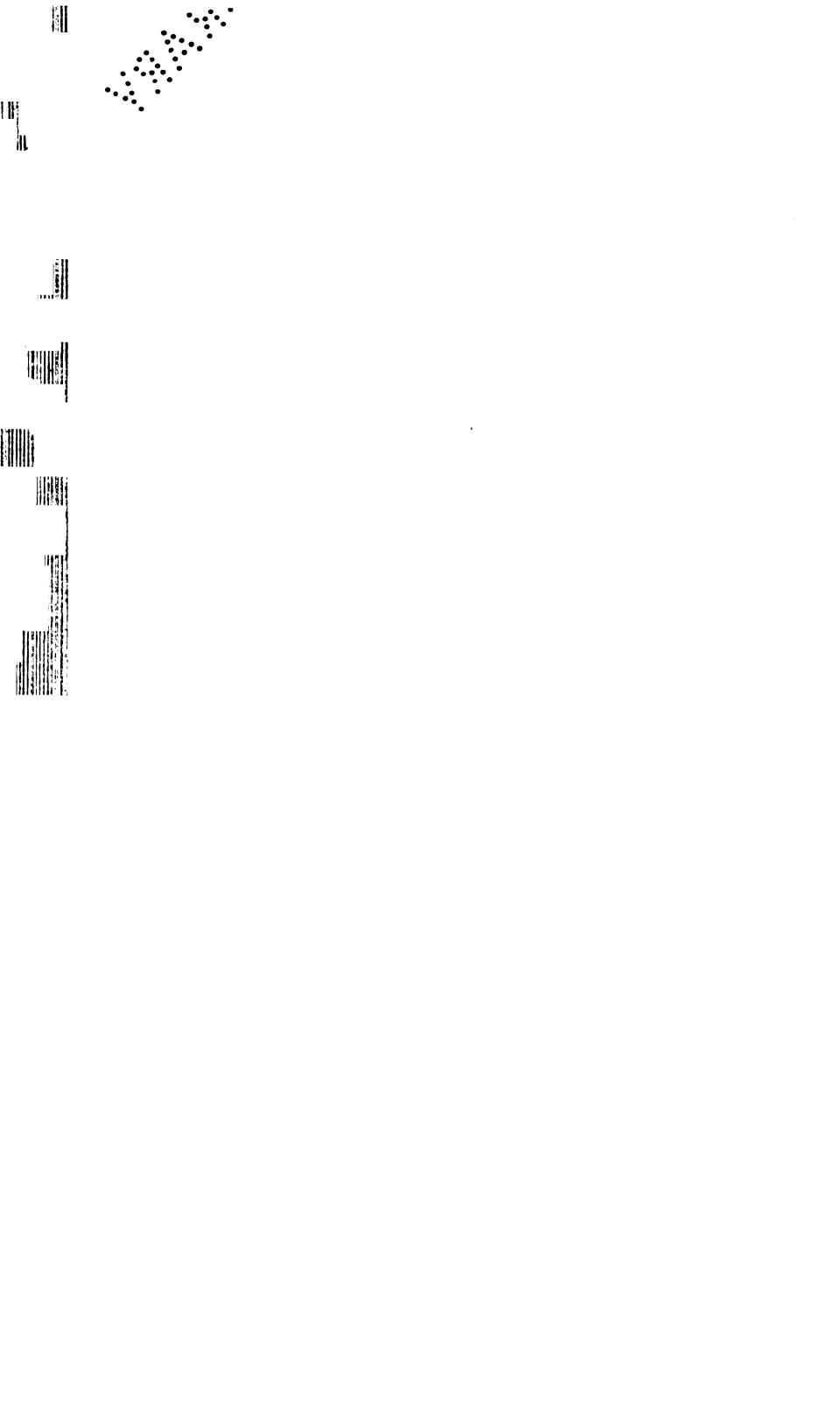
	Male	Female	Total
Inmates			
Total enrollment June 30, 1908	77		
Present in institution June 30, 1908	i		
By commitment	7		
Total in charge during year			
By discharge By parole By escape	82		• • • •
By transfer	1		• • • •
ed to court, 1;;	2		
Total passed out	403 111		
Total enrollment June 30, 1909 Daily average number actually present	514 361.42		514
Administration	1		
Average number during year of— Trustees. Officers. Teachers, literary. Teachers, industrial.	4 1 26	3 3 11	3
Attendants	6		
Total Number of above boarded by the institution Average number of inmates to each person on salary, not including trustees, managers or directors.	36	16	5
Average number of patients to each attendant in Hospital for Insane and Home for Feeble Minded			

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1910

	Male	Female	Total
Inmates			
Total enrollment June 30, 1909. On parole June 30, 1909 Escapes at large June 30, 1909	514 111	******	*****
Present in institution June 30, 1909	403 188		403
By escapes returned	2		
Total in charge during year	604		604
By discharge. By parole. By escape. By transfer	34 162 11 2		
By death	12		
Total passed out	221 383 207 7		221
Total enrollment June 30, 1910	597 393	* 7 * * 7 * 1	597 393
Administration			
Average number during year of— Trustees, managers or directors Officers Teachers, literary Teachers, industrial Attendants, Relief officer and Matron Night watchmen Domestics, laborers and other employes	3 7 1 16 10 4	3 4 1 9 2	3 10 5 17 19 4 6
Total	45 45 6.14	19 19	64 64
	Total enrollment June 30, 1909 On parole June 30, 1909 Escapes at large June 30, 1909 Present in institution June 30, 1909 Received during year— By commitment By paroles returned By escapes returned Total in charge during year Passed out during year— By discharge By parole By escape By transfer By death By other manner—Returned to Court Total passed out In institution June 30, 1910 On parole June 30, 1910 Escapes at large June 30, 1910 Total enrollment June 30, 1910 Daily average number actually present Administration Average number during year of— Trustees, managers or directors Officers Teachers, literary Teachers, industrial Attendants, Relief officer and Matron Night watchmen Domestics, laborers and other employes Total Number of above boarded by institution Average number of inmates to each person on salary, not including trustees, managers or directors.	Total enrollment June 30, 1909	Total enrollment June 30, 1909 514



Photo by the Class in Photography of the Presson School of Industry



Boys Received and Discharged Since June 1908

1908-9	Received	Discharged	Paroled	Escaped	Died	Net Attendance
July August September October November December January February March April May June	15 15 15 21 16 9	3 3 1 4 4	10 9 3 10 3 9 7 4 7 5 7 6			323 325 334 339 348 354 368 380 379 388 396 403
Totals	182	22	80			
1909-10						
July August September October November December January February March April May June	14	1 1 2 10 15 5 4 3 5 1	5 9 17 28 22 17 8 16 11 15 13	1		411 420 423 428 405 391 386 387 387 385 377 383
Totals	201	51	166	4		

NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.

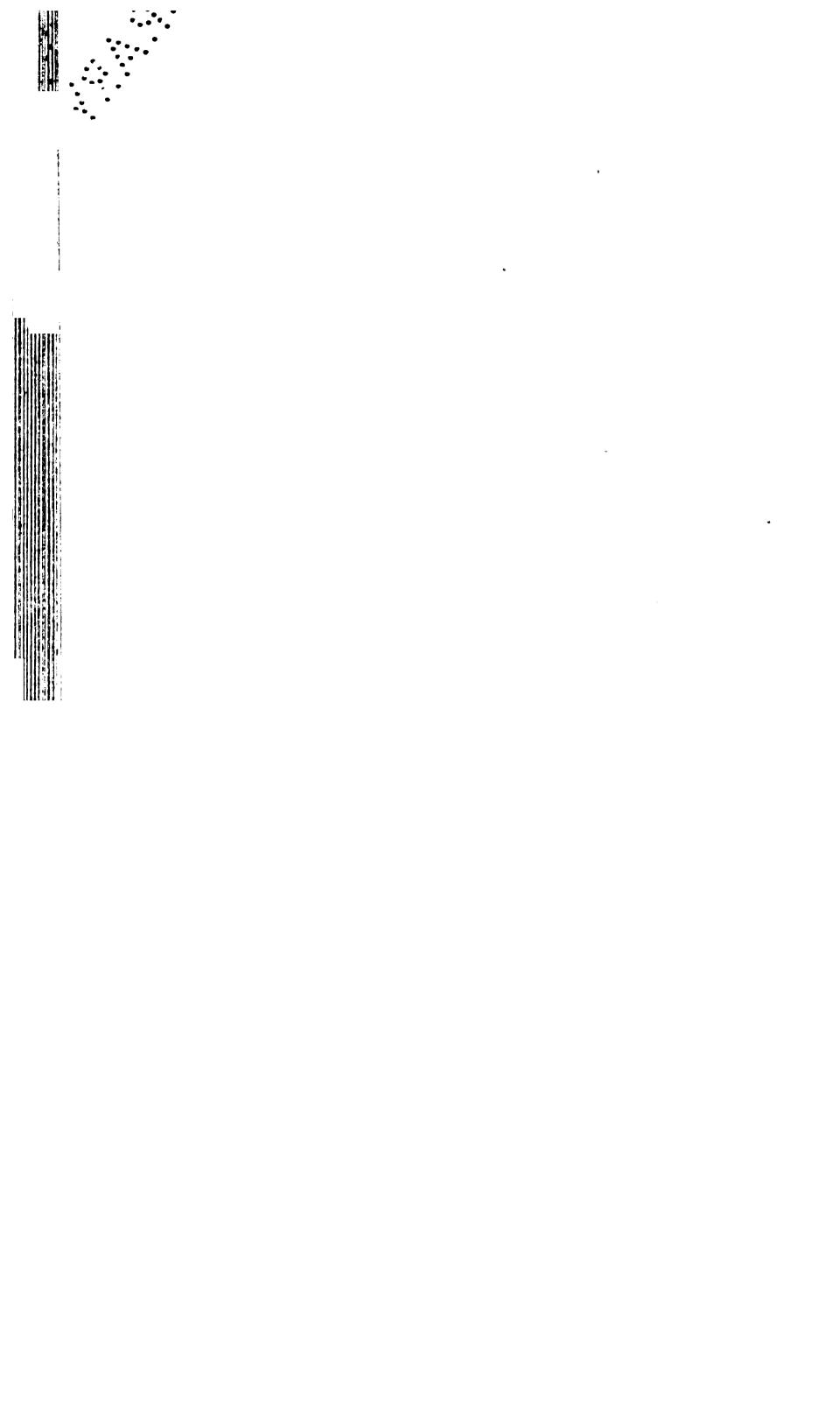
Summary for Years

Years	Rectived	Discharged	Peroled	Elecaped	Returned to Court	Returned from Escape	Transfered	Died
1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98 1898-99 1899-00 1900-01 1901 02 1902-03 1902-03 1904-05 1904-05 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10	174 59 79 28 51 31 59 36 63 80 90 92 146 182 201	10 20 51 51 22 37 33 37 33 23 28 31 7 7 17	3 4 47 14 5 21 20 10 40 40 40 40 82 162	7 10 17 7 7 7	2 12	2	3	2
Totale	1402	440	494	51	14	2	4	7

Ages of Boys When Committed

	1908-9	1909-10	Totals	Per Cent
Nine years. Ten years Eleven years Twelve years Thirteen years Fourteen years Fifteen years Sixteen years Seventeen years Eighteen years Nineteen years	1 1 1 6 11 13 27 37 57	1 5 7 9 17 34 28 48 36 12	1 2 6 13 20 30 61 65 105 47 26	.26 .52 1.57 3.39 5.22 7.83 15.93 16.97 27.41 12.27 6.81
Twenty years	182	201	383	1.82





Causes of Commitment

	1908-9	1909-10	Totals	Per Cent
Assault to commit robbery	1		1	.26
Assault with deadly weapon	1	1	2	.52
Attempt to commit extortion	1		1	.26
Burglary	71	34	105	27.41
Broken parole	8	11	19	4.96
Carrying concealed weapon		1	1	.26
Delinquent	18	74	92	24.02
Dependent	22	22	44	11.49
Forgery	8	4	12	3.19
Felony	Ĭ	i	2	.52
Grand larceny	9	12	21	5.48
Incorrigibility	10	111	21	5.48
Indecent conduct		l ī	1	.26
Malicious mischief	i	$\bar{2}$	3	.78
Petit larceny	6	2 8	14	3.64
Public institution	13	7	20	5.22
Robbery	5	4	9	2.35
Rape	1 1	3	4	1.04
Returned from escape		2	ż	.52
Seduction		1 1	1	.26
Truancy	1] •	1	.26
Train wrecking	1		1	.26
Vagrancy	4	2	6	1.56
Totals	182	201	383	100.00

Habits of Parents

	1908-9	1909-10	Totals	Per Cent
Father intemperate Mother intemperate Neither tntemperate Both intemerate No record	1 143 2	36 3 145 8 9	72 4 288 10 9	18.80 1.04 75.20 2.61 2,35
Totals	182	201	383	100.00

Home Relations

	1908-09	1909-10	Totals	Per Cent
Lost father only Lost mother only Lost both Both living Unknown	32 24 29 86 11	31 25 31 114	63 49 60 200 11	16.45 12.79 15.67 52.22 2.87
Totals	182	201	383	100.00

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

Religious Beliefs

	1908-09	1909-10	Totals	Per Cent
Protestant. Catholic Jewish Morman No record	98 77 2 3 2	123 74	221 151 133 6	57.71 39.43 .52 .78 1.59
Totals	182	201	383	100,00

Education When Admitted

Grade	1908-09	1909-10	Totals	Per Cent
Neither read nor write. First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth Sixth Seventh. Highth Ninth. Finished public school.	7 3 19 22 30 34 27 18	13 1 8 17 32 41 31 23 22 4	20 4 27 39 62 75 58 41 40 4	5.22 1.04 7.07 10.18 16.19 19.58 15.14 10.71 10.44 1.04 3.39
Total	182	201	383	100.00

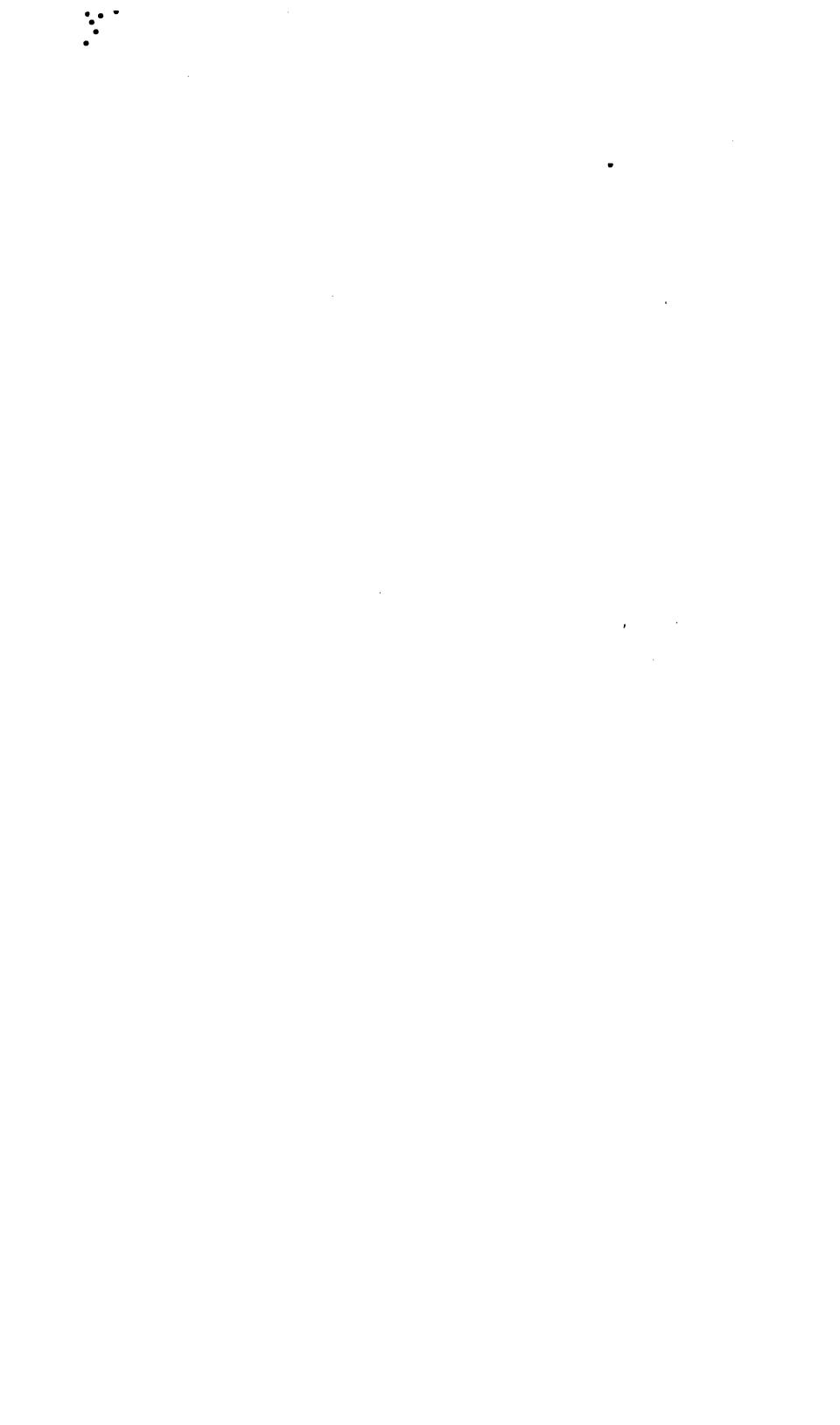
Showing Number Enrolled at Time of Each Biennial Report

First report, 1894	
First report, 1894	
Third report, 1898	
Fourth report, 1900	
Fifth report, 1902	
Sixth report, 1904	
Seventh report, 1906.	• • •
Eighth report 1908	• • •
Ninin report. 1910	

Recapitulation

	une 30, 1910 3	06 23
Number enrolled June 30, 19	910	83





PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

Farm Products

1908-09	1909-10
4,955 1,152 02,494 77,182	6,472 2,160 136,240 82,692
100 53 4 9 76 76	110 40 4 18 114 103
• • • • • • • •	35
• • • • • • •	
2,838 892 566 2,312 3,447 138 900 126 331 12	2,945 9,787 3,179 2,400 3,850 150 1,148 140 303 11
77,715 4,369 631 3,088	96,735 6,956 1,326 6,134
7,740 7,700 11,00 4,780 4,075 917 1,100 1,500 3,090 1,800 250 5,000 1,040	9,000 9,009 15,600 6,090 5,000 1,327 1,800 2,700 4,025 2,240 430 18,000 1,575 30,000
1 .5	250 5,000

Summary of State Claims Against the Countles from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910

_		
1908	-July	\$3572 05
	August.	3528 5
	September	3637 (6
	October	3660 6
	November	3789 9
	December	3866 3
000		3959 34
545-	-January	4124 14
	February	
	March	4168 3
	April	4187 8
	May	4242 2
	June	4350 2
	July	4442 6
	August	4511 5
	September	4589 3
	October	4621 1
	November	4570 3
	December	4337 9
910-	-January	4275 7
	February	4252 9
	March	4288 9
	April	4219 9
	May	4196 8
	June	4186 5
	June 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7100 3
	Total	\$99580 7





v 1004	Maintenance	Ргораціон Жарспас	bes tayirny bus seriquy noitstroquarti bryunfilauti svofi	Postage Telephoning End Telegraphing	Recovery of	Trustees' Expense (No Salary Paid)	Repairs	instantrol alnomavorquii	Miscellancoka	minio';	
1908—July	-				\$266 95	\$52 15					
August	1930 01	62 35	152 14	82 50		:	150 23	297 37	344 43	3019 03	
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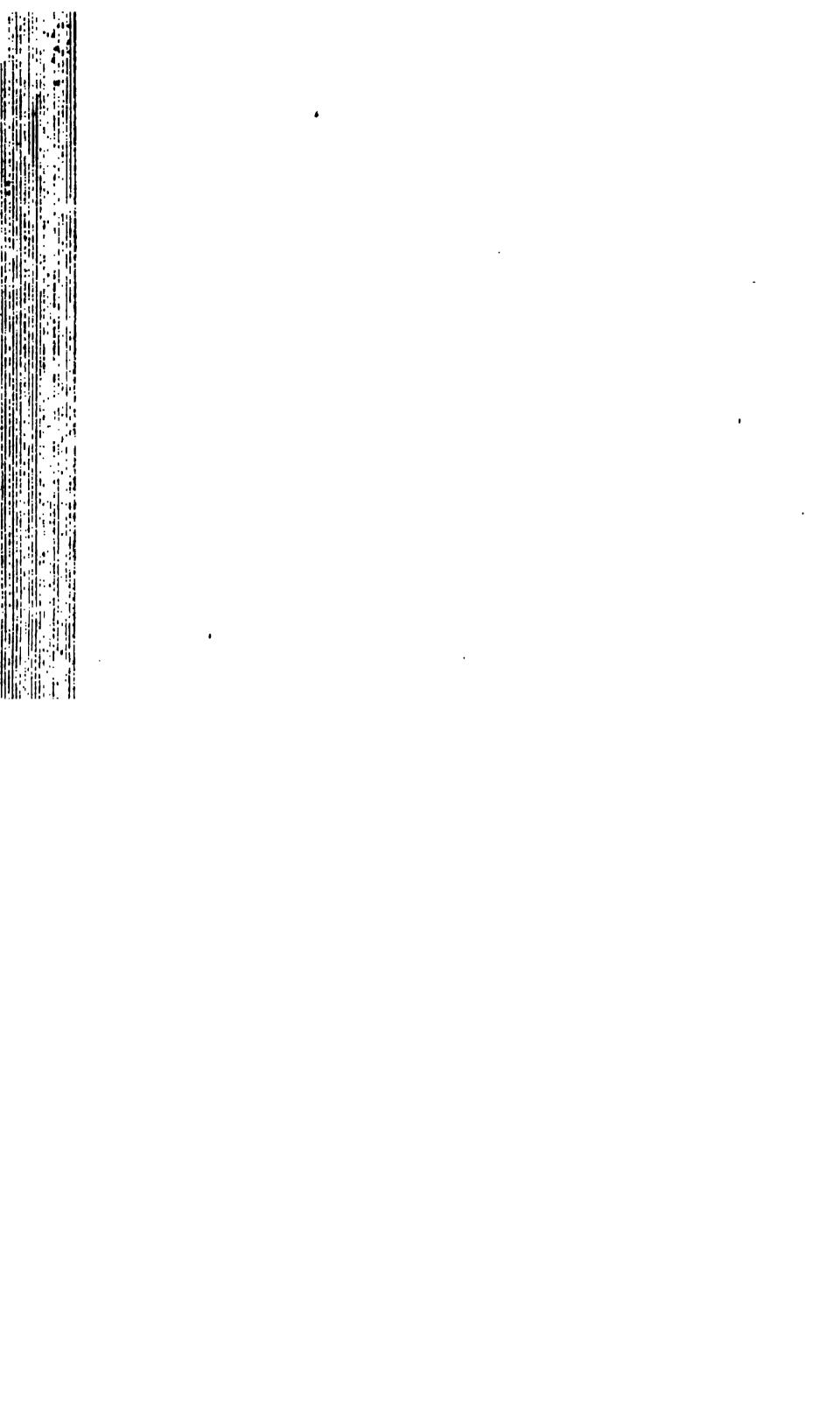
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TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

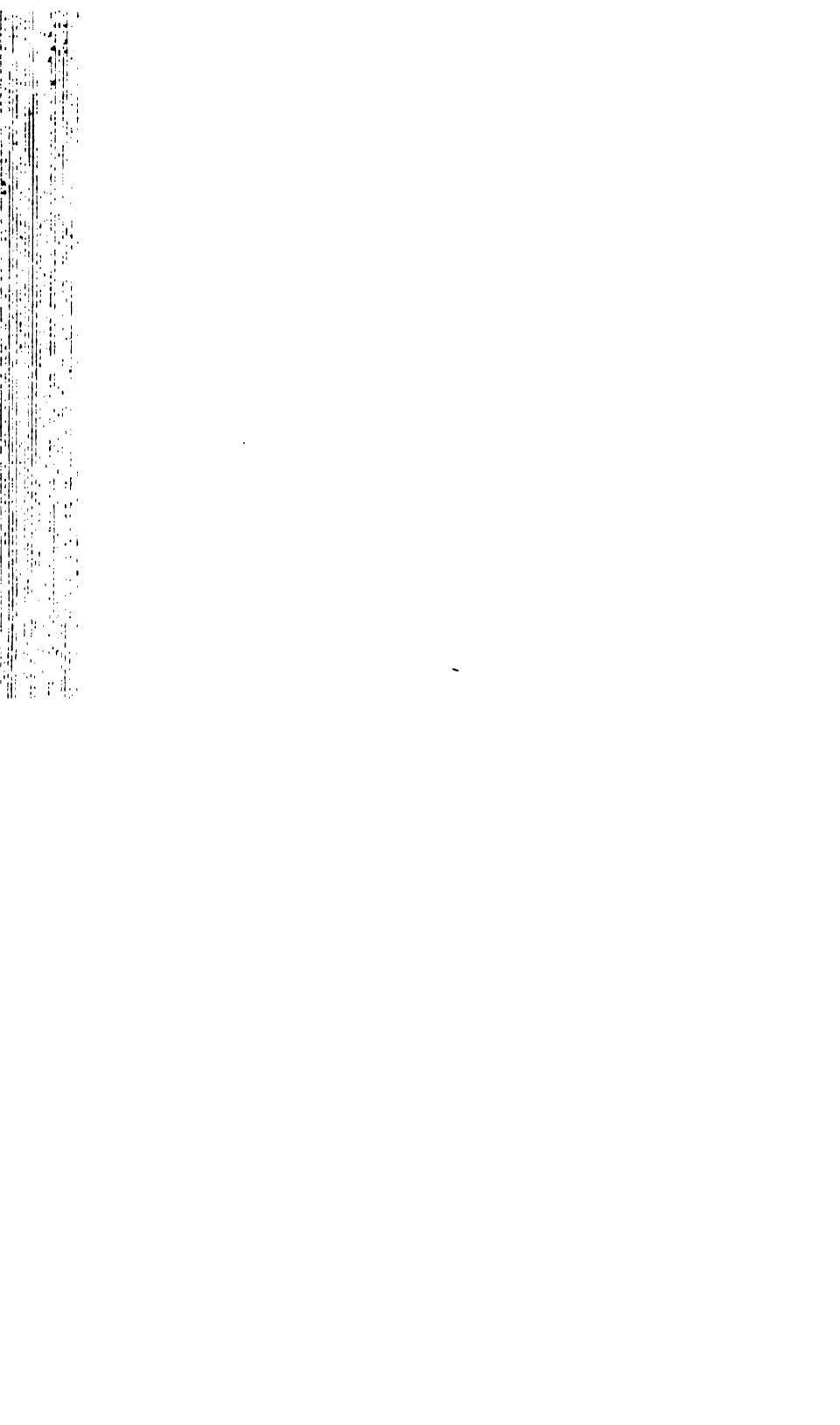
PRESTON SCHOOL of INDUSTRY

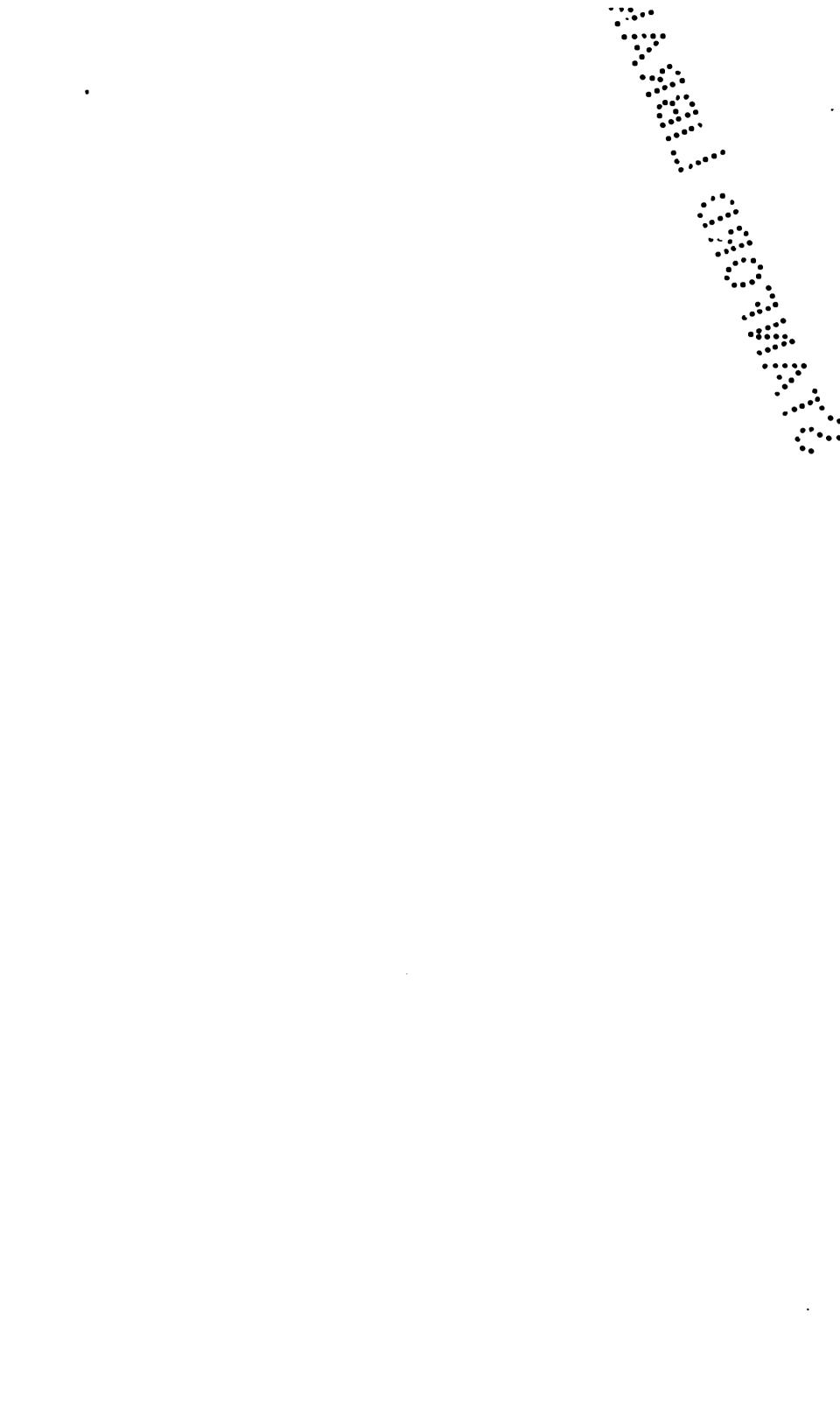
IONE, CALIFORNIA



JULY 1, 1910 TO JUNE 30, 1912

Presson School Print 1912







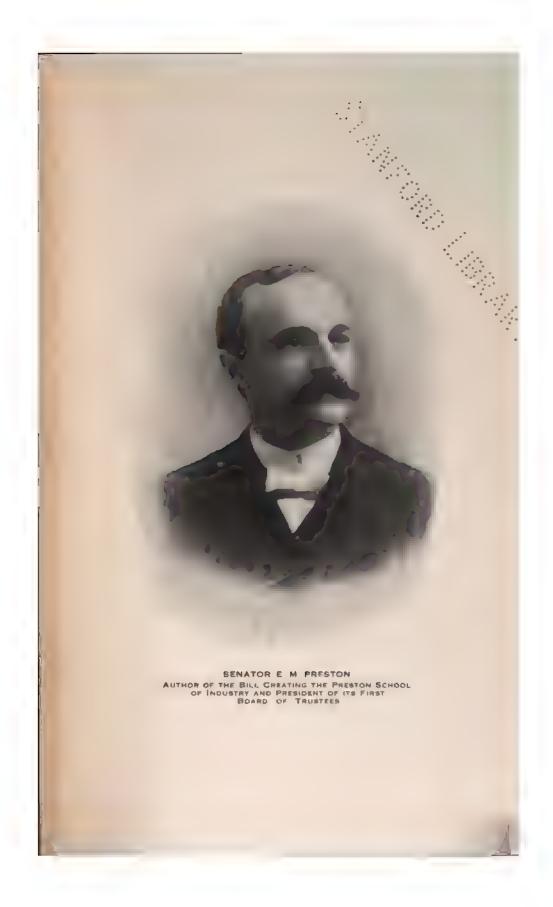
HONORABLE EDWARD MYERS PRESTON was born in Michigan in 1841. His ancestors on both sides came to America before the Revolution and the men participated in the war. He was reared on a farm, and when the Michigan State Agricultural College was established he entered, working his way through to graduation in 1862. He was a school teacher, and in 1863 came to California, via., the lethmus.

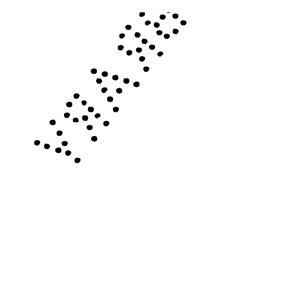
He went to Nevada County, where he had friends, and taught school in several towns and was twice elected County Superintendent of Schools. In 1868 he resigned the principalship of the Nevada City schools and engaged in the mercantile business.

In 1876 he undertook the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Bank of Nevada county as the Citizens' Bank, the Presidency of which he held up to the time of his death in 1903.

In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate from Nevada and Sierra counties. While at college in Michigan he saw the good work done by the State reform school for boys, located but a few miles from Lansing. When he became a member of the Legislature he set out to have a school of that kind established in California. He aimed, at first, to have boys who were being sent to State's prisons segregated from the other convicts entirely and taught mechanical trades and given a grammar school education at the same time. The State had land and power at Folsom and the first bill provided for a school there, remote from the prison and under the management of the prison directors. But when the Legislature got hold of the proposition, it provided for two reform schools, that at Whittier and the one at lone.

In compliment to Senator Preston for his interest in this cause the Senate unanimously voted to name the school at Ione the Preston School of Industry. When the Legislature relieved the prison directors of the management of this school the Governor appointed three Trustees and named Senator Preston one of them. He was Chairman of the Board until 1902, when his term expired.





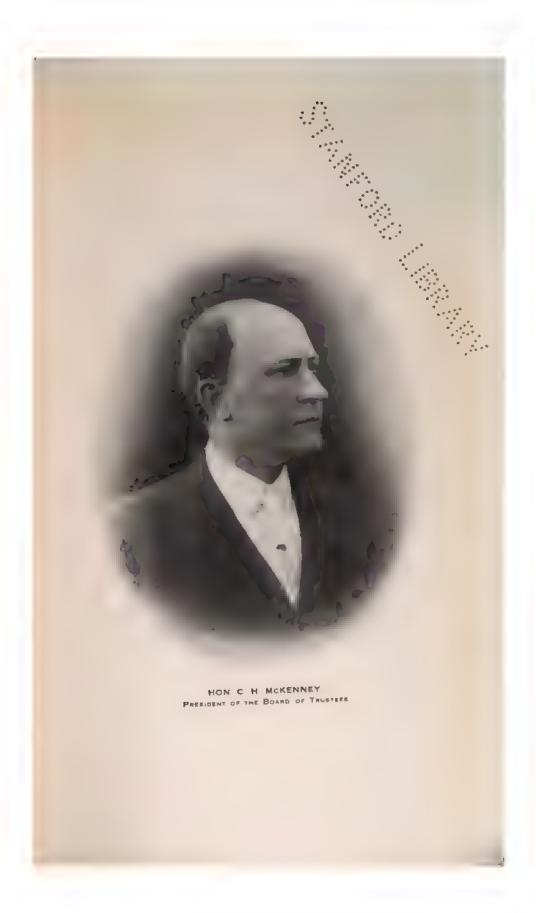


HONORABLE C. H. McKENNEY was appointed Trustee of the Preston School of Industry, July 20, 1911, by Governor Hiram W. Johnson.

Mr. McKenney was born in Michigan and came to California sixteen years ago, locating in Amador County. He was engaged in reformatory work in his native State, also in Pennsylvania.

He was elected to the State Legislature in the year 1902, and as a member of the Prison and Reformatory Committee, did much to enlighten the people regarding the deplorable conditions of the prison system. As a result of their investigation, the Assembly appointed a special Hold Over Committee, consisting of three members to make a thorough study of the prison system and report its needs and requirements at the next session, to be held in 1905, and he was appointed on this Committee. During the Legislative Session of 1905, that Committee reported, and the results of its labors were embodied in seven bills, which as Chairman of this Committee he introduced and had passed. Those bills comprehended a uniform system and provided for the segregation of prisoners, the indeterminate sentence, abolition of the straitjacket; making Whittier a truant School and Preston a Reformatory. To carry out the segregation planned, he secured an appropriation of \$500,000 to build new cells at San Quentin and Folsom; also \$10,000 to build an Assembly Hall and \$20,000 to rebuild the Trades Building at Preston. At the end of this Session, he was again appointed a member of another Hold Over Committee to carry on the good work and report to the next Legislature.

Mr. McKenney resides in Sutter Creek, where he is in business, and when the Sutter Creek State Bank failed in 1908, he was elected Chairman of the Depositors, and later, when reorganization was found impracticable, he was appointed receiver.







THE REV. CHARLES N. LATHROP, of San Francisco, was appointed Trustee of the Preston School of Industry on March 15, succeeding Rev. Joseph McQuaide who resigned from the Board a few months before.

Father Lathrop was born in San Francisco in 1871. His early boyhood was spent in Eureka, California, and in Walla Walla, Washington, where he attended the public schools, later moving with his parents to Oakland, at which place he completed the High School course. He then entered the University of California in the class of 1895. A the end of his Freshman year he attended Harvard College in Cambridge, Mass., graduating with the class of 1896 After his graduation at Harvard he became a student in the Western Seminary of Chicago, completing the course of study at that Institution in 1900. He then returned to his native State, where, during the same year, he was ordained to the Priesthood while identified with the Church of the Advent in San Francisco. In 1904 he was made Rector of that Church, where he has since remained.

In the selection of Father Lathrop as one of the Trustess of this School the Governor chose wisely, recognizing as he did, his deep personal interest in the wayward youth of the country, to whom he devotes much of his time and energy, uplifting them in the social scale and thus reducing the temptation to fall into crime, succoring and encouraging those who need a helping hand, to assist and steady them in right living. His active interest in the problem of juvenile reformation and his earnest solicitation for a higher and noble citizenship are well established facts throughout the State of California.





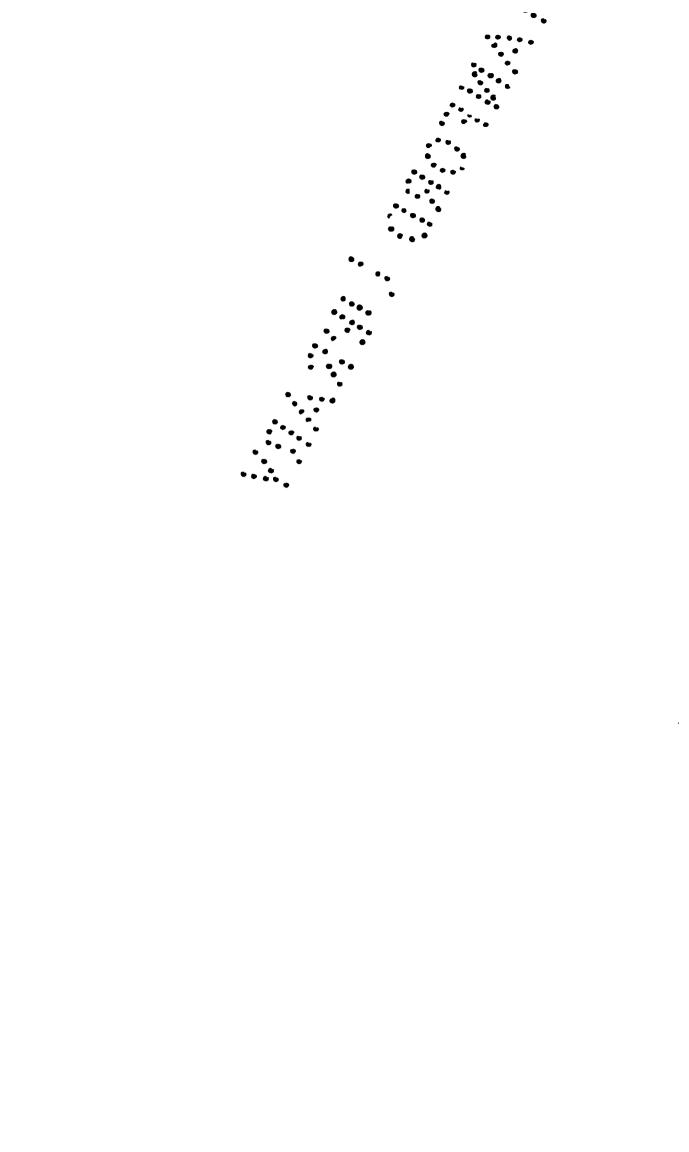


HONORABLE ARTHUR McARTHUR SEYMOUR, of Sacramento, was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry on August 23 to succeed Hon. Charles A. Swisler, whose term as Trustee expired July 1.

Mr. Seymour is a native of the State of California, having been born in Sutter County December 16, 1864. He attended the Sacramento public schools, graduating from the High Schools of that city in 1880. For the next few years he was actively engaged in business pursuits, until 1887, when he entered the University of California, where, four years later, he received the degree of Ph. B. In 1892 he was admitted to the Bar, and returned to Sacramento where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of law. He was elected District Attorney of Sacramento County in 1902, remaining in office until 1906.

Mr. Seymour takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the business and social betterment of his community—is a gentleman of wide experience and mature judgment, and one more capable and conscientious could not have been selected for so responsible a place. His Excellency's good judgment and discretion in the selection of Mr. Seymour as a Trustee is a matter for congratulation throughout the State.





REPORT OF TRUSTEES

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

Waterman, November 1, 1912

To His Excellency, Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California

Sir: We herewith present for your consideration our Biennial Report for the 62nd and 63d fiscal years.

On the first day of June, 1912, Mr. Hugh Montgomery was elected by the board to fill the position of Superintendent in place of Mr. C. H. Dunton. The position was ably and creditably filled by Mr. Montgomery for three months, until the arrangements were completed for Mr. Calvin Derrick to take the position.

Mr. Derrick took charge on October 1st and in the few weeks of his administration he has begun many measures that will tend to make Preston more and more truly a reform school, looking forward to a condition when boys will not be ashamed to come back to visit Preston as successful alumni.

We have bought an operating table for our little hospital and for the first time in the history of the Institution it is possible for the doctor to operate properly. Before this when an operation was very necessary the boy was placed on the floor and there operated upon. There are many more minor operations performed now than in the past.

Our great drawback is the over-crowding and consequently lack of segregation. Judges continually send us boys of tender years. There are today 26 boys twelve years old and under. We have also young men who, while claiming to be under age, look to be over 21. Lack of segregation, with this wide range of ages must necessarily reduce the school to be a training school for crime. If the school is to sulfill its function of reformation of juvenile offenders for the State it must be given reasonable opportunity to deal with the boys of different age and mental condition in separate groups. We beg favorable consideration for the request we make of \$20,000 for two new cot-

tages. The boys make the brick and do the work themselves. If done by contract, these buildings would cost at least \$20,000 each.

We submit herewith a memorandum of appropriations which are needed to carry on the Preston School at Waterman, as determined by the Board, for the 64th and 65th fiscal years.

MAINTENANCE

For support, for two years		
Parole Officers, for two years		\$273,410 11,160
SPECIFIC		
Building,	32,000 4,350	
Improvements,	9,990	
		46,340
Grand Total		\$330,910

Respectfully submitted,
C. H. McKENNEY, President
CHAS. N. LATHROP
A. M. SEYMOUR

LIST OF TRUSTEES

E. M. PRESTON July 1, 1893, to January 10, 1903 ADAM ANDREW July 1, 1893, to August 17, 1895 FAYETTE MACE July 1, 1893, to August 17, 1897 L. J. MADDUX August 17, 1895, to January 14, 1899 F. D. TYRRELL, M. D. August 17, 1897, to January 14, 1899 V. W. GASKILL January 14, 1899, to October 6, 1900 J. H. DUNGAN October 6, 1900, to January 9, 1904 C. H. DUNTON January 1, 1899, to November 10, 1909 W. S MATTHEW January 10, 1903, to August 1, 1910 E. C. VOORHEIS January 9, 1904, to July 20, 1911 JOSEPH P. McQUAIDE August 1, 1910, to March 15, 1912

PRESENT BOARD

C. A. SWISLER
November 10, 1909, to—
C. H. McKENNEY
July 20, 1911, to—
CHAS. N. LATHROP
March 15, 1912, to——

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS

E. CARL BANK, A. M.
November 1, 1893, to May 20, 1897
E. S. O'BRIEN, M. D.
May 21, 1897, to December 31, 1897
D. S. HIRSHBERG, A. M.
January 1, 1898, to December 15, 1900
C. B. RIDDICK, D. D.
December 16, 1900, to November 15, 1903
WM. T. RANDALL, A. M.
November 16, 1903, to November 10, 1909
C. H. DUNTON
November, 10, 1909, to June 30, 1912



CALVIN DERRICK, Superintendent of Preston School of Industry, is a native of Busialo, N. Y. He received his education in the public schools of that State, and the Oneonta Normal School, the State Normal College at Albany, and some special work at Columbia University.

For fourteen years he was engaged in the work of teaching—being principal of the Edmeston High School, and later of the Morris High School, which position he left to accept the appointment to the position of Superintendent of Instructions in the prison schools at Auburn, N. Y. His connection with the Auburn prison covered a period of nearly three years.

It was while in this work that he became interested in juvenile delinquency, and being convinced that the field of hope in reformatory work was to be found among the young, and not those who were confirmed in their habita, he turned his attention to that field. With this in view, he accepted the superintendency of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, the original Republic organized by "Daddy George", in which position he remained five years resigning to come to California to assume the Superintendency of the Preston School of Industry.





SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit to you the Superintendent's report for the 62nd and 63d fiscal years ending June 30th, 1912.

Since the fiscal year closed before my election to the position of Superintendent, it is obvious that I am not in a position to make as detailed and valuable report upon the conditions and workings of the Institution as would be the case had I been in charge during the past year, but trust that what is offered for your consideration will be valuable and satisfactory.

I have required the person in charge of each department to submit a report of the work of such department. The several reports are appended.

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

Laverne L. Freeman, Supervising Principal

In the early organization of the Preston School of Industry the idea of complete reformation of the wayward boys of the State was manifested by the careful organization of a plan whereby it might be possible to educate the boy along the lines best fitted for his development. This plan was followed as far as it seemed possible to do so, by those in charge. The rapid growth of the Institution, and the great increase in the number of boys committed to its charge, made it very easy to deviate from the original plan and to make the education a neglected or one-sided affair.

This is what happened, and in trying to keep abreast with the increase in numbers, the School of Letters became a secondary proposition and upon the slightest provocation the boys were taken from the school room and placed upon some piece of work where manual labor was needed, thus depriving them of a chance to receive the instruction which the State of California had intended them to receive.



ough outline (for correlation) to be followed by both schools and trades.

I wish to make the following recommendations:

First—That the teaching force be composed of the very best trained teachers obtainable, and that the salary be made such that we are able to cope with the cities in the selection of teachers. An untrained teacher in this class of work is an absolute failure and is dear at any cost.

Second—That the schools be placed in one building just as soon as possible, thereby making close supervision possible.

Third—That a special teacher of drawing and music be employed, whose duty it shall be to teach in the grades and also do the chapel and entertainment work.

Fourth—That two departments for manual training be installed and equipped. This would aid in the correlation between the schools and trades.

Fifth—That ample funds be furnished to the department so as to make it possible to properly equip the same with all necessary apparatus and books intended to further the efficiency of this department.

Sixth—That a course in agriculture, horticulture, dairying and poultry raising be given so as to better equip the boys who wish to return to the farm and be away from the temptations of city life. The reason that our boys make a failure of farm work is because they are absolutely untrained for that line of work and so are not profitable help to their employer.

DEPARTMENT OF FARMING Joseph Sibole, Supervisor of Farm Work

The following materials have been hauled by the farm teams:

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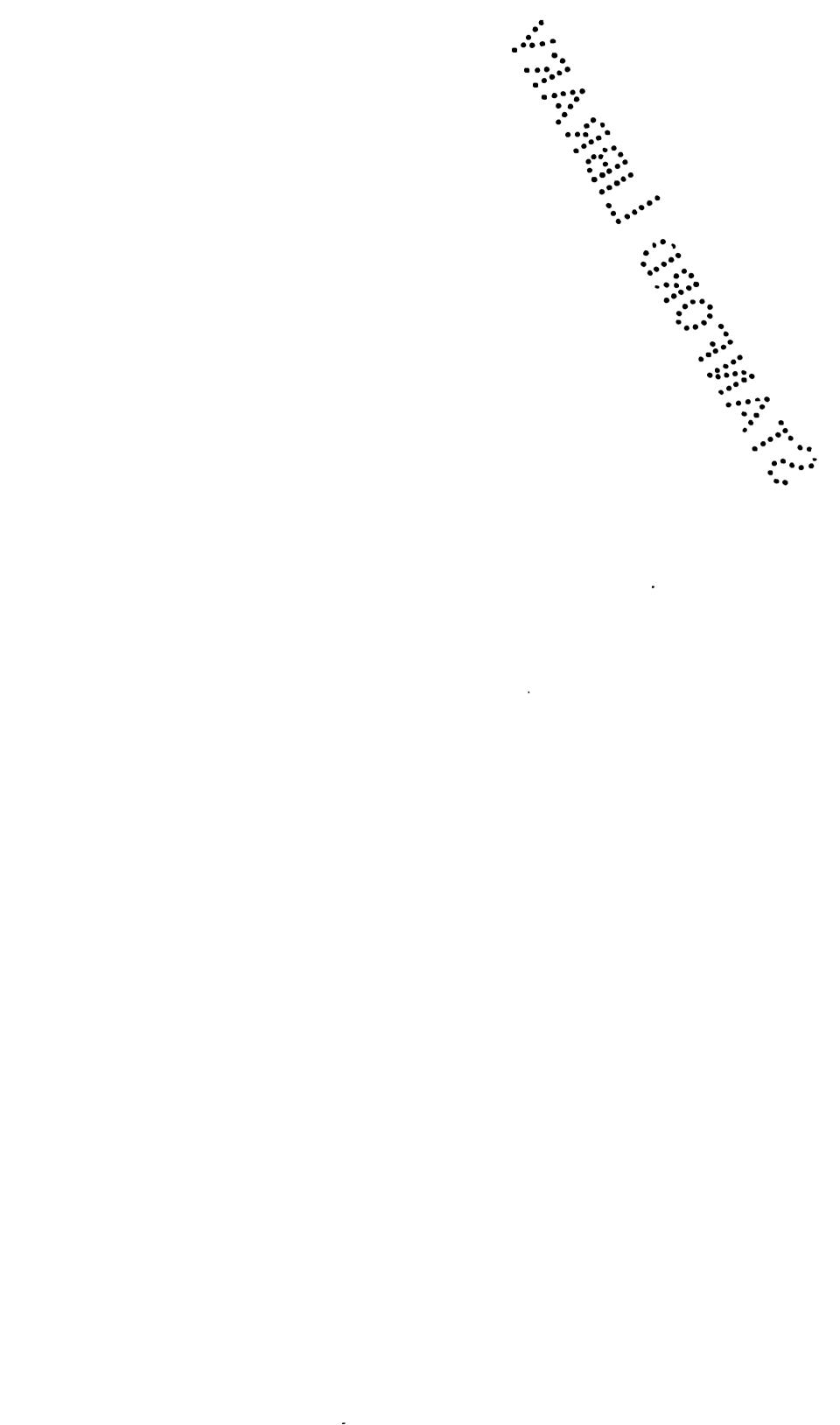
Four miles of 4 in. iron pipe distributed along the ditch dug for same. Average of ten tons of freight per month.

During the summer months two or three teams constantly hauled sand to mix with the clay for the making of bricks. Brick to build a slaughter house and large vat was also hauled and, for 35 days, five teams graded and excavated for buildings.

Since the buildings now being constructed are nearly completed, it is hoped that some work can be done on the farm that has been waiting to be done for several years, such as leveling and grading some of the low land so that it can be irrigated without killing the low spots while sufficiently irrigating the higher ones. Forty or fifty acres of alfalfa could be put in, saving the buying of at least 100 tons of hay per year. If more of the hill or brush land were cleared, more oats and hay could be raised.

At least two miles of new fence is needed to keep stock out of the fields and crops; there is also need of a large sheltering shed for tools and wagons.

In connection with the farm work, the farmer has had the care and responsibility of the ditch and water power system, which consists of about ten miles of open ditch from Sutter Creek to the school. For the purpose of turning the water into the ditch there is a dam made of brush, rocks and sacks of sand, which goes out every time there is a freshet. The dam should be built of reinforced concrete. There are six sand boxes or settling tanks:





also about 300 feet of flume and 250 feet of tunnel, one large eservoir, originally covering about 40 acres, which is rapidly filling with sand. Leading from the large reservoir to the smaller one, there are about 2000 feet of pipe. From the settling reservoir there are about 6600 feet of pipe. The sand tanks on the upper ditch will in a short time have to be replaced, either by new boxes, or still better, reinforced concrete boxes.

DEPARTMENT OF DAIRYING

Edward Riley

During the past two years the dairy department has increased from forty to sixty-five cows, making it necessary to enlarge the cow-barn by building onto each side and putting in more stanchions in the main barn.

The creamery department was enlarged by putting in a power combined churn and butter worker, and larger milk and cream vats.

A suitable building is needed near the cow-barn for a separator and boiler room. The barn should be completed inside by putting in a concrete manger and a new floor on one side, and building onto the west side the same as on the east side. To make it more sanitary, carriers should be put in. A large shed should be built out in the field for shelter when the cows are not in the barn. A calf-barn should be built as near the barn as posible, and a separator with a capacity of 2,000 pounds per hour be purchased.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

D. D. Duff

Complying with your request for a report of the work accomplished the past two years by the department of horticulture of this Institution, and recommendations for promoting the work the ensuing two years, I respectfully submit the following:

For the past two years the horticultural department has been conducted along the lines best suited to develop the love for the work by the cadets who have been detailed to this branch of the school's industries. The work has been of a varied nature and has consisted of promoting the beauty of the landscape as far as our limited means and time would permit. We have been greatly handicapped by a lack of funds with which to buy necessary tools, plants, fertilizer, etc.

At the present time we have an area of 15,000 square feet of lawn and are engaged in preparing the ground for 14,000 square feet of new lawn. The shrubs consist of many species best suited to the soil and climatic conditions of this particular locality.

The vineyard, consisting of a fraction over an acre, has, by proper pruning and cultivation, been made to produce a fine crop of choice grapes, which was consumed by the inmates. There are eight different varieties of grapes, in the vineyard, all of which seem to be adapted to the soil conditions.

The orchard consists of several hundred trees of mixed variety of fruits. In the past we have neglected the trees as a result of not being supplied with the necessary apparatus for spraying, and for that reason the amount and quality of fruit produced has not been so satisfactory as it should have been.

The department should be equipped with tools separate from the farm, and of a nature best suited to the work of this department. It is necessary to have a team and wagon at the command of the department at all times if you wish to secure the best results.

At the present time the driveways are being properly graded and oiled and new ones constructed. The hillside about the swimming pool is being terraced and seeded so as to give the greatest possible beauty to the landscape.

In conclusion I would recommend the following:

That greater care be exercised by all departments as to cleanliness and general appearance of the entire grounds.

That the work should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible for two reasons, viz., to beautify the grounds and to give the greatest possible instruction to the boys entrusted to our care.

That the department be furnished with \$1,000 with which to purchase the necessary materials and tools.





VEGETABLE GARDEN William E. Wise

To reach a man's (or boy's) heart you must feed him well." To verify this old axiom the garden squad has in the past two years put forth its best efforts. Commencing the year by preparing the hot-beds, sowing the seed under glass bi-weekly transplanting, hardening, setting out the young plants, the work goes on through the months, preparing the soil, cultivating, irrigating and gathering the products.

The present garden site of six acres is chiefly a stiff refractory clay, and very hard to work. During the past two years the squad has kept the school tables constantly supplied with an abundance of all vegetables common to this section, in their respective seasons. Owing to the other duties the squad has been able to work only about 22 hours weekly in the garden. The ploughing has been done chiefly by the farm teams, which are frequently unavailable just when needed. During the past year the irrigating system has been improved by the digging of a new ditch which gives clear water from the swimming pool in place of the sewer water formerly used. A new asparagus bed should be set out in the spring, as the old one has, after some 15 years service, out-lived its usefulness. A good, steady team, an up-to-date cultivator, roller, harrow and a hand-seeder is needed for the garden. A sufficient amount of well rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer is very essential. The soil in the adjoining field is a sandy loam clay, better adapted to gardening than the present site and it is hoped a change may be made.

The boys are thoroughly interested in their healthy outdoor work, and in the past two years many have been paroled who have signified the intention of devoting their future to this line of work. At the present time, November 1st, there are growing and ready for winter use, 4500 heads of cabbage, 1200 young onions, 1100 head of cauliflower, 1100 head of celery and large sections of carrots, parsnips, turnips, lettuce, radishes, etc. Elsewhere will be found a statistical table showing amount and value of vegetables raised in the past two years; also photographs of the squad and specimens of the results of their work.

DEPARTMENT OF BUTCHERING

J. W. Gillum

This department, the last two years, has consisted of three branches.

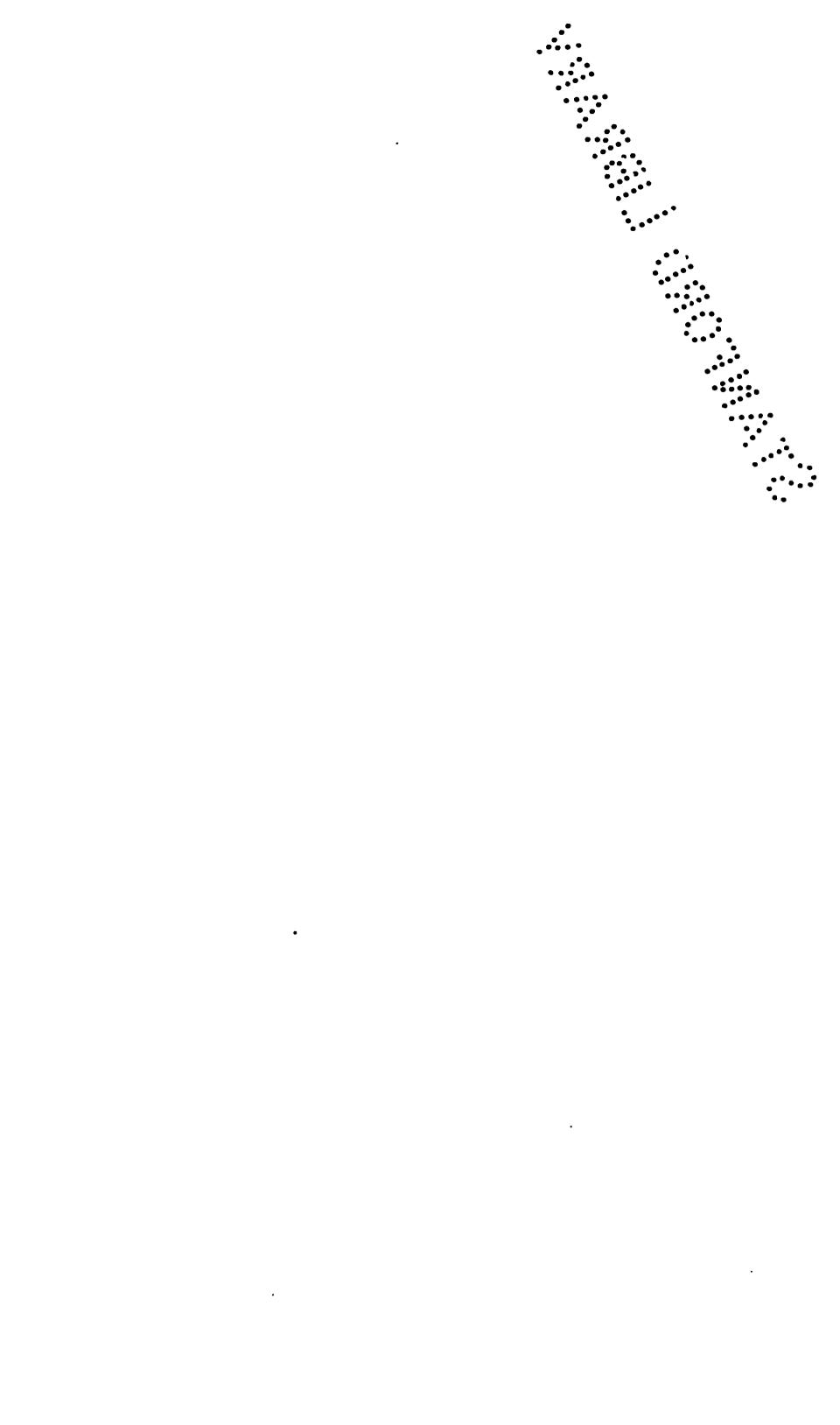
The first consists of a herd of about 200 head of Poland-China hogs, with a pasturage of about twenty acres of as poor land as the farm possesses. Their maintenance is from the swill received from the departments of the refectory. Two acres of this twenty is used for studs, piggery and fattening pen. Two years ago the fences surrounding the premises were a tangled mass of wire and splintered boards with a post here and there to hold them together. The piggery was a wooden structure with six compartments, openings but no fastenings. Now fences are in good shape, runways to piggery, and each compartment with a half floor, and the balance graveled and bedded. This work required a great deal of patience and effort to accomplish, for it was like pulling teeth to get the material, on account of the small appropriation allowed by the State.

A concrete piggery is needed with a feeding pen attached. The pen to have a concrete floor surrounding a pool of running water. Such will reduce the death rate of pigs at farrowing time, lower the cost of feeding, and add greatly to the sanitary conditions.

The second department consists of an old wooden slaughter-house, formerly so close to the sewer ditch that it was a difficult matter to drive along the roadway. About a year ago while lard was being rendered this building was destroyed by fire caused by a defective flue. On the foundation was erected the present brick building; a brick wall was built along the sewer, which protected the road and added to the sanitary conditions of the surroundings. The much needed improvement to the building is a concrete floor in the killing-room and a raised shoot with a trap door. This will make it much more modern and sanitary.

The third department consists of a cold storage and cutting room, located in the refectory building, which was completed about a year ago.

From this department the meats are issued to the respective





kitchens in such forms as steak, stew, boil, roasts and ground meats. During the last biennium, were issued to the boys' kitchen, 112,167 lbs. of beef, 5,445 lbs. of pork, 2,036 lbs. of salt pork, 6,085 lbs. of lard, 1,360 lbs. ham, 1,565 lbs. bacon and 1,500 lbs. of mutton. To the officers' kitchen 59,765 lbs. beef, 8,143 lbs. pork, 862 lbs. salt pork, 4,180 lbs. lard, 3,607 lbs. ham, 1,718 lbs. bacon and 1,135 lbs. mutton. To the Superintendent's kitchen, 5,136 lbs. beef, 595 lbs. pork, 10 lbs. salt pork, 620 lbs. lard, 23 lbs. ham, 107 lbs. bacon and 614 lbs. mutton. To the bakery, 5,004 lbs. of land. This department made all the lard, hams and bacons used by the school, slaughtered 415 beeves, net, 185,193 lbs., 237 hogs, net, 45,207 lbs., and 66 sheep, net, 3,564 lbs. The hogs were raised on the farm, but most of the cattle and sheep were bought. The hides and pelt netted the school \$1,984.59, which was more than the butcher's salary. Does the department pay?

This work is done by a squad of four boys, and the boys as a rule take great interest in the work and to date there has never been a butcher boy returned to the school. Come and visit this department.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING Paul E. Joseph

Two years ago at this time the construction and cabinet making departments were framing and putting up the massive sixty-six feet trusses for the roof of the refectory building and putting forth every effort to get the building covered before the rain set in, which was accomplished. Then the inside finishing began, and the building was ready for occupancy the next May.

All the work, in all the buildings put up since 1905, consisting of concrete forms of all descriptions, the framing of joists, partitions, roof trusses and rafters, the laying of slate, composition roofing, shingles, the manufacturing of window and door frames, sashes and doors, panel work, moulding, etc., has been done by the boys at the school. In fact the school has not spent one cent since 1905 for any mill work, merely the raw material being furnished from the saw mills, thereby giving the boys the real experience and enabling them to meet the outside world in the proper way.

Since the refectory building was completed, the following buildings have been erected:

A 40x60 ft. central heating plant.

A 30x48 ft. slaughter house, fully equipped.

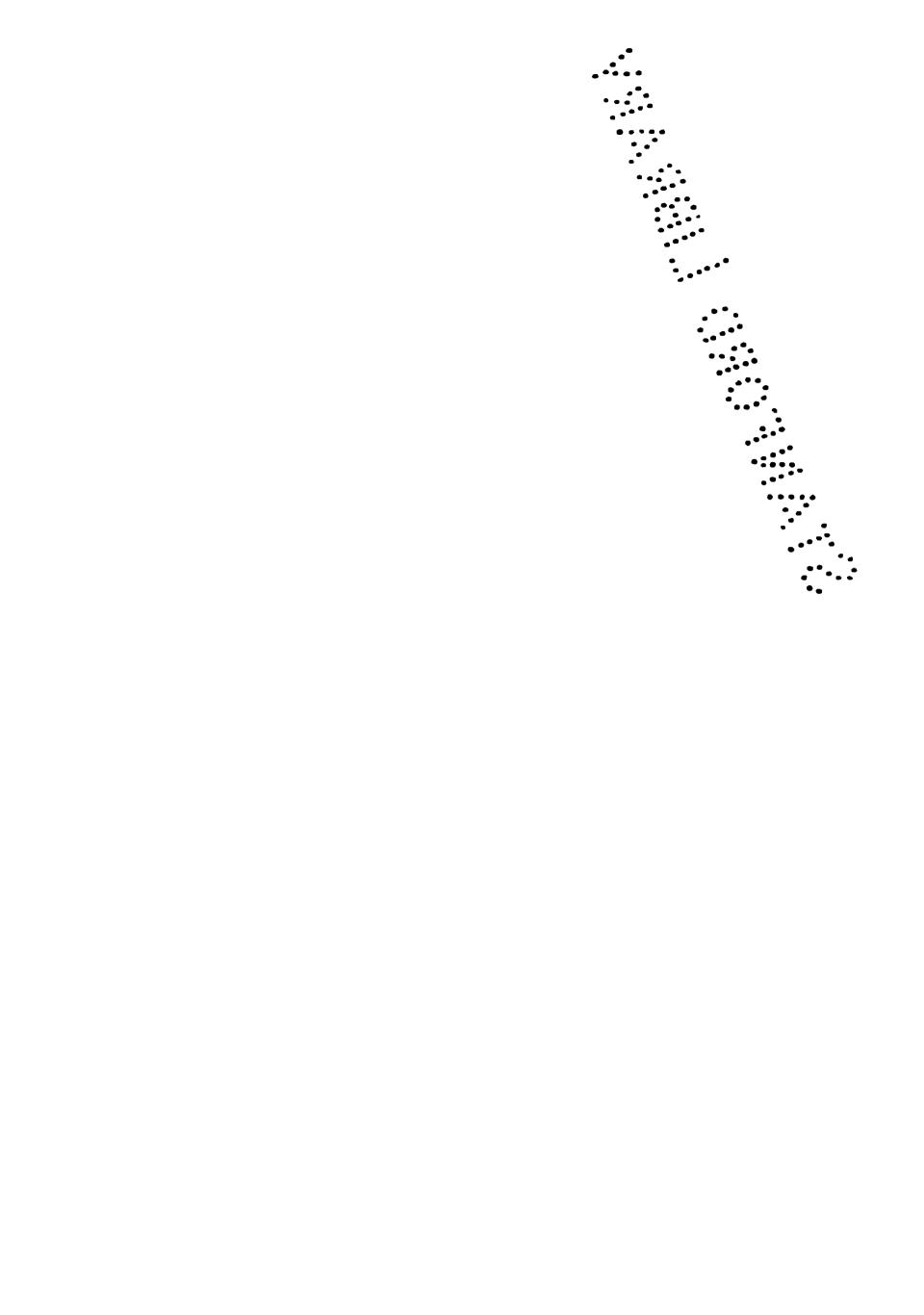
An 18x78 ft. addition to the cow barn, equipped with stanchions, etc.

Changes and repairs are constantly being performed to better conditions all over the school, and would require too much space for mention.

The mill or cabinet department, which by this time is nicely equipped with modern machinery, is not only providing the mill work for the buildings, but is doing extensive work in the furniture line, and has, during the last two years, manufactured cabinets, tables, shelvings for kitchen and pantries, counters, etc., for bakery, forty tables for boys' large dining room, ten large and five serving, solid oak tables for officers' dining room, five hundred hard wood, veneered opera chairs for the Chapel, a solid oak altar, 8 feet wide and 11 feet high for Catholic services, sixty solid oak, mission style school desks and chairs to match, one hundred and twenty of which were made four years ago, three gun cases to hold and lock up four hundred and fifty rifles, and a lot of wardrobes, center tables, book and magazine stands, etc., for officers' rooms, which are too numerous to mention.

The department has had all it could do to supply the wants of the school, and will have for some time to come, for there are several more buildings badly needed, one of them, an addition to the trades building that will enable us to enlarge our shop, besides giving better quarters to other departments. When in the future the work for the school becomes scarce, it has been thought that it would be wise for this department to manufacture mill work and furniture for other State institutions, for there is nothing that will put self-confidence in a boy, and prepare him to meet outside conditions, as the "real work."

It is hoped that it will be possible to continue to give the boys, who make good at the trade, the few necessary tools (which they use while at the school) when they go out, for it puts them on a solid footing and the results of the past have proven that it is not money wasted.





DEPARTMENT OF MASONRY

O. L. Morton

When the Preston School of Industry was first organized, it was thought possible to build buildings by the contract system only, and at just as high a price as the people of the State would permit.

This belief was carried out until a few years ago, when it was conceived that perhaps the boys might be benefited and trained by allowing them to take part in the erection of staple buildings which would be monuments to their training and skill.

When the experiment was to be tried it was claimed by those in charge that brick could not be made here and therefore all material would have to be shipped in, which would, of course, greatly increase the cost of buildings. After considerable arguments, pro and con, it was decided to make 68,000 brick by hand, to demonstrate that brick could be made here as well as in less favored localities. This was the nucleus of the brick industry and since then 1,500,000 brick have been made by the boys and all but 200,000 have been placed in substantial buildings here upon the grounds.

The Chapel, constructed of cement blocks, and the refectory building containing 1,000,000 brick by measurement, were both built by boy labor, and demonstrate beyond a doubt the feasibility of doing the work in that way, thereby saving the State large sums of money and at the same time allowing the boys to receive the experience and instruction so necessary to their success on the outside.

During the past two years the mason squad has built the following building, viz., central heating plant, slaughter house, band cottage, and manure tank. Each building contains the following: The central heating plant contains 122,000 brick and 2,400 sq. ft. of cement flooring. The slaughter house, 70,000 brick and 1,600 sq. ft. of cement flooring. The band cottage, 180,000 brick, the manure tank, 44,000 brick and 800 sq. ft. of cement flooring.

Besides the above work, large areas of cement sidewalks have been laid at various places about the buildings, also 1,285 ft. of cement conduit have been laid, connecting a part of the buildings with the central heating plant.

The department has always been handicapped for want of proper equipment with which to do the work. I therefore wish to make the following recommendations:

First.—That a first class stiff mud brick machine be furnished, a disintegrator or dry pan, a repress of a standard make, a pug mill and an automatic cutting table, all of which are very essential in the proper making of brick.

Second.—That a fifty horse power steam engine be installed with which to run the above machinery.

In asking for the above equipment, I have taken into consideration the trade from the standpoint of the boy, believing he will be better equipped for his trade, if he is taught in a first class department, than in one where a makeshift has always existed.

With proper equipment for the work, every brick used by the other State institutions could be manufactured here at a cost of less than \$3.00 per M. The brick, which have already been made here, have cost the State less than the above amount in a cash outlay. The location is such that all material used can be obtained at, or near, the brick plant, thus saving labor and time in moving the same.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING H. W. Bartlett

The electrical work about the Institution has been under the supervision of the engineer, whose duties prohibit him from spending the necessary time on that branch. Work has been left to the discretion of the boys, who, knowing little about the wiring code, have used their own judgment, this resulting in a great many types of work, some of which are not of the best.

From June 1910 up to May 1912, very little work has been done as far as fixing up the wiring is concerned. An expert was employed to rewire the fixtures in the main building, but, after completing the wiring on the first floor, the work was discontinued. The telephone lines within the main building were also replaced, but as part of the old lines were still used, and the others not removed, this was far from satisfactory. However, during that period, the refectory and central heating plant were wired.



THE BAND COTTAGE-A MAGNIFICIENT STRUCTURE ERECTED ENTIRELY BY THE BOYS OF PRESTON



About May, 1912, a plan was started whereby all of the electrical work was to be gone over. Work was started by wiring the new band cottage, conduit work being used throughout. Since then, the barns, commissary and a few minor places have been wired with the same type of work. The dynamo and water wheel at the power house have been thoroughly overhauled; the Institution has been relamped with Mazda lamps; the fixtures in the dining rooms have been changed to suit the new lamps; the outside lamps have been changed, and the main line to the Administration building fixed up. At present, the entrance wires are being placed under ground at the Administration building.

The continuation of the above plan consists in changing the telephone lines in the main building, as also the signal systems into conduit work, fixing up and rewiring fixtures in the main building, changing cutouts, rewiring trades building, a new pole line to the barn, constructing and installing new electroliers about the main building, and a general overhauling of all exposed wiring.

As to recommendations for the future—there has been several reports written upon that subject, suggesting improvements that should be made. Among these are the following: A new generating system of alternating current, to be situated next to the heating plant, of sufficient size to carry the entire load of the Institution, the present water wheels to be discarded; installation of a new set of lines, preferably under-ground: rewiring remaining buildings, including Administration building and east and west cottages.

DEPARTMENT OF LAUNDRY Geo. E. Mann

The laundry force consists of ten boys, the morning and afternoon squads, being composed of different cadets.

We have two sixty-two inch Troy wooden cylinder washers, two extractors, one one-hundred inch mangle, one body ironer. The clothes are dried out of doors when possible. The dryers are not large enough for the purpose, having been built when there were fewer boys here. An enlarged drying capacity is

among the much needed improvements. We also need a hot water tank, as the water in the washers has to be heated by live steam. We also need a new boiler as the one in use is too small to make steam for the washers, the mangle, the dryers, soap making and the carpenter shop. We need another washer.

The boys seem much interested in their work and they are learning a trade that will enable them to make an honest living. Many of the boys who have gone out from the laundry are earning from \$12 to \$18 a week.

With practically everything done by machinery, laundry work constitutes a desirable trade. By means of the latest improvements the unhealthy features of the work, steam and dampness, are almost eliminated and the Preston laundry is as sanitary a place in which to work as any other department.

The shrinking of the shirting and denim used for the boys clothing is no small item, two or three thousand yards being shrunk every two or three months.

For the past two years we have averaged 7,000 pieces per week.

Laundrying for the following departments is done in this department:

Superintendent's department, house department, hospital, officers' kitchen, officers' dining room, boys' kitchen, boys' dining room, butcher, barn, dairy, shoe shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, printing office, paint shop, power house, steam plant, tailor shop, bakery and store room.

DEPARTMENT OF BLACKSMITHING M. C. Wett

In the blacksmith shop there are three forges, one drillpress, one threading machine, one emery wheel, one grindstone, run by water-power. Eight boys are kept busy in this department where all kinds of iron work are done. In the past two years there has been quite a variety of work, from making heavy roof truss irons down to a staple. Have made the irons for a refectory building, heating plant and pipe line; built one wagonette valued at \$400; one heavy farm wagon, including





wheels; also one set of 2 1-2" wheels; have 25 head of horses to shoe once a month. All of this kind of work the boys take quite an interest in and try to learn all they can during their time spent here at Preston. A good many who have gone out into the world to battle for themselves are making good. One boy working in San Francisco, who has an aged mother to support, is with a large manufacturing firm where they do a great deal of heavy forging. The firm he is working with are sending him to night school that he may learn to read the blue prints so they can give him a fire that he may earn a larger salary. Another boy working in Sacramento county is making good, and has been with one man seventeen months, and is able to do most any kind of work.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING

H. L. Dunning

The printing class, varying from ten to twelve boys, has a varied experience in newspaper and book composition, imposing of forms, press work, folding, binding, as well as job composition and check binding. The Preston Review is published every Saturday for the boys of the Institution, setting forth the school life, and giving the important news and sports from the outside world. The Review is edited by a staff of cadet writers and is published in four, six and eight pages, as the occasion may require. Sufficient numbers are furnished so that each boy may have a copy.

The Outlook is a bi-monthly publication, edited by the management of the Institution and is designed chiefly for the public. It is printed in magazine form, each issue containing from forty to fifty pages of reading matter, supplemented with halftone illustrations of the various departments. For several months past the Outlook has not been published.

The job printing consists of all the printing for the institution. Office stationery, receipts, orders, requisitions, paroles, discharges and judges' notification blanks, monthly county claims, monthly cadets' credit reports for judges, probation and parole officers, numerous blanks for the secretary of the Board of Trustees, including specification blanks for supplies, certificates of

deposit and checks for the (boys' bank) Preston Bank of Industry. For the academic department, composition books, spelling blanks, report and promotion cards. Many blanks are also printed for the hospital, the six companies and the trades departments. At present we have in the process of manufacture, a report of the State of California Board of Charities and Corrections, which will make a pamphlet of more than two hundred pages.

This, the Tenth Biennial Report of the Preston School of Industry, is a product from the printing department, by the class in printing. All work is accomplished upon two platten presses the larger, a Colt's Armory 13x19, the smaller a Chandler & Price, 10x15.

In order to accomplish greater benefits for the boys in this department, it is essential that they be taught the use of the cylinder press. This would necessitate a larger supply of type, cases, racks, material, and a larger work-room for the added equipment. A small room for the storing of paper stock, we are also sadly in need of. With these added improvements the results would undoubtedly justify the expenditure.

DEPARTMENT OF TAILORING Mrs. E. J. North

There are employed in the tailor shop during each day sixty boys, thirty in the morning and thirty in the afternoon. These boys are all ages and sizes. They make and keep in repair all the clothing, except shoes and night shirts, that the boys in the school wear.

During each year we make 1000 pairs of overalls, 1000 school shirts, 250 citizen shirts, 400 pairs drawers, 300 under shirts, 300 work shirts, (that is bib overalls and jackets), 25 under shirts, 1500 pairs sox, 100 uniform trousers, 100 uniform coats, 200 citizen suits. Besides these many extra garments are made, such as football and baseball suits. Each spring all school suits and uniform suits, about 1800 garments, besides the caps, are turned into the shop for repair, cleaning and pressing for fall use. With this care we need to make new uniforms (entire around) once in four years. In addition to the above



PRINTING DEPARTMENT-SHOWING PRESS ROOM AND BINDERY



work we look over, mend, sort out and send to the companies all clothing for change, amounting to between 2,000 and 3,000 garments each week.

Boys entering this department usually begin the trade by learning to mend and darn, which teaches them to handle a needle and thimble. After this work they make underwear and shirts. They by this time understand the sewing machine. They next make overalls. After this they learn to make uniform trousers, in which they are taught to put inside and back pockets. Then they go to citizen trousers. The boy is happy. He now begins to consider himself a trouser maker. A selfreliant trouser maker can think for himself and begins planning what he intends doing when he goes into the world and takes his place with wage earners. Other boys leave the overall work and learn coat making. This is a longer road to the finished coatmaker. They first make uniform coats with padding, lining and inside pockets. From this they go to citizen coats. Every part of the coat is well taught, and the work the boys do on these garments is wonderful. The citizen suits turned out by our boys, for our boys, are the pride of the shop boys. We do not expect our boys to step into an up-to-date shop outside and take a place by the side of old, experienced workmen at once, but we do expect that they have such good, solid foundation to build upon that they will very soon get on to all the new ideas of the outside and the experienced workmen will be surprised. The boys learn drafting and cutting, also take measures, draft, and cut all the tailored garments. We have in the "big outside" numbers of boys, good cutters, coatmakers, trouser and vest makers, many doing very, very well, earning \$18, \$20, and \$25 a week. Should they never use the trade after going from the shop, they have learned habits of application and industry, which will help them in all works of life.

This coming year we expect to make a new round of uniforms, 450 suits. This means extra hard, steady work. This is all to be done aside from the regular work. As we consider good, hard work one of the greatest reformers there is, during the next two years we hope to turn out more good, honest, self-reliant boys than ever before.

BAND E. J. North

In submitting my report of the band for the past two years

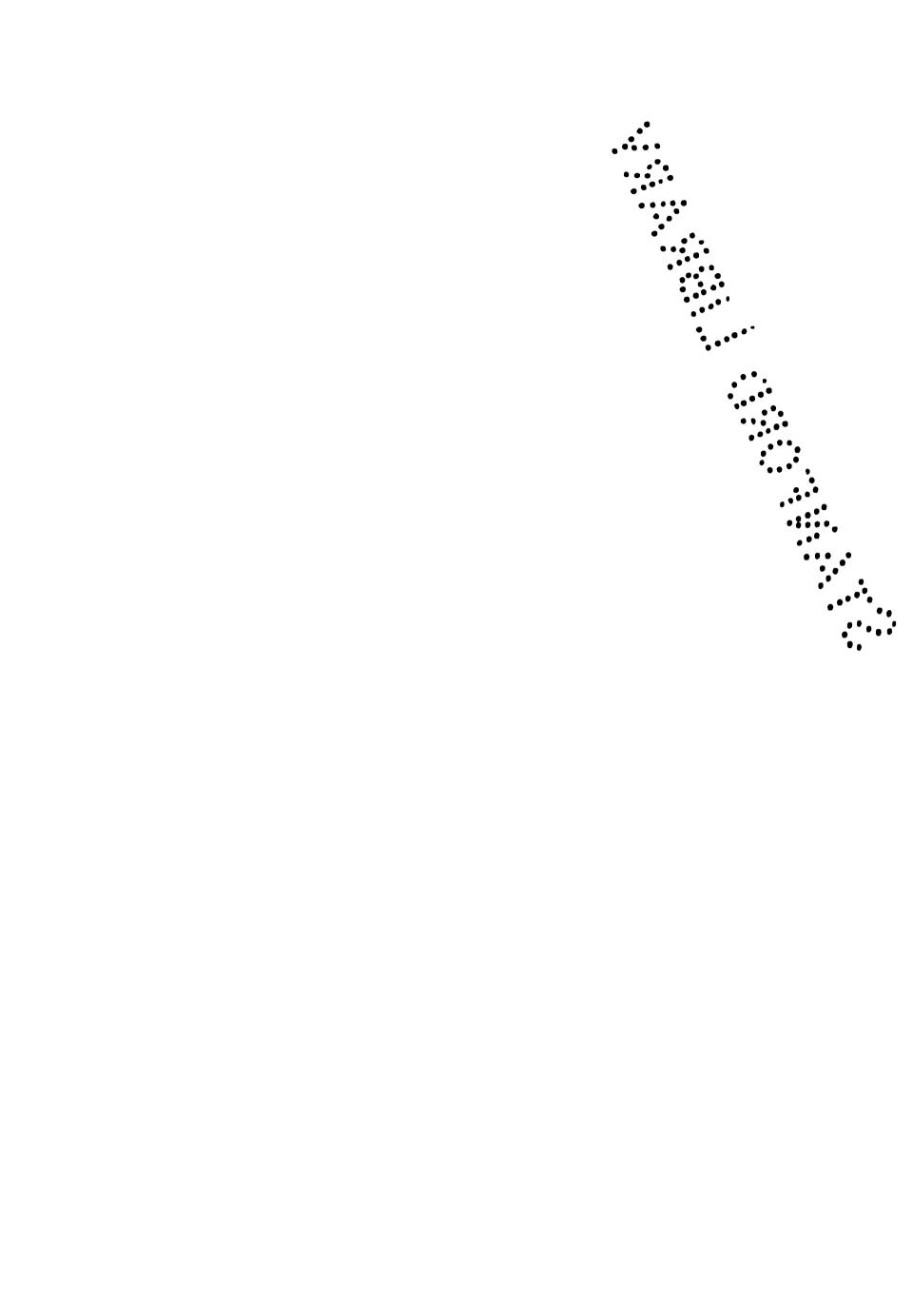
wish to say :

The band is in better shape at this date than it has been in the past five years. We have spent about \$800 in the past two years on instruments; we have at present forty-seven boys in the band. The regular number is fifty. In the two years we have sent out forty-five boys, who have had a pretty fair understanding of music and their respective instruments. The band has filled a number of engagements away from the Institution, and the boys by their excellent conduct and playing, have been accredited the highest praise and honor from the public and the press. These trips have been greatly beneficial to the boys, encouraging them to do their best and instilling into them more thoroughly and firmly an appreciation of their music and what we are trying to do for them. The Sunday evening concerts given by the band were appreciated by the officers of the Institution and their friends. We have at the present time:

CIPOLI INCOPPOSO	** ~		 	 pou	 *****		
Eb Basses			 	 ,	 	 	2
Bb Bass							
Ephonium			 	 	 	 	. [
Baritone							
Tenors			 	 	 		2
Slide Trombones							
Altoes							
Bb Cornets .					 	-	5
Eb Cornets							-
Bb Clarmets			 	 	 	 	3
Eb Clannet Saxo	phon	es .	 	 	 	 	2
Piccolo							
Flute			 	 	 	 	1
Drums (Tenor)							
Base Drum			 	 			1

The old horns in use since the Institution started are not worth mentioning. We need about \$800 to fully equip the band. One thing we do need, is a nice, comfortable band-stand where fifty boys can be seated with plenty of room for chairs and stands and properly lighted for evening programs.

In conclusion I wish to say that the work of the boys for the past two years has been excellent.





COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT

H. Harris

The business of the commissary department is to order supplies, and receive and issue same to the various departments on requisition signed by the Superintendent.

Until June 20, 1912, we occupied a building 18x24 feet. very much too small for the classification and arrangement of the stock, and to do business satisfactorily. On that date, we moved into the new quarters, consisting of an office room 21x26 feet. with two sets of shelving for the stationery supplies, etc.; a store room, 53 1-2 feet long by 34 feet wide, equipped with bins for storing the goods, viz., a bin 12x16 feet, screened, for storing a carload of flour and cereals, etc.; two bins 12x9 feet for storing beans, onions, cheese, macaroni, rice and vegetables: a grocery counter 18 1-2 feet long by 4 feet wide, with drawers and lockers, etc., for keeping miscellaneous articles; a set of shelving 30x9 feet, 6 shelves deep; a broom rack and various shelves and lockers, suitable for classification and arrangement of commodities carried in stock, viz., groceries and provisions, brooms. brushes and crockery, dry goods, drugs, hardware, paints and oils and miscellaneous wares.

With the addition of a platform scale and a new grocery counter scale, and a few other minor improvements, this department will be equipped to transact business with efficiency and accuracy.

The ordering is done by requisition, signed by the officer in charge of department, and all requisitions are signed by the Superintendent and countersigned by each department officer on receipt of goods, making a double check.

Our new Superintendent (Mr. C. Derrick) has placed the added responsibility on this department of ordering all supplies and while this makes additional labor and obligation, yet we believe it will add greatly to efficiency and give greater knowledge of the business end.

With the better equipment and methods contemplated, we look forward to giving even greater satisfaction in the future than in the past.

BOYS' KITCHEN

D. M. Mack

The boys' kitchen was opened for use in the building in which it now is, July 15, 1911. Since then the accomplishment in the line of cooking food has been much, owing to the sufficient amount of steam and the large steam kettles in use. With the aid of the large range, it has been possible to vary the preparation of the food. For instance, while the mush is boiling in the steam kettles, cakes enough can be fried to supply all of the boys and not be bothered with a crowded stove nor burn a very great amount of fuel.

It is suggested, as an improvement in the kitchen, that a large copper steam kettle be added for the sole purpose of cooking fruit or tomatoes. With it, all the tomatoes used on the place could be canned here at the school, whereas many tomatoes each year go to waste and the result is the school must buy all the canned tomatoes that are used. The fruit could also be put up. As it is the boys only get fruit in season. They are gorged on it at that time and later have none. It would be well to have two large sized meat griddles so that it would not be necessary to begin frying meat at nine o'clock, a. m., in order to have it for dinner.

BOYS' DINING HALL

F. Y. Knapp

The big hall in the refectory building designed for the boys' dining room, was opened for their use on the fifteenth of July. 1911. It is well lighted and ventilated, an improvement in every way over the basement under the assembly hall which was used temporarily after the old one was destroyed by fire two years before.

The new dining room will accommodate six hundred boys. It is furnished with forty-four tables, thirty-five of which are now in actual use. They are covered with white oilcloth. This is very neat in appearance and a great improvement over the white linen table cloths which were impossible to keep clean and unstained, hence were unsanitary and untidy in appearance.



The table ware used at present consists of white enamel dishes, heavy tin ware and steel knives and forks. Stone dishes and, nickel knives and forks and spoons are to be put into use at once. Each boy in the school has a napkin, knife, fork, spoon cup and plate at his place on the table.

The dining room is adjoined by a splendid pantry, equipped with ample conveniences for washing, drying, and sterilizing the ware used on the tables, for dishing up the food to be served and cutting the bread and butter for the tables.

In the dining room squad of boys there are three details, nine boys in the morning, eight in the afternoon, and sixteen in the evening. The first detail reports at the dining room at seven, a. m., and are set to work at once.

There are four boys who clear the tables, carry the dishes to the sinks, mop the floor every morning except Sunday, and reset the tables for dinner. The other five boys of this detail, are assigned to their respective places of work in the pantry.

The pans, knives and forks are washed at one sink and at another the plates, cups and pitchers. These are taken as soon as they are washed by a boy at the steam dryer who places them in the same, sterilizes and dries them. Then there is a boy in the bread room who cuts and takes care of the bread, and sees that each table has its share.

After supper there is another squad which does up the work. There are six in the dining hall now who look after the tables, four at the sinks, two at the steamer and one who scrapes and prepares the pans and dishes for the sinks.

There are a few little improvements which, if carried out, would tend to make the dining hall very attractive.

HOSPITAL

G. G. Hawkins, M. D.

I herewith submit the biennial hospital report of our Institution from July 1st, 1910, to June 30th, 1912.

During this period we have treated, either medicinally or surgically, 8,000 patients. Of this number 603 have been retained in our hospital. Tonsilitis heads the list of the medical line; while furnuculosis and minor incisions and bruises predominate in the surgical department. The list given below includes our most important medicinal and surgical cases:

Tonsilitia, (estimated)	50 e	20000
Typhoid	3	40
Varicilla,	7	**
Pneumonia,	7	48
Malana,	50	**
Deep incised wounds	t	44
Circumcianone,	4	89
Curvical gland removal,	1	10
Amputation, finger,	1	9.0
Fractures,	7	40
Abcesses and boils,	Numerous	

During the above period we lost by death one patient of pneumonia, complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Since the first of the present year our hospital department has taken a step forward. The room at our disposal has been rearranged and valuable changes made. Through the co-operation of the Superintendent and Board of Trustees a new operating chair has been purchased; a modest operating room provided; a drug room and waiting room for the hospital line has been added, together with a renovation and more complete utilization of our two wards. A convalescent and contagious ward are very badly needed. While our hospital department is far below the standard of our Institution, and a new, separate building is much needed, we are endeavoring to utilize to the best advantage the meager provisions which are allowed for the physical up-building of our boys. With our operating room and a much hoped for provision for surgical instruments and hospital equipments, we hope to be able in the near future to cope with all surgical cases. In the past we have been most fortunate in having but few, if any, major operations. A diet table is being established in the main dining room, which will facilitate an earlier dismissal from our hospital of certain cases where improper diet seems to be the chief disturbance.

Several sanitary improvements about the grounds are necessary. Our swimming tank, in its present murky condition, is dangerous and therefore valueless. The out-let of our sewerage is a constant source of danger, as it runs through our grounds and empties on our fields, where it is used for drinking purposes.



PRESTON SCHOOL BAKERY



Some provision in the way of a sceptic tank or incinerator should be made.

In conclusion would state that the Institution has been free from epidemics, and on the whole the health condition of the school has been remarkable.

LIBRARY

Mrs. A. I. Davis

The library in the Preston School of Industry is inventoried at 2,000 volumes. There are probably one-fourth of these books so badly out of repair that they are useless, notwithstanding that we maintain a little book-binding department in connection with the library and books are mended and rebound as soon as it is practical to do so. The books generally submitted are well selected. Probably 20 per cent. of the 2,000 volumes are obsolete books of reference, bound magazines, song books that have been discarded, bibles (not badly worn), with a good sprinkling of high grade, standard literature, which is in a splendid state of preservation. The general works of fiction, history and travel have been used and show legitimate use.

There is at present \$750 on hand, which it is planned to spend this present month of November, in books. The selection of books will be mainly along the line of school work, the thought being to supply literature that will supplement both school and shop work. New song books are also to be provided for the Chapel. The song books at present used are good. but they are strictly religious. It has been thought best to provide another book, which shall be filled with patriotic and other bright, cheery songs, in order to give variety to the work in singing. It is desired to place in each shop connected with the school, a library that shall be especially adapted to the trade carried on. For instance, there should be a dozen books on the general subject of plumbing, the best that could be procured, that should form a little working library in the plumbing department, and the same in each of the other departments. We would like also at least one trade journal coming monthly or weekly to the shop, and then have the boys do the reading along the line of their trade, under the direction of their shop

foreman. We are planning to put in the school library a limited number of books which shall supply this library in the several shops. We desire it to so closely relate the school and the shop work of the boy that he realize they are both contributing directly toward his training and preparation for high grade workmanship and citizenship on the outside. To carry on this work, and to carry on this plan we desire \$500 a year for the next four years. We have therefore asked for an appropriation of \$1,000 for library purposes for the next biennial.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

H. R. Downing, 1st Lieut. N. G. C.

I hereby submit the following report of the work of the military department for the 62nd and 63d fiscal years.

In January, 1910, I assumed my duties as military instructor at the Preston School. My first duty was the unpacking and cleaning of 400 Springfield cadet rifles, supplied by the U. S. Government. These rifles were disabled by removing the firing pins, which in no way interfers with the utility of the pieces for drilling purposes.

Owing to inclement weather during February and March, 1910, we were unable to do but very little military work. There is no building at the school large enough to accommodate a company for drilling purposes, therefore, all instruction must be out of doors.

The cadets of the Preston School Battalion had been under the able instruction of my predecessor, Major W. H. White, for a year before my arrival here, and were well versed in all close order movements and ceremonies. As soon as the rifles were ready for use I undertook teaching the cadets the manual of arms. As we only had an hour per week to devote to each company this work progressed very slowly.

This work, with what Major White had instituted, went on till about June, 1910, when the battalion was invited to attend the State Fair at Sacramento in August and in order to make a creditable showing there, it was necessary for us to devote more time to the military work, especially battalion parade and



drill. The time after supper from 6 to 7, p. m., was devoted to this work.

The battalion, consisting of five companies and a very efficient band, left lone for the State Fair grounds on August 26, went into camp the same day, broke camp on the 30th and returned to the school. During this time the battalion was reviewed by Governor Johnson and General E. A. Forbes, Adjutant General, National Guard of California. All close order work and ceremonies at the fair were entirely in the hands of the Cadet Officers and were conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The proper and efficient police of a camp is of the greatest importance, but, owing to the limit of time devoted to preparation, these regulations could not be satisfactorily enforced.

After returning from the State Fair, Saturday morning was given over for military work and all cadets required to report for such work. This half day gave time for battalion drill and parade and also time for the instruction of recruits. The battalion drill and parade are now very efficient.

The hourly morning drill interfered very materially with the schools and other work of the Institution and resulted in the drill time being changed. At present, one hour on Wednesday afternoon and one hour on Saturday afternoon is given over to military work, and all cadets are required to report for such work. The officers in charge of the various companies have gladly consented to assist in the instruction of their companies. With this new arrangement I expect the military department to be raised to a higher standard of efficiency.

The cadets have had no instruction in rifle drill or settingup exercises. It is the intention to soon give instructions in Butt's Physical Rifle Drill. A school for Cadet Officers will also be opened in order that they may be used as instructors. Both the physical drill and school have been neglected on account of the limit of time for military instruction.

The life of a recruit is generally the most trying part of a cadet's career—the work and requirements being new and strange, they seem to him in many ways useless, and, at times, even degrading. This most important part of a cadet's training

must, in the future, receive more attention, in order that the best work may be done for the cadet. Much of his conduct and awkwardness—from which he frequently reaps humiliation through harsh and ill-considered correction—is the direct result of ignorance for which he is in no way responsible. He should not be left to absorb knowledge from contact with older cadets (whose habits and manners in this regard too often furnish very poor examples), but his ignorance should be removed by patient and systematic instruction.

For the betterment of the military department I offer the following suggestions.

The bugles in use at the present time are in bad shape and at least six new ones should be supplied. The swords now used should be replaced by the regulation saber. The cadet officers should be furnished with new shoulder straps. They should also be furnished with a uniform of such material and cut, that they may be readily recognized as officers.

Considerable time and trouble could be saved by placing the rifles in closed cases in the basements. They are very hard to keep clean when placed in open racks as at present.

PAROLE DEPARTMENT H. E. Kellington

The parole work of the Preston School had, until Jan., 1912, but one officer to look after the infinite needs of several hundred boys scattered over this immense State. That person was Miss Alison Carden, of Marysville, whose work in this department was unique and deserving of the highest praise. For the greater portion of this period, she worked without compensation, putting her heart and soul into a work that draws very heavily on the vital forces and gives little in return. The pleasure of helping, and the consciousness of work well done among those who, being unfortunate and having few friends, needed the loving patience and inspiration of a true woman, was the reward, which is treasured in the memory as of more value than gold. This work was commenced under Mr. Randall's regime and was carried on with great success under Mr. Dunton's administration, who had great influence over boys who had left the Institution.



WHERE PHOTOGRAPHY IS TAUGHT



Owing to the generosity of the Legislature, an appropriation of \$5,000 was given toward paying the salaries of parole officers for two years. Mr. Dunton realizing the tremendous importance of this work, and realizing the huge proportions which it was assuming, sought the services of a man, the writer of this report, to assist in the work. It would appear that the appointment was opportune, as the changes which have taken place since that time in the Superintendency, have unsettled affairs and reacted unfavorably on those who were paroled, and who had to sever connections with retiring officials.

Statistics of this work have never as yet been put upon an exact basis and therefore are of little value. After Mr. Dunton's coming there was put into use a very serviceable record system, which sought to keep track of the boys on parole, mainly by a strict letter writing system. Boys who failed to report by letter were supposed to have failed, and those who were faithful to this were thought to be a success. While this system did give a general line on affairs, and in the absence of sufficient officers to do the work more thoroughly was the best possible way, yet statistics produced in this way are not sufficiently exact. In fact statistics of success and failure in this matter, unless all the facts are at hand and cover a considerable time, are of little value. For example, in 1910 and 1911 there were paroled 179 boys, and in 1911 and 1912, 195 were paroled, making a total of 374. During the past two years there were 61 returned for presumably violating their paroles, and during the same period there were 62 who failed to report by letter to the school, and three have gone to prison that we know of, totaling 126. The common method would be to say that those were a failure, and the balance were a success. We would then have 66 per cent. a success and 34 per cent a failure. It may be that this is a fair indication. But it is not true. Many of the boys who have not reported by letter to the school in the past two years, I know are a success, in any just sense of the word "success," while some who are very particular in making their report are a dismal failure.

When a boy is paroled from this school, he enters into a certain specific agreement with the school, which is the basis

upon which he is allowed his parole. This parole so far as Preston is concerned, has three principal planks.

First.—Fidelity to his employer, parents or guardians. Second.—Cultivation of decent habits and associates.

Third.—Fidelity in reporting as stipulated on his agreement,

Very few live up to this strictly. Some do. If, however, we only counted those as "making good," who fulfilled all these conditions, the percentage would be very small.

If a boy is able to make his own living, and has learned to save some of his earnings, if he is keeping decent hours and preserving his health, even though he may at times do things that are not right, and fail to live strictly up to his parole agreement, we must consider him a success, and a greater success than many people who have had the privilege of seeing inside a reform school.

I think that we are safe in saying that 35 per cent. of the boys who leave Preston School do splendidly. Possibly 35 per cent. more are not in very much trouble, and are not found in jail, but cannot be called a success, as they are unable to earn their own living, and need continual propping up, cheering up, doctoring up, and then the prospect is not very inviting. The balance can hardly ever be expected to be a success, for reasons which we will outline later.

We hear very glowing reports at times of the boys who leave the George Jumor Republics, as if rarely do any of them prove a failure. The words success and failure are terms that to juveniles who naturally are passing through a trying period of life have only at the best a very relative significance. Again these institutions have the choice of their inmates and will not accept the moral pervert, the mental weakling, and the criminally insane.

In our State institutions we must accept what is sent to us and do the best we can with the timber at our disposal. It is noticeable that the tendency at present is to send to us a great many who are weak minded. Our feeble-minded institutions are over-crowded, and as boys who are weak mentally, are easily made the tools of crafty criminals, we are receiving a very arge percentage of these, who, while in some ways more easy





to manage, are most difficult to prepare for citizenship, where they are expected to be economically independent. These boys make their credits easily and are turned over to a parole officer who is supposed to secure them a job, and see that they keep it. Most of them need a job provided every week, and some of them every day. The task is hopeless, and yet I feel free in saying that at least 25 per cent. of the boys in Preston School are away below the normal, mentally. This constitutes one of the great burdens of the parole officer, a burden which society in general knows little about, except to find fault with an organization that is supposed to do the impossible. [We hope in the near future to be able to give an accurate statement of the percentage of those who are below the normal, mentally.]

During the past two years 61 have been returned. This must not be regarded too seriously. It is the present policy of the parole officers to send back those who are in danger of doing something serious. We do not wish to leave the matter until it is too late, but whenever a boy is in moral danger, or is contracting habits of idleness, we are returning him when it is found impossible to handle the case outside the Institution.

On the 1st of July, 1912, there were 336 boys on parole. Besides this there were possibly 50 more who were not on the books, but who were making more or less demands on the time of the parole officers. These boys are to be visited. They expect their letters to be answered. When they leave the school, if they are old enough to work, we have to secure them a job, either personally, or through their parents and friends. They may not keep it any time and will call upon you sometimes once and sometimes again and again. There are boys to arrest who have run away and fail to report their whereabouts, trials to attend, disputes between parents and children, and homes to locate for homeless children, who are too young to work. These are a few of the duties that continually press upon us, and the work is all necessary.

When a boy leaves the school, he is, in a large sense, helpless. He has been kept strictly under orders. Everything has been provided for him and he is accustomed daily to listen for the commands of others and hence his individuality suffers, and he requires constant oversight so that he becomes somewhat of an automaton. When he leaves the school he is expected to change all this at once, and while many do make the transformation very rapidly, many others fail immediately, and it is not to be wondered at. The first few months of a boy's release is therefore, the critical period, and, if during this period there can be a good deal of interest taken in him, and a great deal of charity shown for him, you may in a few months see considerable growth in the moral and mental fibre of his personality.

If, therefore, there were sufficient parole officers to look after all this work as it should be done, there would be required a very much larger force, as these boys are scattered all over this great State. However, we have had, and we are going in the future to draw more largely upon, the support of the regular probation office force to assist us in this work. This force is already in the field, and having sent us these boys, is naturally interested in their welfare. Many of these offices are overworked, and can give little time to this department, but we have been assisted nobly in the past. One difficulty is that many of the boys upon leaving the school do not care to be seen about the probation office, and some of the probation officers do not care to have the older boys around where the smaller ones are. Still by a little care this can be arranged, and by the organization of a system of monthly reports from each probation office, we will get good results.

We invite a heartier co-operation of the people at large in practical helpfulnesss. We receive a great deal of emotional sympathy, people whose hearts go out to these unfortunate boys, but who will not turn a hand to helping them get a job, or giving them a friendly visit, or inviting them into their homes, and thus assist them in getting an introduction to a class of people that they are unable to rise to, on their own account. I once asked a party, who was sympathizing very much with the poor boys at the school, and enlarging upon how much ought to be done for them, if she would not give one of them a job. The reply came quickly, "Oh we could not have one of them among our help." When a boy leaves the school he has carned his way out and he has no right to be treated as a criminal. He needs







the help of a large number of people, and of those who are not paid, but voluntary workers. In order to bring greater assistance to these boys upon their advent into society, we are going to organize "The Big Brother Movement." This will be taken up by the various churches, who will become responsible to find a friend for those who rightly belong to their fold. These men and women who are concerned for the welfare of these boys, can accomplish wonders in assisting them to get a foothold in decent society. It will bring them into touch with good moral and religious influences, which is one of the prime necessities in the life of all these boys. The work of the parole officer is made very difficult by the blunders of well-meaning but incompetent parents. Being anxious to receive their boy back home, they immediately commence to ruin the work already done, by indulging their whims and desires for fine clothes and extravagant pleasures, providing money lavishly, which the boy has not earned and re-creating habits which were the original cause of the boys downfall We are anxious that all good men and women will assist us in this worthy undertaking.

The parole work would be much more successful if those boys who have to earn their own living, were not allowed out on parole until they had a fair common school education, and a sufficient knowledge of a trade to earn a fair wage. At present the system has been one where credits have been awarded on the basis of conduct, and a boy may secure the required number and be incapable of doing the third grade work at school, and have no earning power. He has been no trouble at school, has rapidly earned his credits, but is in no way fitted to be thrust upon society.

We find that employers of labor are very willing to give these boys an opportunity to work, but they cannot be expected to keep them, when they are incapable or unwilling to work. The boys who have learned the basis of a trade at the school, have little difficulty in securing remunerative positions, excepting in certain trades like the plumbers, bricklayers, masons, etc., who have made it almost impossible to secure an opening, making it necessary to become scabs if they are to pursue their trade.

We are now re-organizing our parole work with a view to

making it more successful in the near future and we feel confident that much better results can be obtained when strictly business principles are maintained. The following is the program which we will attempt to mangurate.

First-Keeping careful records. This requires a great deal of time but it is absolutely necessary if we are to get results.

Second—Hearty co-operation with the probation officers of the country. We will seek to secure their interest in the paroled boys in a larger way than we have done in the past.

Third—The promotion of the Big Brother Movement, that has done so much in other places.

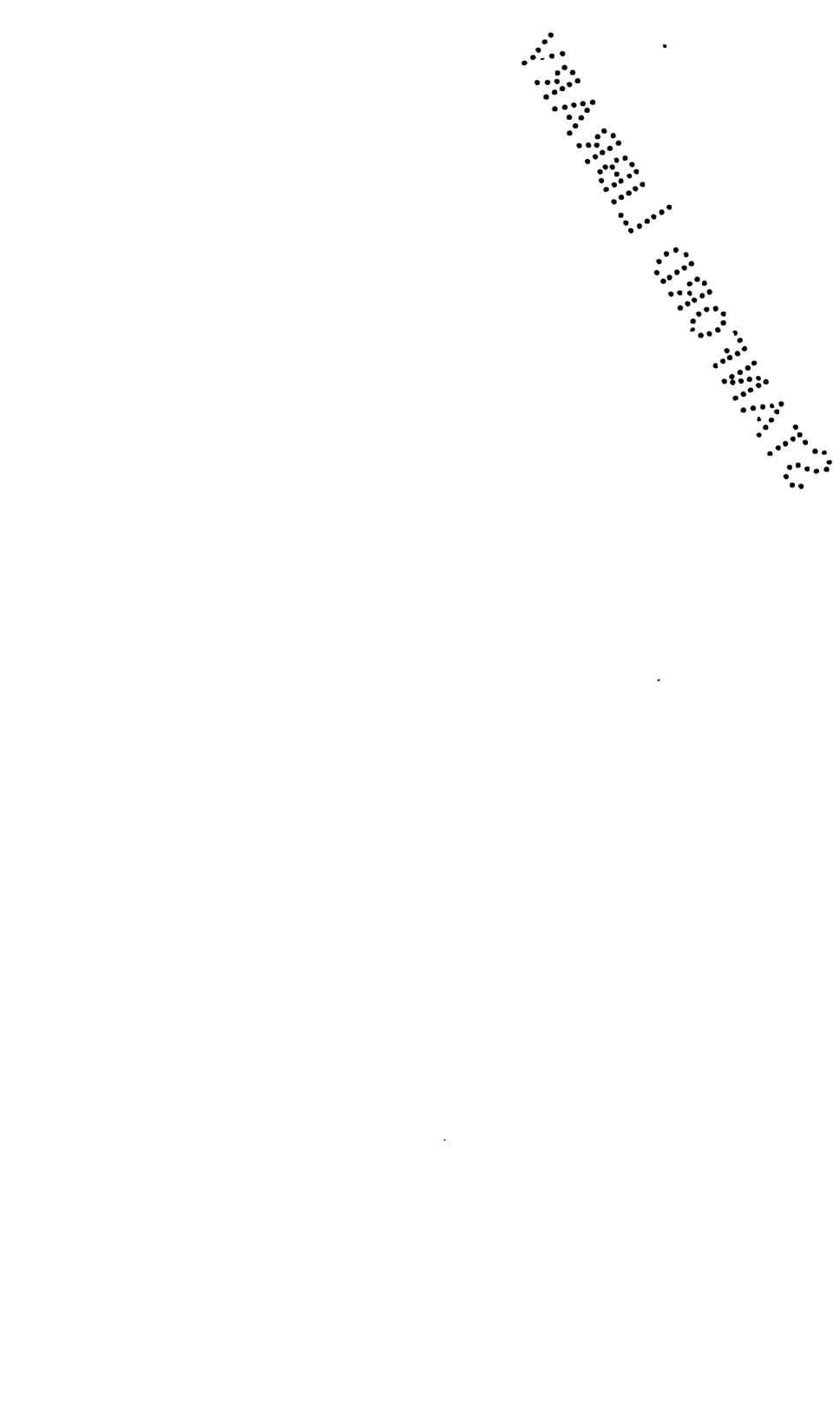
Fourth— The simplification of the parole requirements as to letter writing, with arrangements that will not advertise the fact that the paroled boy has been at Preston. A serious attempt to inculcate the saving habit. Financial forms have been prepared and are in use now. The saving of money is one of the habits that works wonders in improving the character,

Fifth—All boys who will not or can not live up to the reasonable requirements asked of them, will at once be returned to the school. And it is suggested that those who have committed serious offenses, and are returned to the school shall be expected to remain there until their majority, or until the Superintendent and his officers deem that he is ready to become a capable and decent citizen.

Sixth—The securing of a larger practical sympathy from citizens in general, by the dissemination of facts concerning the work at Preston, of which the public is in lamentable ignorance

If more knowledge of the causes for the delinquency of these boys were made known to society, it is possible that men and women would see that the boys are the natural product of their own selfishness and sin, and put a stop to conditions which are a blot and a shame to our present enlightened age.

We wish to thank all who have rendered us such great assistance in this work in the past, and we enter upon the future with new hope and courage, believing that nothing will be left undone by this great State and its enlightened people, to solve the problem of helping upward the youth of this country, who have fallen by the wayside.





HOW BOYS LIVE AT PRESTON

When it becomes necessary to commit a young person to a State institution for a crime against society, a reform or industrial institution is, as a general rule, deemed the proper place by the judge to send such an offender. If at any time a boy oversteps certain social bounds while enjoying freedom and is sent to the Preston School of Industry he is treated in the following manner:

When he is received at the office in the Administration building, his commitment papers are turned over to the school, at which time the boy is transformed into a "Cadet." An officer of the Institution takes him to the tailor shop where, following a thorough bath, he is fitted out with two suits of underclothes, three pairs of sox, three pairs of suspenders, two handkerchiefs, four towels, two nightshirts, two pairs of shoes, one pair slippers, two work suits, one school suit, one Sunday unifrom, two caps, one tooth-brush and one comb. These articles are replenished at the necessary time. His captain receives him at the dining room, where he is given a seat at one of the tables of his company. The seating and the rising, etc., at the dining table is executed in a military movement, the signal for each movement being given by the officer in charge of the dining room. meal consists of well cooked, wholesome food, a change of which is given regularly. When a meal is finished the companies march in order to their respective homes. Each company is regulated according to the State military laws, the cadets themselves acting as officers. A count of the company is taken systematically. The basements are as sanitary as could be wished; well lighted, well ventilated, and cleaned thoroughly, daily. When the cadet arrives in his designated basement he puts on his slippers and prepares for a comfortable evening, making acquaintances, reading or playing games. At 7:25 command is given to fall in. The company marches by twos to the dressing room, where the cadets don night-shirts and proceed to their beds, where reading is permitted until 9 o'clock, after which a sleep lasting nine hours is enjoyed. At 5:55, a. m., the cadets arise, go to their basement, perform toilet necessities and wait for mess call which is sounded at 6:30. All companies form on

the detail grounds immediately after breakfast to be distributed to their trades and schoolrooms by the Assistant Superintendent. At 10:55, a m., the bugle sounds "recall"; all details and schools are concentrated on the detail grounds from whence they procoed to their quarters and prepare for mess to be served at 12, m. At 12:30, p. m., they again arrive at their quarters and await the detail bugle, which is sounded at I o'clock. At this time the former routine is repeated. At 3:45, p. m., the bugler again blows "recall." Now a change of school clothes is made, and if the weather permits the entire roll of boys enjoy the recreation afforded on the grounds. A cadet may play at any sport he desires, or if such be his ambition he can make a garden and make his time a profit to himself. In due time, 5:00 o'clock mess is ready. The cadet has now been with us twenty-four hours precisely and is quite able to explain the daily schedule of the Institution.

On every Wednesday morning at 8.00, every company is on its grounds, with Springfield guns, working under the latest army regulations and drill. A battalion form of parade is executed on Saturdays by the companies collectively. The drill is attended by a supervisor appointed by the State. The band consisting of about 50 cadets is present and renders a grade of music which is superior to many bands through the State. On Saturday afternoons the companies go to grounds at 1:15, p. m., where sports and athletics in all forms are indulged in. There is generally a competition of strength held between two companies, either in the shape of a football or a baseball game. At 3.30 companies return to quarters and, following a shower, a complete change of attire is made by each and every inmate.

An Al hospital is a characteristic of the Institution; a competent nurse always in care of the patients; a physician and surgeon is one of its factors of efficiency also.

Sunday is set aside as a day of rest At 9:30, a. m., the entire school congregates in the Chapel to receive vocal instruction and to be advised in different changes. After Chapel the companies have recreation until 12, m. At 2:30 Chapel services are held and a minister of the gospel speaks for half an hour to his young congregation. Following these services recrea-



tion and a band concert enjoyed until supper time. After supper letter writing and reading is enjoyed until bed time.

It is possible for a cadet to learn to be a competent dairyman, cook, electrician, baker, plumber, butcher, engineer, laundryman, mason, carpenter, shoe-maker, painter, tailor, gardener, horticulturist, printer, pressman, tinsmith, blacksmith, or photog rapher.

MILITARY

The mechanical and military departments of the Preston School of Industry are among the best. Especially has our military band received a great deal of attention and been under constant instruction. A great deal of time is given up to this branch of the work by the younger boys. The time is well spent, because it developes a pride and patriotism in our school and military training which would be quite impossible under different conditions. The color and dignity which this lends to the military training inspires the cadets to better effort and greater respect, and the training resulting from the alertness and exactness with which the military end of the work is carried out, is of great benefit in moulding the character of the boy. As to just how far strict military training should be carried in a work of this kind, is a question. There is great danger, if carried too far, of depriving the boy of a large amount of initiative and independence of thought and action. If not carried far enough it may result in contempt for the system. I am not sure that we have found the happy medium at Preston, but if we have not we are constantly trying to do so and believe that before another biennial shall have elapsed we shall have found a satisfactory balance for conditions as they exist here.

THE MERIT SYSTEM

As to the boys, I found 372, ranging in age from 9 to 21 years. They were in a sullen and more or less dangerous state of mind, which was the reflection, probably, of the working force. There had been a few serious affairs which had made it necessary to greatly increase the strictness of the discipline. There had been developed a "gang" spirit which was ever threatening to break out, and which was a constant source of care and vigilance. A little study of the question proved conclusively to

my mind that the main cause of disturbance in the mind of the boys was the Merit System and the way it had operated against them. According to the regulations a boy must earn 6500 credits before he may be considered for parole. These credits are earned at the rate of ten a day. It has also been the custom if a boy has a perfect record for a month, to add 100 credits to his record. At this rate, under normal conditions, a boy might earn 6500 in about 18 months. In connection with this system was the practice of punishing a boy by giving him demerits, and the number of demerits that he should lose, for certain offenses was fixed. It was also customary for the officer to determine the nature and grade of punishment. There was, therefore, as many different punishments for the same offense as there were officers dealing with boys. For instance, a certain remark or retort by a boy to an officer might be interpreted by that officer as "insolence"; by another officer as "disorderly conduct"; a third one would call it "defiance". the fourth "impudence", and the boy might lose 50 credits under one officer and 100 under another for the same thing; while the fifth officer might take no notice of the remark whatever. This was wrong, because it gave the officer the power to keep the boy indefinitely in the Institution, just for personal reasons which might or might not be just. My feeling is that the Merit System is good. It is a perfectly proper system for a boy to live under and work up through, but it is entirely wrong to deprive him of credits as a punishment, because the Board of Trustees of this Institution have fixed a certain number of credits a day as an off-set of time. The boy is to be given ten credits for each day he spends here, and after he has spent sufficient amount of time that his credits under this system amount to 6500, he is entitled to consideration for parole. If at this time the authorities consider he is not a fit subject for parole, then he should be returned to earn more credits, until such time as they do consider him fit to parole. Inasmuch as it is perfeetly understood by everyone, the boy included, when he enters the Institution, that he is difficult; that he will lie, probably steal; has an unruly tongue; is defiant, etc., and inasmuch as he is sent to us to have those faults corrected; to develop

under our system of training until he is lead to see the error of his way, and until he is induced to develop better ways, it seems hardly just to demerit him for not being able at the out-set, and continuously, to meet an ideal condition and standard which even the best of us have difficulty in keeping. A boy must be punished for his out-break, but punishment should not be an extension of time. I have, therefore, abolished that form of punishment and boys will no longer be demerited as a matter of discipline. If a boy destroys a piece of property, wilfully, it is proper for him to pay for it. If he has money well and good; if not he can pay only of his time, which is the equivalent of money. For this he should be demerited to the extent of the value of the property, and he should clearly understand why he gets such demerits. There is then established in the mind of the boy a direct relation between his destruction and his payment in actual labor and time for such destruction, and the boy knows this is just. I regard this as one of the most important matters that has yet come up under my administration, and believe it will pave the way for some other reforms along the line of discipline and boy training which it is not necessary to discuss at this time.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM

It is very difficult to determine with much satisfaction what the results of the parole officers work are. There are three officers. They are covering a very great territory and are not able to cover it, of course, closely. If even a small percentage of the boys passing through this school can be held in line and finally reclaimed to sober and industrious lives, the system more than justifies itself. The failure of the large percentage of those who do not make good is due, not so much, I think, to the system of parole, or the after work of the parole officers, but in the majority of cases because the boy has been paroled before he is ready to face conditions in the outside world.

I believe that every boy before leaving the Institution should be required to live for a few weeks or months under different conditions than he ordinarily lives in during his stay at the school. Of necessity the boys living with us are under strict discipline and constant control. They are not even left alone while they sleep. From the time they enter the school until they are paroled, they are almost never out of sight or from under the control of one or many officers. When the day of departure comes the boy is taken out of the company at eight o'clock in the morning by an officer, who takes him to the tailor shop where he is given a suit of clothes and dressed for his journey, after which the officer delivers him at the railway station, and there leaves him upon his own responsibility, to be sure with good advice and many hearty assurance of good-will and great faith. The boy's reappearance into the world at large is just as sudden and just as strongly contrasted as was his disappearance from it when arrested a few years before. Why should we expect the naturally weak boy, who is guided largely by impulses, to *make good*?

There should be a cottage set apart from the rest of the school grounds, where boys subject to parole could live for a few weeks or months free from strict military discipline and constant over-sight that is exercised upon the cadet body in general. This cottage should be under the control and in the care of a wholesome man and woman, who would conduct the place as nearly like a genuine home as possible. The few boys living there, probably never to exceed 20 or 25, would be subject to the parental control of the house father and mother. They should be free in all their movements; free to work in the particular trade departments about the school that they had severally been working in; free, with the consent of the house father, to visit the village of lone, and in every way taught to live a normal life; being carefully instructed in the difference between liberty and license, and given an opportunity to shake off the feeling of the reform school before taking their places in society at large. If they could not meet this test satisfactorily, they surely could not "make good" in the world at large. If they could meet the test but did not, they would prove their unfitness for parole. I believe the expense of such a cottage would in a short time justify itself in the money saved in traveling expenses of parole officers looking for boys who have broken their parole. The effect of such a cottage upon the entire discipline of the school would be very beneficial.

THE LIVING CONDITIONS

The housing conditions for cadets is unsatisfactory for two reasons: First, because we are very crowded in both basement and dormitory, and second, because with present facilities proper segregation is impossible. The result of present conditions is the too close association of the younger with the older boys: the harmless delinquent with the vicious; the mentally defective with the normal, etc. This condition necessitates an unnecessarily strict discipline over the well disposed boy in order that proper control may be exerted over the vicious, and results in endless hardship for at least 70 per cent. of the population. Again it is evident that with 70 boys in a company it is impossible for an officer to give much personal attention to the training. The necessity for constant order and strict discipline is due to the number in the room. If the companies could be reduced in number; the more vicious kept together; the more normal minds in a company by themselves; the mentally defective by themselves, etc., the tone of discipline, training and results would all of them be raised.

With the completion of the band cottage, now in course of construction, we shall get some relief, but not sufficient. Upon a basis of a population of 400 we shall always have about 20 per cent. normal; 60 per cent. sub-normal and mentally defective, and 20 per cent. more or less vicious and incorrigible; also we shall always have about 50 per cent. under 17 years of age. Adequate segregation would limit the number to 30 or at most 40 in a company. Disregarding the age, segregation for either the absolutely vicious or defective, would require ten colonies as follows:

This is not given as a scientific segregation. It is suggested as an easy first step toward such later segregation and investigation as may seem best and proper, but the foregoing is feasible at this time, because we have already six colonies and a new cottage nearly completed and an appropriation for another cot-

tage which will be built next year, thus assuring us of eight colonies. This will fully relieve the congestion and allow room for some segregation, but not sufficient to permit of a plan of training and discipline best meeting the needs of the several types always found in such a school. I would, therefore, urge the building of two more cottages one to meet the needs of the very young boys; the other to be used as a training colony for the boys before being released from the school. A cottage in which a considerable degree of home life and home labor may be enjoyed, and where the boy may be prepared to meet the normal conditions of life, as he will find them in the world at large.

I find the school most beautifully situated, with a splendid equipment and attractive out-lay, and a great deal of very valuable work under way. I find 72 men and women in the working force, 90 per cent. or more of whom are able, competent and earnest men and women. More or less because of the unsettled condition and rapid changes of the past few months they are uncertain as to the future. But I am confident that time and reorganization will result in tranquillity and greater efficiency.

Very respectfully.

CALVIN DERRICK.

Superintendent

Waterman, Cal., November 1, 1912

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS Prepared by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California Productions for the Year Ending June 30, 1911

		Debits	Credits
I	Farm, Garden, Orchard, Etc.		
	1 Estimated value of products produced and used in institution 2 Cash received for products sold		\$16,212 83 1,990 42
	Total		,
	Net profits from farm	4,210 55	
	Expenditures for the Year Ending June	30, 1911	
I	Administration, Salaries and Wages *1 Trustees, directors or managers		
	steward or commissary, bookkeepers and clerks employed in the administrative offices) 3 Teachers, literary	9,375 60 3,720 24 44,334 29	
	7 Domestics, laborers and employes		57,770 48
11	1 Fresh meats 2 Salted meats and lard 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 5 Vegetables 6 Fresh fruits 7 Dried fruits 8 Canned goods 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. 10 Vinegar and syrup. 11 Tea, coffee, sugar. 12 Milk 13 All other food supplies. Total	64 57 214 11 250 52 2,091 76 297 32 453 00 1,060 19 6,401 84 221 24 3 290 67	
П	Clothing, Etc. 1 Clothing, material 2 Shoes, material 3 Tailor and sewing-room supplies 4 Dry goods.	3,301 34 2,702 66	!

^{*}Include here only amuouts paid from salary appropriation. Include all other expenses under Item 18, Sub. IV.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1911

		Debits	Credits	
	5 Miscellaneous	\$1,762 66		91
IV	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments			
	1 School supplies	391 78		
	2 Library, newspapers and periodicals	377 61		
	3 Stationery and printing	846 49	j	
	4 Industrial department			
	5 Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other house-	1 070 40		
	hold equipment	1,770 48		
	6 Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers	1,464 53	1	
	7 Medicines, instruments and other sick ward supplies	566 24		
	8 Postage, telegraph and telephone charges	1,082 17		
	9 Transportation and freight	2,389 79		
	10 Farm, garden, stable, etc. (Total)	13,992 70	li .	
	a Live stock \$7,936 66			
	b Provender			
	c Farm implements, tools a vehicles 415 95			
	d Miscellaneous 206 370			
	11 Ice	723 24	ŀ	
	13 Music and amusements	130 00	hı	
	14 Puel	4.866 14		
	15 Light			
	16 Water			
	17 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates.	933 03	1	
	All other expenses under this classification .	2,102 76		
	Total		31,636	96
V	Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements			
	1 Materials	2,147 97		
	2 Labor (unpaid labor not included)	P 1 1 1 1 1	>	
	Total		2,14	4,
	Under the foregoing classifications should be in-			
	cluded all expenditures from the support and salary appropriations and such payments from		7	
	the contingent fund as would properly belong			
	to any of these classifications.			
V!	Extraordinary Expenses			
	1 Land			
	2 New buildings	. ,		
	a Materials	7,147 97		
	b Labor (unpaid labor not included)			
	3 Permanent improvements to existing buildings	3,637 27		
	4 Miscellaneous			
	Total .	1	10,788	24
	Under extraordinary expenses should be included			
	all expenditures from special appropriations			
	and such expenditures from the contingent fund as would properly come under this			
	classification.			
	Grand total		139,621	49
			indulate.	

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Prepared by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California Productions for the Year Ending June 30, 1912

		Debits	Credits
I	Farm, Garden, Orchard, Etc.		<u> </u>
	1 Estimated value of products produced and used in institution		
	Total	1	
	not counted)	\$14,890 9 !	5
	Net profits from farm	863 78	3

Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1912

1 Trustees, directors or managers	353 ((10
2 Officers (here include secretary, physicians, steward or commissary, bookkeepers and clerks employed in the administrative offices) 3 Teachers, literary	353 (()O
Steward or commissary, bookkeepers and clerks employed in the administrative offices 9,480 00 3 Teachers, literary. 5,920 00 4 Teachers, industrial 44,240 35 5 Attendants 6 Guards 7 Domestics, laborers and others employes Total \$59,	353 (()O
Clerks employed in the administrative offices 9,480 00 3 Teachers, literary 5,920 00 4 Teachers, industrial 44,240 35 5 Attendants 6 Guards 7 Domestics, laborers and others employes 7 Total 559,	353 ((YA
4 Teachers, industrial	353 ((Y)
5 Attendants 6 Guards 7 Domestics, laborers and others employes	353 (^^
6 Guards	353 (()
7 Domestics, laborers and others employes	353 (í vo
Total	353 ((VA
II Subsistence 9,619 61 1 Fresh meats 9,619 61 2 Salted meats and lard 70 54 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 101 89 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 2,798 19 5 Vegetables 2,798 19 6 Fresh fruits 619 11 8 Canned goods 997 23 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc 6,388 78 10 Vinegar and syrup 337 37 11 Tea, coffee, sugar 3,429 67 12 Milk	853 (7
1 Fresh meats 9,619 61 2 Salted meats and lard 70 54 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 101 89 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 2,798 19 5 Vegetables 2,798 19 6 Fresh fruits 619 11 8 Canned goods 997 23 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc 6,388 78 10 Vinegar and syrup 337 37 11 Tea, coffee, sugar 3,429 67 12 Milk		V
1 Fresh meats 9,619 61 2 Salted meats and lard 70 54 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 101 89 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 2,798 19 5 Vegetables 2,798 19 6 Fresh fruits 619 11 8 Canned goods 997 23 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc 6,388 78 10 Vinegar and syrup 337 37 11 Tea, coffee, sugar 3,429 67 Milk		
2 Salted meats and lard 70 54 3 Fish, oysters, etc. 101 89 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 2,798 19 5 Vegetables 2,798 19 6 Fresh fruits 237 55 7 Dried fruits 619 11 8 Canned goods 997 23 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. 6,388 78 10 Vinegar and syrup 337 37 11 Tea, coffee, sugar 3,429 67 12 Milk		
3 Fish, oysters, etc. 101 89 4 Butter, eggs and poultry 2,798 19 5 Vegetables 2,798 19 6 Fresh fruits 237 55 7 Dried fruits 619 11 8 Canned goods 997 23 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc 6,388 78 10 Vinegar and syrup 337 37 11 Tea, coffee, sugar 3,429 67 12 Milk		
4 Butter, eggs and poultry 5 Vegetables		
5 Vegetables 2,798 19 6 Fresh fruits 237 55 7 Dried fruits 619 11 8 Canned goods 997 23 9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. 6,388 78 10 Vinegar and syrup 337 37 11 Tea, coffee, sugar 3,429 67 12 Milk		
6 Fresh fruits		
7 Dried fruits		
8 Canned goods		
9 Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc		
10 Vinegar and syrup		
11 Tea, coffee, sugar		
12 Milk		
13 All other food supplies		
14 Estimated value, farm products grown and used 14,597 96	•••	
Total	312 9	9 7
III Clothing, Etc.		
1 Clothing		
2 Shoes 3,765 27		
3 Tailor and sewing-room supplies		
4 Dry goods		

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1912

	Debits	Credits
5 Miscellaneous	. \$1,697 49	
Total		\$12,920 8
Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments		
1 School supplies	342 14	
2 Library, newspapers and periodicals	. 150 42	
3 Stationery and printing	765 41	
4 Industrial department	. , .	
5 Purniture fixtures, bedding and other house		
hold equipment	505 99	
6 Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers.	1,531 71	
7 Medicines, instruments and other sick war	494 46	
supplies 8 Postage, telegraph and telephone charges		
9 Transportation and freight	2,307 20	
10 Farm carden stalds ate (Total)	16.766.59	
10 Farm garden, stable, etc (Total) a Live stock	1	
4 Provender 6 105 6	4	
c Farmumplements, tools a vehicles 668 0	6	
d Miscellaneous 373 2	6	
11 Ice		
12 TODRECO.		
13 Music and amusements	. 656 73	
14 Fuel	5,266,40	
15 Light 16 Water 17 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates 18 All other expenses an let this classification	1 4	
16 Water	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
1 Expense of paroled and discharged inmates	1,403 45	
Total	, -, ,	4 n n 9 n
Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements		44.04" 0
	1 36+ 9"	
Materials	1 104 4	
1 alor cur pais labor i it ii cluded		1 30 4 5
Under the foregoing classifications should be in		4 11 -
cluded all expenditures from the support and		
salary appropriations and such payments from		
the contingent fund as would properly belong	Z.	
to any of these classifications		
Extraordinary Expenses		
1 Land		
2 New buildings—		
a Materials		
a Materials b Labor (unpaid labor not included		
3 Permanent improvements to existing building	s 5,797-00	
4 Miscellaneous		
4 Miscellabeous		5,797 0
Under extraordinary expenses should be included	a	
all expenditures from special appropriation		
and such expenditures from the contingen	τ	
fund as would properly come under thi	S	
classification.	,	140 040 4
Grand total		190,949 4

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1911

		Male	Female	Total
I	Inmates		 	
	Total enrollment June 30, 1910	207		
	Present in institution June 30, 1910		-	383
	Received during year— By commitment. By paroles returned By escapes returned	199		
	Total in charge during year	611		611
	Passed out during year— By discharge	179		
	By transfer (Committed to Folsom State Prison) By death	1	i	
	By other manner (Returned to court and order of court		!	!
	Total passed out In institution June 30, 1911 On parole June 30, 1911 Escapes at large June 30, 1911	406 271	• • • •	
	Total enrollment June 30, 1911			682
II	Administration .			
	Average number during year of— Trustees, managers or directors. Officers Teachers. literary. Teachers, industrial Attendants. Night Watchmen	1 26	13	7 39
	Night Watchmen	5	!	5
	Total	37	22 22	62 59
	ary, not including trustees. managers or directors. Average number of patients to each attendant in Hospitals for Insane and Home for Feeble Minded.	7		7

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued Movement of Population for Year Ending June 30, 1912

			<u> </u>
	Male	Female	Total
Immates	1		
Total enrollment June 30, 1911 On parole June 30, 1911 Escapes at large June 30, 1911	271		
Present in institution June 30, 1911 Received during year— By commitment By paroles returned By escapes returned.	192		
Total in charge during year Passed out during year— By discharge By parole By escape By transfer (Committed to State Prison) By death By other manner (Returned to court and Order of court.	29 195 13 4 2		
Total passed out In institution June 30, 1912 On parole June 30, 1912 Escapes at large June 30, 1912 Total enrollment June 30, 1912, Daily average number actually present	264 370 336 13 623 391		623
I Administration			
Average number during year of— Trustees, managers or directors Officers Teachers, literary Teachers, industrial Attendants Guard Domestics, laborers and other employes	7	6 13	3 11 7 41
Yotal		33 22	65 62
tors Average number of patients to each attendant in Hospitals for Insane and Home for Peeble Minded	6		

Boys Received and Released Since June 1910

	10 July	August	September.	October	November.	December	11—January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September.	October	November.	December.	2—January	Febuary	March	April	May	June	Totals.
						•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•		•				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•			•			•		
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Keceived New	- 01	14	17	16	23	25	101	16	13	23	21	. 11	10	16	15	20	_ 23	12	21	23	16	16	ტ _	11	391
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Discharged	9	€ -		-	2		7	•	_	•	•		٠ ح	5	?	<u>ო</u>	m		-	7		7	. _	_	4
Paroled 	23	7	. 5.	5.	17	S	18	14	15	13	23	14	15	S	25	13	. 52	11	14	14	11	77	19	2	374
Order of Court	_					7		-	•	•	—			•	_	-	-	7	-	•	7	•	S	7	2
Ret. to Court									•	•	•	•	7	•	•	•	•	7	•	•	•	•	-		ľ
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Died	•	•			•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	•	•	1	•	•	•		6
JeX Attendance	368	376	378	383	388	405	396	399	397	408	410	406	393	402	391	393	386	383	394	404	404	396	381	370	

Summary for Years

Years	Reco	dived 3	Discharged	Pambed	Order of	Returned to Court	To state's Prilon	Racaprd	Died
1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98 1898-99 1899-00 1900-01 1901-02 1902-03 1903-04 1904-05 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09	174 59 79 28 51 31 31 59 36 63 80 90 90 92 146 182		6 10 20 51 51 22 37 33 37 33 23 28 31 7	3 4 47 14 5 21 20 10 40 40 40 82				7 10 17 7	2 1 2 1
1909-10 1910-11 1911-12	201 199 192 1793	2 29 36 	34 17 29 486	162 179 195	16	12 5	3 1 4	3 2 13 66	2

Ages of Boys When Committed

	1910-11	1911-12	Totals	Per Cent
Seven years		1	1 .	.22
Nine years		2	2 `	.44
Ten years	3	3	6 1	1.31
Eleven years	1	2	3	.66
Twelve years		4	. 14	3 07
Thirteen years	- 8	7	15 (3 28
Fourteen years	17	14	31	6.79
Fifteen years	30	20	50 1	10.95
Sixteen years	40	36	76	16 67
Seventeen years	57	47	104	22 80
Eighteen years	32	43	75	16.44
	1	38	60	13 21
Nineteen years	8	11	19	4.16
Twenty years	l °	11	19	4.10
Totals	228	228	456	100.00

Causes of Commitment

	1910-11	1911-12	Totals	Per Cent
Arson		1	1	.22
Assault with deadly weapon	1	2	3	.66
Battery	1		1	. 22
Broke probation	1		1	. 22
Burglary	18	27	45	9.87
Delinquent	99	84	183	40.13
Dependent	37	53	90	19.74
Felony	1		1	.22
Forgery	2	3	5	1.10
Incorrigibility	2	4	6	1.31
Infamous crime against nature	 	1	1	. 22
Larceny	9	5	14	3.07
Murder		1	1	.22
Passing factitious checks		1	1	. 22
Public institution	22	5	27	5.92
Rape	2	1	3	.66
Receiving stolen goods	1	i	1	22
Returned from escape	3	1	4	.86
Returned from parole	25	34	59	12.94
Robbery	3	4	7	1.54
Sodomy		1	1	.22
Stealing bicycle	1		1	.22
Totals	228	228	456	100.00

Habits of Parents

	1910–11	1911-12	Total	Per Cent
Father intemperate		41	85 5	18.64 1.10
Mother intemperate	145	142	287	62.94
Both intemperate	34	36	70	1.97 15.35
Totals	228	228	456	100.00

Home Relations

	1910–11	1911-12	Total	Per Cent
Lost father only		35	93	20.39
Lost mother only		35	67	14.69
Lost both		27 128	48 243	10.54 53.28
Both living		3	5	1.10
Totals	228	228	456	100.00

Religious Beliefs

	1910-11	1921-12	Total	Per Cent
Protestant Catholic Jewish Confucian No Record	120 103 4	115 106 2 3 2	235 209 6 3 3	51.54 45.83 1.31 66 66
Totals	228	228	456	100 00

Education When Admitted

	1910-11	1911-12	Total	Per Cent
Neither read nor write		12	24	5 26
First	6	14	20	4 39
Second	' B	7	15	3 29
Third	24	27	51	11.18
Fourth	31	32	63	13 82
Fifth	36	36	72	15.79
Sixth	43	31	74	16.23
Seventh	30	28	58	12 72
Bighth	1 23	30	53	11.62
Finished Grammar School	15	11	26	5.70
Totals	228	228	456	100 00

Showing Number Enrolled at Time of Each Biennial Report

First report, 18 Second report,	394	 	 						٠.				ï	٠.								٠.,
Second report,	1896					 4										4		٠.				[
Third report, 1	898		 		4		٠.											٠.				- '
Fourth report, Fifth report, 19	1900 .				٠		,			-							·			= 4	٠.	
Fifth report, 19	902		 																			١, ١
Sixth report, 19	904		 	. ,														٠.			٠,	- 1
Seventh report	1906.															,						1
Eighth report,	1908	 					٠.															. 1
Ninth report,	910	 																				. !
Centh report,	912														i				í			. '

Recapitulation

Number enrolled June 30, 1910	
Number received June 30, 1910 to June 3	0, 1912456 839
Released June 30, 1910 to June 30, 1912.	469
Number enrolled June 30, 19102	

Farm Products

	1910-11	1911-12
Dairy Products		
Butter, ibs Cream, ibs Milk, skim, ibs Milk, whole, ibs Field Crops	8,519 3,986 292,480 87,078	9,434 5,446 360,008 90,536
Barley and oat hay, tons	89 17 3	81 18 3
Grass and alfalfa hay, tons Green hay, tons Oats, sacks, tons	65 90	50 150
Pumpkins, tons	2 25	1 9
Fruits Apples, ibs	2,675 1,120 2,410	2,720 965 3,020
Pears, ibs. Plums, ibs. Prunes, ibs. Grapes, ibs. Figs, ibs. Blackberries, gals.	1,625 1,650 250 2,220 75 73	1,360 3,000 300 3,960 85 85
Strawberries, gals Meat Products	28	20
Beef, ibs. Lard, ibs. Mutton, ibs. Pork, ibs. Vegetables	95,308 7,747 1,229 5,471	93,339 8,367 877 6,871
Asparagus, ibs. Beets, ibs. Cabbage, ibs. Carrots, ibs. Cucumbers, ibs. Egg plant, ibs. Lettuce, ibs. Onions, ibs. Parsnips, lbs. Peas, ibs. Pepper, ibs. Squash, ibs. String beans, ibs.	5,047 6,080 10,689 4,000 2,460 1,345 1,857 1,800 1,975 1,273 500 9,000 1,600	3,082 5,780 9,740 3,970 2,075 2,500 1,565 1,785 2,000 1,340 680 8,780 2,450
Tomatoes, lbs	12,719 5,634	10,280 5,440

Summary of State Claims Against the Counties from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1912

910—July	
	\$4133 31
August	4077 79
September	4161 35
October	4115 65
November	4240 99
December	4314 54
911—January	4366 63
February	4355 97
March	4323 74
April	4395 25
May .,	4502 87
June	4501 20
July	4397 52
August	4367 70
September	4392 64
October	4303 50
November	4298 80
December	4266 93
912—January	4295 30
February	4393 93
March	4400 00
April	4382 77
Dilith in commence of the contract of the cont	4320 17
May	
Msy	4154 30
May June	4154 30

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 624 AND 634 FISCAL YEARS

1	!	—	япівітэчБА.	Parole and Probation Expense	Freight and Warshars and Warshors and Transportation Discharged	Recovery of Racapes	Seesarif Seen xixH Seesary Seesary	foing (;	Permanent Improvements	- · - ·	Miscellaneous Expenses	Postage Telephoning	Telegraphing	alstoT	
1910	July	£4607 08	oc.		1397	\$75 4		 .08						12	\$5556	
	August	4773 62	2	63	55 212 3	37 101 2	0. 20	50'	:	30		105 60	68 (88	5497	52
-•	September.				153	49 8	52	95	•	11				05	5513	
-	October		6		115	24 7	53	3('`	:					03	5602	
- •	November.		2		326	68 7	22	50	:	12				55	5522	
-	December.	5103 14	**		116	•	10		- :				_	2	5558	
-1161	January		9.		57	25 5	31	50!	:					85	5520	
•	February		2		240	31 6	19	30	:	97				67	5559	
. •	March				274		20	85 ⁱ	- -					80	5407	
,	April		¥		141		20	95	- -	77				20	5506	
	May		1 27 50		105	34 8	14	10′	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				18		5572	
•	June		9		248	16 2	_	30	:	31			œ		5517	
•	July		6		69	237 5	35	85:	:				12		5517	
. •	August		6		180	33 8	13	:	•	99			11		5944	
~•	September.		1		124	261 9	13	\$1		73					3747	
_	October		5		248	30 0	35	4					12		5192	
. •	November.		0		181	6 29		S		31			0		5525	
•	December.		3		227	77 8	15	4					11		5399	
1912-	January		3		145	109 7	10	7					<u> </u>		6171	
•	February		9	4	197	184 4				35			12		5638	
	March		9	42	186	31 0	13	~		38			0		5742	
•	April		•	10	126	146	7	7		36			4		5843	
•	May		7	21	25	986	11			53			11		4570	
•	June	3515 44	4, 20.84		206	51 5	52	95 337	10		55, 1		∞	36	2 569	
	Totals	110499 90	0 \$100 03	£2336	46:\$4609 2	26 \$1622 1	0, \$553 (00:\$2881	22	\$4667	14 \$3307	307 07	\$2321	72 1	32898	52

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 624 AND 634 FISCAL YEARS Centinued

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	dul-0161	4	and .				1			*4		3		*					1912- January	,		,		-	
1	161						1911											-	181						

Deposited in Contingent Fund from Various Sources During 62d and 63d Fiscal Years

		mas4 bus nebra5)	DənisasıbarU	Printing Printing Department	Refund from Transportation and Freight	Housekeeping Department	Engineering Department	elatoT
1910—July			\$16.30	23 00				1 _
		149 25	6 15		•	•	•	155 40
September		•		• •	•		•	
October	•	153 69	30 87	2 50	17 26			
November	•			•	•			
December	•	135 72			10 33			
11—January	•	•		3 00		\$0.50		
February	•	26 68		•				
March	•			•	98 0			
April	•			•) ;		\$14 20	
May	•	219 87	7 80	2 80	•			
June					7 %			
July				•		•		
August.	:	•		7 00	•			
September		289 32		•	2 22			
October	:	49 50		•			•	
November	:			0 25	•			
		•			5 15			
1912—January		210 77				•	-	
February		116 00			2 45	•		119 70
March		•	•	•	•		•	•
April		217 70	3 05	•			•	220 75
May	•	•		0 25	8 9		•	—
June	•	305 78			:	•	:	7
Totals		£3224 44	£358 52	C14 80	60 00	60 63	414 00	63500 45







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